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DICTIONARY

OF

INDIAN AND FOREIGN MEDICO

(WITH HOME REMEDIES)

616
E.1D

Sole Representative

L. R. IDNANI,

Multani Bungalow, Borivli, (B. B. & C. I. Ry.,)

BOMBAY.

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पुस्तकालय, गुरुकुल काँगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय

पुस्तक संख्या · 616 EK1D ·

पंजिका संख्या · 50,531 ·

पुस्तक पर सर्व प्रकार की निशानियां लगाना वर्जित है। कोई सज्जन पन्द्रह दिन से अधिक समय तक पुस्तक अपने पास नहीं रख सकते।

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DICTIONARY

OF

INDIAN AND FOREIGN MEDICO

(WITH HOME REMEDIES)

CHECKED 1973
Initial

EMBODIED AND EDITED BY

SRI SWAMI EKANAND OF RAKHIKESH

and several other Hakims and Vaids

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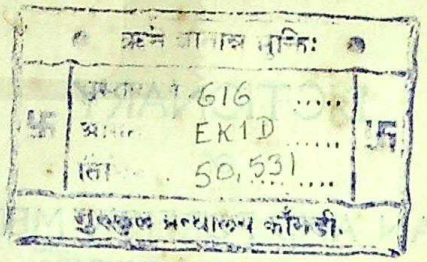

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PREFACE

There are several languages being spoken in different parts of India and it has been experienced that people originally residing in one part of India, going for business or otherwise to another part and the foreign people living in India, do not know the names of drugs, grocery, plants medicines etc., popularily named in that part where they happen to go and live. Further many people spent lot of their money in purchasing formula books but being unacquainted with the meaning of the drugs etc., named in English or otherwise, they fail in their attempt in manufacturing medicines or other articles and thus they are disappointed. Further it has been experienced that the people of India have mostly forgotton the qualities and effects of the Indian drugs, plants, herbs etc., and though they know that all English medicines are manufactured from the Indian drug etc., yet they never care for Indian drugs and for very simple diseases which could easily, immediately and inexpensively be cured by Home Remedies (contained in part XIV), yet they run after Doctors and Hakims.

It was therefore found necessary to publish this DICTIONARY of INDIAN FOREIGN MIDICO for the public in general, to understand easily the names, classifications, qualifications and uses of the Drugs etc., and to purchase them, with their

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proper names, conveniently either from grocers, druggist or chemists without the help of any other person.

In preparing this volume it has taken us nearly 5 years and with the guidance of Sri Swami Ekanand of Rahikesh and some generous and kind hearted Hakims and Vaids, the book is completed with 14 Chapters. We heartly thank the Almighty and those who have assisted us.

——

THE ABREVIATED LANGUAGES.

Arb. = Arabic or Arbi, Ben. = Bengali, Bom. = Bombay, B. S. = both same, Can. = Canarese, E. or Eng. = English, Fr. = Foreign Drug, Guj. or Guz. = Gujrati, H. or Hind. = Hindi and Hindustani, (including Punjabi, Urudu and Dhakhni, Turki), I. D. = Indian Drug, Mah. = Mahrati, Mal. = Malayala, Per. = Persian, Pr. = Preparation, Sd. = Sindhi, Tam. = Tamil, Tel. = Telugu, Ver. = Vernacular in general, â = aa (as pronounced in words "part" "hard").

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WEIGHTS & MEASURES

WEIGHTS

1 Dhan = one grain of paddy.

4 Dhans = one Rati or Gunchi.

6 Ratis or Gunchis = 1/16th tola.

96 Ratis or 4 silver 4 annas coins = 1 tola.

One Sakki = quarter tola.

8 Ratis = 1 musha.

5 Sikkis 1¼ tola or 1 kancha.

4 Kanchas = 1 chhatak.

5 Tolas = 1 chhatak.

2½ Totas = 1 ounce.

4 Chataks or 10 tolas = 1 pawah (paw).

4 paws, 16 chhataks, 2 lbs. or 80 tolas = 1 seer.

1 Seer = 2·057 pounds.

5 Seers = 1 pasri or 1 dhari.

8 Pasris or 40 seers = 1 maund.

49 Bazar maund = 144 Bombay maunds.

25 Bombay maunds = 23 Madras maunds.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOECIA.

1 grain = grain (i).

437·5 grains = one ounce(oz. i).

16 ounces = one pound (1 lb.)

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MEASURES OF CAPACITY OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOECIA.

1 Minim = mi.

60 Minims = one fluid drachm.

8 Fluid drachms = one fluid ounce.

20 Fluid ounces = one pint (o'i).

8 Pints = one gallon (c).

APOTHECURIES WEIGHTS.

20 grains = 1 scruple.

3 Scruples (60 grains) = 1 dram.

8 Drams (480 grains) = one Fl. oz.

12 Ounces (5760 grains) = 1 pound (lb.).

20 Fl. oz. = 1 pint.

2 Pints = 1 quart.

24 Fl. oz. = 1 bottle.

8 Pints or 160 Fl. oz. = 1 gallon.

AVOIRDURPOIS WEIGHT

16 Dram make 1 ounce.

16 Ounces make 1 Pound (lb.).

28 Pounds make 1 Quarter.

4 Quarter make 1 Cwt.

20 Cwts make 1 Ton.

112 Lbs. make 1 Cwt.

2,210 Lbs. make 1 Ton.

1 Stone make 14 Pounds.

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DICTIONARY
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PART I
FOOD GRAIN.

1. RICE.

Hind.—Chaval. *Ben.*—Chaul. *Bom. and Guj.*—Bhât, Chokha. *Tel.*—Byyam. *Tam.*—Arsi, Arshi. *Sd.*—Chanwar. *Mah.*—Tandul. *Arb.*—Arruz. *Per.*—Biranj. *Can.*—Akki. *Mal.*—Ari.

There are several varieties according to the countries. Some of them are :

Sugdasi, Baspatti, Sathria, Deraduni, Rangooni, Madrasi, boiled rice, Red rice.

2. PADDY OR UNHUSKED RICE.

Hind. and Ben.—Dhan. *Tam.*—Nill, Nille. *Tel.*—Vadlu. *Can. and Mal.*—Bhât. *Sd.*—Saryun, Dhan.

3. SAGO RICE.

Hind.—Sago, Sabu-danai, Sabu Chawal, Sagoo-dana. *Sd.*—Sabu-chanwar. *Per.*—Sagoo. *Arb.*—Sabar-dana. *Tel.*—Sabbu-Biyam. *Tam.*—Sav-arsi. common for conjee.

4. WHEAT.

Hind.—Gheun, Gahnu, Gandam. *Ben.*—Gam.

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Tel.—Godhumalu. *Tam.*—Godumei. *Per.*—Gandam. *Arb.*—Hintah. *Sd.*—Kannak. *Mal.*—Kotampum. *Can.*—Godi.

Common big size grain is called "Gaj. Kanak"

5. TALI-POT OR FANPALM.

Hind.—Bhajar bettu. *Ben.*—Talee. *Tel.*—Shreetalamu. *Tam.*—Shedalam. *Can.*—Shreetali. *Mal.*—Kuta-pana, Talipana.

A kind of Sago obtained from the pith of this tree. Poor people bake cakes from the flour of this Sago and eat as food.

6. MAIZE, INDIAN CORN.

Hind.—Maka, Makaee, Makaee-jooar, Jav-brahaman, Kalidona. *Per.*—Jav-brahaman. *Ben.*—Bhuth-thi. *Mal.*—Jagung. *Tam.*—Maka-chholam. *Tel.*—Mukkazonnalu. *Can.*—Bottah. *Arb.*—Shai-ir-al-aryan. *Sd.*—Mukaee-Juar. *Mah.*—Makaibonda.

Common food grain.

7. CURCUMA STARCH, EAST INDIAN ARROWROOT.

Hind.—Tikora, Aro-root, Tikhor. *Ben.*—Tikkur, Araroot. *Bom.*—Araroot. *Tam.*—Artimavu, Kookai, Kaamau. *Can.*—Koove-bittu. *Mah.*—Tavakeera. *Mal.*—Koova. *Sd.*—Angrezi-Jav, Aro-root.

Commonly sold in Bazar: conjee of this is good to patients. Confectionery and biscuits are made.

8. BARLEY.

Hind. and Sd. — Jav. *Tam.* — Barlhi Arsi. *Can.*—Jave-godi. *Ben.*—Jab. *Per.*—Jao. *Arb.*—Shayir.

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Tel.—Pacha-yavalu. *Mah. and Guj.*—Java.

Common food grain for poor class people and conjee is prepared for invalids.

9. JOWAR.

Hind. and Sd.—Jooâr. *Per.*—Zarah-mukha. *Arb.*—Khandoos.

Common food grain. Unriped one is called in Sind "Khiro" which is the fodder given to cows and bullocks.

10. BAJHRI.

Hind.—Bajra. *Sd.*—Bbajri. *Per.*—Gavras, Kanjras. *Arb.*—Javras.

Common food grain for poor class people.

11. OATS.

Ver.—Ote.

Common food grain. They are exported from foreign and sold in Indian bazar for preparation of conjee.

12. ASH BARLEY.

Hind.—Ash Jav. *Per.*—Kashk-Jav. *Arb.*—Mad-al-shayar.

It is a kind of Java.

13. AT-BARLEY.

Hind. — At-Jav. *Per.*—Jav, Brihim Gandam. *Arb.*—Maslat.

It is another kind of Java.

14. RAGI.

Hind.—Ragi, Mandua, Chalodra. *Can.*—Raghi. *Tel.*—Raugul. *Ben.*—Murooa. *Sd.*—Nagli, Ragi. *Tam.*

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Ragi. *Per.*—Mandua, Makra, Rotka. *Guj.*—Navto. *Mah.*—Nachni. *Mal.*—Ragi.

Common food grain for poor people.

15. ITALIAN MILLET, DECCAN GRASS.

Hind.—Sâmâk, Kangni. *Ben.*—Kora, Syamadham. *Tel.*—Koralu. *Tam.*—Tinnai. *Sd.*—Kangni. *Mah.*—Samaru. *Can.*—Navane-akki, Kungo-gida. *Mal.*—Tina. *Per.*—Titrah.

Is commonly used in some parts as an article of food.

16. MILLET.

Hind.—Chinâ, Kâkan; Kângni. *Sd.*—Chino. *Arb.*—Zukhan, Dakhan. *Mah.*—Ralle. *Per.*—Arzan, Razn, Kusam-Khard.

It is a kind of rice grain for poor class people and it is given to birds as food.

17. KARAND.

Hind. & Sd.—Karand, Kurang. *Per.*—Sammam, Kâs-al-fâr. *Arb.*—Sama-surkh, Atfar.

It is a kind of food grain.

18. CHHALAR.

Hind.—Chhalar. *Sd.*—Chonrâ, Chunar. *Per.*—Bakalai-Misri, Bakla. *Arab.*—Tarmas.

It is a kind of grain like the seed of "Batla". It is acrid and bitter. It should be given carefully to pregnant ladies as it possesses the power of abortion.

19. MANDDOLA.

Hind.—Manddola.

It is a common food in Punjab for invalids.

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20. CHICKEN PEA, BENGAL GRAM, GRAM.

Hind.—Chana, Nakhud, Chhola. *Bom.*—Harbar-Chana. *Ben.*—Chotabut, Butkalai. *Tel.*—Senagalu-Chanak-amulu. *Tam. & Can.*—Kadalai. *Sd.*—Channa. *Mah.*—Harbar. *Arab.*—Humug, Hamsar. *Per.*—Chhola, Nakhud, Chola. *Mal.*—Kadala.

Common pulse.

21. GARDEN PEA.

Hind.—Kerav, Mattar, Gav-danah. *Ben.*—Mattar. *Tel.*—Peddaib. *Per.*—Mattar Kabuli, Jal-ban, Karsanah. *Sd.*—Mattar. *Arb.*—Hab-al-bakar.

Common pulse.

22. FIELD PEA.

Ben.—Kalaya.

It is common food pulse in Bengal.

23. PIGEON PEA, DAL, CADJAN PEA, CONGO PEA.

Hind.—Tor-arhar dal, Thoohar-ki dal, Arhar. *Ben.* Arhar. *Guj.*—Tuvare, Dangri. *Tel.*—Kandulu. *Tam.*—Adagi, Tuvarai. *Per. & Arab.*—Shaghal. *Can.*—Togari. *Mah.*—Tori. *Mal.*—Adhaki, Tuvara, Katjan. *Sd.*—Thooar-ji-dal.

Common pulse.

24. CHICK VETCH.

Hind.—Khesari, Latri, Kali-manh, Kali moong. *Ben.* Teora. *Guj.*—Mater. *Tel.*—Lamka. *Per.*—Masang; Mash-assood. *Arb.*—Habul Bakar, Khalagi, Banu-mash, *Sd.*—Kari-manh.

Common pulse.

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25. PHASEOLUS ROXBURGHHI.

Hind and Mah.—Arad, Manh, Urrad. *Ben.*—Mash-Kulay. *Guj.*—Arad. *Pers and Arab*—Mash Arad. *Tel.*—Menumu, Uddulu. *Tam.*—Ulundu. *Can.*—Urdu. *Mal.*—Ulundu. *Sd.*—Arad, Manh.

Common pulse.

26. GREEN GRAM.

Hind.—Moong. *Mah, Beng. and Bom.*—Mug. *Tel.*—Pachhi-pesulu. *Tam.*—Pach-hai-Payaru, Pach-parpu. *Sd.*—Mung. *Can.*—Hesaru. *Mal.*—Cherupayar. *Per.*—Niboo-sâs. *Arb.*—Mash.

Common pulse. There is another pulse of the same genus and is called (*Guj.*) Mugavanie (*Mah.*) "Ranmag", "Mugavel."

27. JHANGLI MUNG PULSE.

Ben.—Mugani. *Mah.*—Jangli mung.

Pulse Common in Bengal and Deccan.

28. LENTILS; RED PULSE.

Hind.—Masur. *Ben.*—Masuri. *Tel.*—Misur-pappu. *Tam.*—Misur-parpu. *Sd.*—Garhi-dal, Mohiri-ji-dal, Mohuri. *Per.*—Mirajumaka, Nishak, Banu-surkh. *Arb.*—Adasa.

Common Food pulse.

29. FLAT BEAN; GOABEAN.

Hind and Ben.—Sim, Simbi. *Mah.* — Wal-papri. *Guj.*—Avri. *Tel. and Can.*—Alsande.

Unriped Beans are used as a vegetable and riped as pulse.

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30. TAPERY BEANS.

Hind.—Mat. *Ben.*—Banmugoa. *Tel.*—Banmudga.

Kind of pulse.

31. LIMA BEAN.

Ben.—Cimra.

A kind of pulse growing in Bengal. Its flat pods are used as food and as a vegetable in Bengal when pods are young.

There is another kind also "Bush-bean" grown and used in Bengal as pulse.

32. SOYA BEAN.

Hind.—Bhatwan. *Ben.*—Gari-kulaj, Gari-kulay.

Its beans are used as vegetable and pulse. The beans are also eaten raw. The root is used as drug.

33. DOLICHOS CYLINDRICS.

Hind.—Lovia. *Ben.*—Baravati.

Known in Punjab and Bengal. When tender, it is used as vegetable, when dried it is used as pulse.

34. COW GRAM, COW PEA.

Hind.—Lobiya, Raish, Lota. *Ben.*—Barbati *Tam.*—Caramanny-pyre. *Sd.*—Ranh. *Tel.*—Boberlu, Alusundi, Dunlu-Pesalu. *Can.*—Ala-sandi, Tadagunny. *Mah.*—Chowlai. *Per. and Arb.*—Lobiya.

Common pulse generally given to cows.

35. MILK PROMOTER.

Sd.—Kheekowa, Bankahu. *Bom.*—Patbri.

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Common pulse in Bengal and Bombay given to buffaloes to promote their milk.

36. HORSE GRASS PLANT.

Hind.—Kulthi, Kulti. *Ben.*—Kultee, Cola. *Tel.*—Ulavalu. *Tam.*—Kollu. *Per.*—Mash-Hindi. *Can.*—Huruli. *Arb.*—Hab-al-Kalt. *Mah.*—Hulage. *Bom. and Sd.*—Kulti. *Mah.*—Hulaga.

Common pulse grain generally given to horses.

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PART II
VEGETABLES.

1. BITTER GOURD.

Hind.—Karelâ, Karvella. *Guj. & Mah.*—Karata, Kirela. *Ben.*—Uchchhe, Kerula. *Tel.*—Kakra-Kaya. *Tam.*—Pavakaee. *Sd.*—Karela. *Can.*—Hagala-kai. *Per.*—Karella. *Arb.*—Quisaul-barri, Kushai-al-bar. *Mal.* Paval, Kaipavalli.

Common—There are two kinds, one is small and round and the other is longer and thin.

2. MOMORDICA DIOICA.

Hind.—Katela, Dharkerela, Kirara, Kartola, Kantela. *Mah. & Guj.*—Kantolan. *Ben.*—Kankrol. *Tel.*—Karkotaki, Potti Kakarakaya. *Tam.*—Aegarvalli, Sirupavakai. *Can.*—Mada-hagala-kai, Karchibali. *Sd.*—Katela. *Mal.*—Vempavalerimapase.

Common throughout.

3. MOMORDICA MIXTA.

Ben.—Golkakra.

Is a kind of Katala found in Bengal and used as vegetable.

4. GARDEN BEET, COMMON BEET, SUGAR BEET.

Ver.—Beet, Chunkandar. *Sd.*—Beet. *Per.*—Chinkandar. *Arb.*...Salak.

Common English vegetable.

5. TURNIP.

Hind.—Shulgham, Gogroo, (seeds) Shalghham-ka-bij.

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Tam. – Turnip. *Sd.* – Gogroon; (seeds) Gogroon-jo-bij. *Per.* – Shaljam, Shalgham, (seeds) Tukhm Shalghham. *Arb.* – Shaljam, Lalghat, (seeds) Bazar-al-Shaljam.

Common culinary vegetable. They are of two kinds—white and red.

6. TOMATO.

Hind.—Tamâto, Villayati bengan. *Guj.*—Goot-baingan. *Tam. and Tel.*—Simai takkali, Takkali *Sd.*—Tamâta. *Mah.*—Tambuta. *Can.*—Chapper-bhenda. *Bom.*—Goot Baingan.

Common English excellent vegetable tonic. Riped ones are red and unriped are of green colour.

7. SWEET PUMPKIN, SWEET BOTTLE GOURD.

Hind.—Lauki, Kaddu, Duddi. *Ben.*—Tikta lana, Lau, Kodu. *Guj.*—Kadwilumbada or Bopla. *Per.*—Kadu-Daraz, Kadu-Shirin. *Arb.*—Kara-a. *Tel.*—Chiti-anab, Surakaee. *Tam.*—Sorai-kai. *Can.*—Kahisore. *Sd.*—Erranoo, Kadu. *Mah. and Bom.*—Dudhya-Bhopla. *Mal.*—Anapa-kai, Katu-Churan.

The bitter one is described below. They are of two varieties. 'One is round and the other is like bottle. The sweet one is used as vegetable.

8. BITTER PUMPKIN BITTER BOTTLE GOURD.

Hind.—Jhangli Kadu, Kovra Kadu, Tomberi, Tom-bah. *Ben.*—Kadu-Tursh. *Mah. and Bom.*—Ran-bhopla.

Bitter variety is not eatable. Its seeds ar used as drug. Its seed oil is used as drug.

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9. TELGU POTATO, AMORPHOPHALLUS.

Hind. Bom. and Mah.—Suran, Madnamasta. *Ben.*—Ol. *Tam.*—Karuna Kalangu. *Tel.*—Poti-Kunda, Manchi-kunda-gadda. *Sd.*—Surann. *Can.*—Suvarna-guddah. *Mal.*—Kiz-hanna.

Common.

10. PRICKLY LEAVED ELEPHANT'S FOOT.

Hind.—Gobhi, Karam-kalah. *Ben.*—Gojialata, Shamdulam. *Per.*—Karanb, Kalam gard. *Tam.*—Anashavadi. *Sd.*—Gandh-gobi. *Tel.*—Hustikasaka. *Arb.*—Bakla-al-nasar. *Can.*—Hakkarike. *Mah.*—Gojibhana.

Common vegetable. There are also other varieties. See below.

11. CABBAGE.

Hind. and Mah.—Pan-gobi, Patta-kobee. *Tel. and Can.*—Kosuguddae. *Tam.*—Kovi. *Sd.*—Pan-gobi. *Per.*—Karamb. *Arb.*—Baklah-al-nasar.

There are other sorts also which are described above and below.

12. CAULI-FLOWER, FLOWER CABBAGE.

Hind.—Phul-gobi, Phul-kobi. *Tam.*—Kovipu, Pugovi. *Sd.*—Phul-gobi. *Tel. and Can.*—Kosuguddai.

Besides this and the others described above there are other cabbages also called "Broccoli", "Naecli" and wild cabbage. *Hind.*—Jhangli gobi. *Per.*—Akhritoos.

13. WHITE GOURD MELON.

Hnd.—Gol-kaddu, Petha-sufed. *Ben.*—Kumra. *Guj.*—Sohwla. *Tel.*—Boodigummadi, Pendli-giummadi-

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kaya. *Tam.*—Kalyan-Phoosinikai. *Sd.*—Achho-Petho. *Mah.*—Kohala. *Can.*—Bile or Budi Kumbala. *Mal.*—Kum-balam.

Common vegetable.

14. YELLOW GOURD, RED GOURD.

Hind.—Pillapetha, Pila kohola, Kasiphala, Mitha-kaddu. *Ben.*—Saffori, Kumra. *Guj.*—Pilanri-kohalun. *Sd.*—Pralakalu, Garho-petho. *Tel.*—Gumadi Kâya. *Tam.*—Pooshani Kai. *Can.*—Gumbalo, Chini-ka-i.

Common: The fruit is used in curries and in confectionery.

15. SMALL GOURD OR CUCUMBER.

Hind.—Kachal. *Sd.*—Meha. *Per.*—Kachrah. *Arb.*—Mesli-dari.

It is a green round fruit used as vegetable.

16. SNAKE GOURD.

Hind.—Chichonda, Chichinda, Padavala, Galartoori, Pandol, Pindola. *Ben.*—Chichinga. *Tel.*—Potlakaya. *Tam.*—Podalankai. *Can.*—Padavalu-ka-i. *Bom. and Mah.*—Padavala.

Fruit like a snake. Used as vegetable.

17. WILD SNAKE-GOURD, TRIC-HOSANTHES CUCUMERINA.

Hind.—Palwal, Ban-patol. *Ben.*—Patol, Ban-patol. *Bom.*—Jangli-padavala, Ran-parwal. *Tam.*—Peyu-padal, Kattup-peppudal. *Mah.*—Kadu-padvala. *Can.*—Kahi-padavala. *Mal.*—Kattu-potolam, Kaipam-patolam. *Tel.*—Adavi-potola, Chaynd-potla.

Common in Bengal—Fruit of this climbing tree is used as vegetable.

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18. POTATO.

Hind.—Alu, Pattata. *Ben.*—Gol-alu. *Bom. Mah. & Can.*—Batata. *Guj.*—Papeta. *Tam.*—Urlai-kalangu. *Tel.*—Urla-gadda. *Per.*—Bikh-madadar. *Arb.*—Nakiah. *Sd.*—Alu, Bbataloo, Pattato.

Common throughout.

19. COCCO.

Hind.—Kachu, Chamkurakagadda. *Ben.*—Guri, Kachu. *Tel.*—Shamagadda. *Tam.*—Shamaikilangu. *Sd.*—Kachalloo. *Mah.*—Alu. *Can.*—Kasave, Avigadde. *Mal.*—Chaemp.

Common vegetable throughout.

20. EGG PLANT, BRINJAL.

Hind.—Bengan, Bhanta. *Sd.*—Vangann. *Bom. & Guj.*—Baingana. *Per.*—Badangan, Anba. *Ben.*—Baigan. *Arb*—Bad-nijam. *Tel.*—Vankayà. *Tam.*—Katri-kai. *Mah*—Vayinge. *Can.*—Badanekayi. *Mal.*—Valutina, Muluku-iakali.

Common vegetable throughout.

21. GARDEN RADISH, LONG-PODDED RADISH.

Hind.—Mooli, Muli, (Seed) Mooli-ka-bij. *Ben.*—*& Guj.*—Mula. *Bom. & Mah.*—Mula, Moola-bija. *Tam. Tel. & Can*—Mullangi. *Per.*—Turb, (Seed) Thukhm-e-Turba. *Sd.*—Moori, (Seed) Moori-jo-bij. *Arb.*—Phujal, (Seed) Bazar-al-Phujal. *Mal.*—Kankapal.

Common—It is eaten as fruit and is used as vegetable also. Taste acrid. Its seed is used as drug.

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22. SWEET POTATO.

Hind—Allu-mitha, Rataulu, Mitha-alu. Rang-alu. *Guj. and Mah.*—Ratale. *Tel.*—Genasu-gadahe. *Tam.*—Valli-kalangu. *Can.*—Ganasu.

A kind of vegetable like potato is used in curry and payasum.

23. LADIES FINGURE, OKRA.

Hind.—Bendi, Ramturi, Bhendi. *Ben.*—Dheras. *Guj.*—Bhinda. *Tel.*—Bendakaya. *Tam.*—Venda-ka-i. *Can.*—Bendakai. *Sd.*—Bhindi, Katt-turi. *Mah.*—Bhenda. *Mal.*—Venda. *Per.*—Babniyah.

Common throughout.

24. RIBBID LUFFA.

Hind.—Turae. *Arb.*—Vaba. *Sd.*—Turi, Sindhi-turi. *Ben.*—Ghosha-lata. *Guj. and Mah.*—Sirola. *Tel.*—Beerakaya. *Per.*—Kaddun-Roomi. *Tam.*—Pikankai, Pirkankai. *Can.*—Heer-kay. *Mal.*—Peechhakam, Cherupeeram.

Common vegetable.

25. SMOOTH LUFA, WASH SPONGE.

Hind.—Ghia-turai. *Ben.*—Dundhul. *Sd.*—Leasara, Sanbhi-toori. *Tel.*—Muni beera. *Bom.*—Ghee-Turi.

Common — effects are similar to "Ribbed lufa".

26. BITTER LUFA.

Hind.—Karvi turai. *Ben.*—Teeladhu daka. *Guj.*—Kadu sirola or Kadu Ghisodi, Rantoori. *Tel.*—Verri-beera, Sendu beerakai. *Tam.*—Pepprikam. *Bom.*—Kadu-sirola. *Can.*—Kahi-Keera. *Sd.*—Kouritoori. *Mal.*—Athanga.

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It is bitter. Its seeds are generally used in several medicines. Effect cooling.

27. ONION.

Hind.—Piyaz, Kanda, Piyaj. *Ben.*—Pyaj, Pulantic. *Guj.*—Dungari. *Tel.*—Neerulli. *Tam.*—Vengayam. *Per.*—Piyaz. *Arb.*—Basal. *Sd.*—Basar. *Mah.*—Kanda. *Mal.*—Eeruli.

Very common throughout for preparation of vegetables and pickles.

28. GARLIC.

Hind. and Ben.—Lahsan, Lasan. *Per.*—Sir. *Guj.*—Lasan, Shunam. *Tel*—Tellagadda, Ullipandalu. *Tam.*—Vellapundu, Vallaipundu. *Can.*—Belluti. *Sd.*—Thoom. *Mah.*—Lasuna. *Arb.*—Toom. *Mal.*—Velluli.

It is acrid. Used in several food preparation and pickles.

29. CYPERUS BULBOSUS.

Guj.—Thegi.

They are found in plains of Guzrat and are used as potatoes. They are of good value in famine time.

30. HOLOSLEMMA RHEEDII.

Bom.—Dudurli-tultuli, Sidori. *Tam.*—Palay-kirai. *Tel.*—Phakura, Istarakura.

Its roots are cooling and alterative. Its twin pods are used as vegetable.

31. CURRY LEAF.

Hind.—Karipak *Ben.*—Bursunga. *Tel.*—Karipakku. *Tam.*—Karuvappilai. *Sd.*—Kari-pak. *Mah.*—Kadhee-nimba. *Can.*—Karileevu. *Mal.*—Kari-vaepu.

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Common and is used in Curries for flavour.

32. GISEKAI PHARMACEOIDES.

Hind.—Baluka-sag; Valuka. *Ben.*—Baluka. *Tam.*....Manal-kirai. *Tel.*—Esakadanlikurra. *Mah.*—Valunchi-bhaji.

Green vegetable. Its seeds are named "Alfa Gisekia" and "Beta Gisekai" and are used as drugs.

33. CALAMUS EXTENSUS AND CALAMUS ROTUNG.

Ben.—Beta. *Mah.*—Berisu. *Tel.*—Jatayurkuli. *Can.*—Betasu.

Grows in Bengal. The young shoots of this plant are eaten as a bitter tonic vegetable.

34. SOURDOCK.

Hind.—Chuka, Chandsar-sabzi. *Mah.*—Chuka-bija. *Sd.*—Endrane, Chuko, Chandsar-jo-sag. *Tam.*—Suka-kirai, Chuka-kirai. *Arb.*—Hammaz, teri. *Tel.*—Shukku, Kuraku. *Per.*—Tarah-teri, Tarah-Khurasani, Tursha-Tarali. *Ben.*—Chuka. *Mal.*—Pulivanchi.

It is a common green vegetable sore "palak" is called "Choka." Its seeds are named as under.

35. SOUR DOCK SEEDS.

Hind.—Chandsar, Chukai-ka-bij. *Sd.*—Chukai-jo-bij, Bijband. *Per.*—Tukhm-e-tarash. *Arb.*—Bazar-al-hamaz.

Seeds are used as drugs.

36. ROSELLE, (RED) SORREL.

Hind.—Lalambari, Lal-sag. *Ben.*—Mesta, Patwa.

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Tel.—Seemagogu, Erragonkaya. *Tam.*—Seivappukay-churai, Kashuk-kali. *Can.*—Pundisoppu. *Mah.*—Lalambari. *Mal.*—Pulicheera.

Its leaves are often cooked like vegetables and used in curries. The freshy red calyx is used as a fruit and when dried it is used as an acid article of diet and cool refreshing drink like tamarind.

37. INDIAN SORRAL.

Hind.—Amrul, Surchi, Khatamitha, Umbooti, Chuka-palang, Amrit Sag. *Bom.*—Bai-Sarpati. *Ben.* Amrutsak. *Mal.*—Pullam-purachi. *Tel.*—Pulichintaku, Pulliyarai. *Mah.*—Ambuti. *Tam*—Pulliyarai, Tuliya-kirai. *Sd.*—Chuka-palak. *Can.*—Huli-hunchi-gida.

Is a common garden weed leaves. Fresh leaves are used in curry.

38. FIELD SORREL.

Ver.—Chuk. *Ben.*—Chuka-palam.

Common vegetable in northern India.

39. SPINACH, ISINAKH.

Hind.—Palaka, (seed) Palak-ka-bij. *Ben. Bom. & Mah.*—Sag, Chitar, Ispank. *Per.*—Burhan-palak, Ispa-nakh, (seed) Tukhm-e-Isfanakh. *Tel.*—Mattur Bachhali. Dumpe-bachhala, Basalakuraku. *Arb.*—Isfa-nakh, (seed) Buzur-al-safanakh. *Tam.*—Vasolekeerai, Basalakeerai. *Guj.*—Palak. *Sd.*—Palak, (seed) Palak-jo-bij. *Can.*—Basole.

A kind of common green vegetable. Cooling. Its seeds are used as drugs.

40. DILL.

Hind.—Soya, Soyi, Soo-a-say, Soo-ai. *Sd.*—

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Sooan-ji-sag, Sooa. *Ben.*—Sulph. *Guj.*—Suva-nu-bi. *Per.*—Shote, sabat. *Tel.*—Shatakupivithulu. *Arb.*—Shabat. *Tam.*—Shataku-pi-virai. *Mah.*—Shepu. *Can.* Sabbasige. *Mal.*—Chatu-kuppa.

It is a common vegetable. Vegetable oil is prepared from its seeds. The seeds are named as under and are used as drug.

(Seed) *Hind.*—Soya or Soyi-ka-bij. *Sd.*—Soan-jo-bij. *Per.*—Tukhm-e-shote. *Arb.*—Buzur-al-shabat.

41. CANAVALLIA ENSIFORMIS.

Hind.—Goyi-ji-yashivalam, Sweeta-Sima. *Arb.*—Galaphul, Gol. *Tel.*—Karoochikadu. *Mah.*—Abayee, Pathava.

They are of two varieties, the white and the red. The fruits which are about a foot in length and curved like a cutlass are used in curries, chutneys and pickles and when they are tender and fresh they are eaten in a small quantity.

42. COMMON INDIAN PARSELANE. (Big).

Hind.—Nunisag-bara, Bara lunia, Luni booti, Gholi-ki-Bhaji, Munisag, Khurfa. *Ben.* Nunisag, Nunisak, Bara lunii. *Tam.*—Soin-puppu-kirai. *Tel.*—Sanna-pappu, Goddu-paoili. *Sd.*–Loonak-wadi. *Bom.*–Chavel-ka-Bhaji. *Mah.*—Ranghol. *Can.*—Hali bach-chelle. *Per.*—Khurafa. *Arb.*—Hamka.

It is a common green vegetable. Its effects and uses are same as those of common "Indian Parselane" described below.

43. COMMON INDIAN PARSELANE. (Small).

Hind.—Chhota-Lunia, Lunak, Kurfa-ka-Sag, (seeds) Dhamni. *Guj.*—Loni. *Tam.*—Purpu-kirai. *Tel.*—

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Peddapavila-kura. *Sd.*—Loonak. *Per.*—Kurfa, Arghhaleem. *Arb.*—Kurfa, Bakliah-al-Hamka. *Mah.*—Bhuigholi. *Can.*—Duda-gorai.

It is a green common cooling vegetable. Its seeds are used as drugs and are named as under.

(Seeds). *Hind.*—Kharfa-ka-Bij. *Per.*—Tukhm-Khafas. *Arb.*—Bazar-al-Hamka, Farfanj. *Sd.*—Lonak-jo-bij.

44. WILD PARSELANE.

Hind.—Kurffa Pahari, Jhangli-lunak. *Per.*—Karfa Kohi. *Arb.*—Talra Suliyan. *Sd.*—Jhangli-lunak.

45. AMARANTHUS PANICULATUS.

Hind.—Ganhar, Rajgira, Chuamarsa. *Per.*—Tajekhura, Bustan-afroz. *Bom.*—Kohola-Bhaji. *Ben.*—Bathu. *Guj.*—Rajagoro. *Sd.*—Ganar.

Common green vegetable seeds are blood purifier.

46. DESMODIUM TRIFLORUM.

Hind.—Motha, Kadaliya, Chamyar, Marira, Marirai. *Sd.*—Mariro. *Ben.*—Koolaliya. *Tel.*—Moohoodoo, Moordoo. *Per.*—Mushk-zamin, Yabannoran. *Arb.*—Sad-koofi, Alyanees. *Tam.*—Siru-pullady. *Mah.*—Ran-methi.

Common vegetable throughout.

47. FENUGREEK.

Hind. Ben. & Mah.—Methi, (Seeds) Methi Ka-bij. *Tel.*....Mentula. *Tam.*—Vendayam. *Sd.*—Methi-jo-sag, (Seed) Hurbbo, Methi-jo-bij. *Arb.*—Hulabuha, (Seeds) Bazar-al-Hulbah. *Per.* — Shamlita, (Seeds) Tukhm Shamlit. *Can.*—Mentha-gida. *Mal.*—Uluva, Ventayam.

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Common young plant is much used as a vegetable and the seeds are condiments for curry powder and pickles and used as drug.

48. RARNEX SCULATUS.

Hind.—Ambavali. *Ben.*—Amrula.

Its leaves are eaten fresh and its pressed juice is drunk as an antiscorbatic.

49. TRIANTHEMA MONOGYNA.

Hind.—Bis-kaprah, Nasur Jangli. *Ben.*—Sabuni lal, Lovel-subuni, Gado-kunia. *Guj.*—Satudo. *Tam.*—Sharvalay Kirai. *Sd.*—Vis-kaprah. *Tel.*—Ambatimaddu, Ghalijeroo. *Can.*—Muchu-goni. *Mah.*—Vishkhapra. *Per.*—Dev-a-uspast. *Arb.*—Jind-kuka.

It is a green grass. Its leaves are long like "palak". The plant is boiled and eaten as vegetable.

50. ZANTHOXYLUM RHEISA.

Hind.—Chirphal, Kaklee, Tessul. *Tel.*—Rhetsamaram. *Can.*—Jesumi-mara; Jummina.

It is a plant. Its fruit is used in curries.

51. WATER CRESS.

Hind.—Chansar. *Per.*—Halim. *Sd.*—Ahera. *Arb....* Hurf. *Tel.*—Adulyalu. *Tam.*—Alivirai. *Guj. and Bom.*—Asaliya. *Mah.*—Ahaleeva. *Can.*—Allibija.

Common. This shrub is cultivated as a culinary vegetable in Asia. It is the garden cress of Europe.

52. SWEET TANGLE, SUGAR SEA BEAT.

Hind.—Galhar-ka-patta.

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Is a plant in Punjab. Syrup is made for the cure of goitre and is also given in syplice diseases.

53. ARTHICHOKE.

Hind.—Hathi-chak.

It is a Jerusalem plant. Its root is boiled and used as a delicious vegetable. It is a promotor of semen.

54. RUMEX MARITIMUS.

Hind.—Palak-Jhangli, Jangli palak, Jal-palam (seeds) Bijband, Katikan, Hulaobul. *Ben.*—Bunpalang.

It is growing in Assam, Bengal. It is cooling. The seeds are sold as "Bij-band".

55. BAWHINIA TOMENTOSA.

Hind. & Ben.—Kachnar, Kachnal. *Per.*—Chunâr. *Arb.*—Valab. *Guj.*—Asundro. *Tel.*—Adavimandaram, Asamaduga. *Tam. & Mal.*—Kattatti, Esamaduga. *Mah.*—Pivala kunchan. *Can.*—Kadatti. *Sd.*—Kachnar.

Common vegetable. The whole plant-root, bark, leaves, buds, young flowers, seeds and fruits are also used as drugs.

56. BAWHINIA VARIEGATA.

Hind.—Kachnal, Rakta-Kachnar, Kachmal. *Ben. and Mah.*—Rakta-Kanchan. *Guj.*—Kovidara. *Tel.*—Daevakanchanamu. *Tam.*—Shemmandari. *Can.*—Kempu mandara. *Mal.*—Chuvana-na-mandaram.

This is another kind of "Kachnar" found in Himalayas and forests and is also used as drug. The effects are same as of the Kachnar mentioned above.

57. TRICHOSANTHES CUCUMERINA.

Hind. and Ben.—Ban-patol, Ban-parval. *Tel.*—

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Chaynd-potla. *Bom.*—Jhangli padavla, Ran padavala. *Tam.*—Katlup-pepudal. *Mal.*—Kaippam-patolam.

Found in Malabar. Has unpleasant odour. Root is purgative and tonic. Its juice of the root, seeds are used as drugs.

58. LUFA ECHINATA.

Hind.—Bindaal, Ghagarbel, Kukurbela. *Ben*—Ghoshalata. *Sd*—(Seed) Janga toori, Kouri-toori-jo-bij. *Bom. & Guj. & Mah.*—Kukadwal, Vapala, Deodangri.

Another kind of "turai". It is bitter and stomachic. It is not eaten as vegetable but its seeds are used as drug.

59. SWEET YAM.

Ben.—Maualu.

60. GLO-BASEYAM.

Ben.—Chuprialu.

61. RED YAM.

Ben. & Mah.—Ratalu.

All the above three are common in Bengal. They are bitter and acrid.

62. KUKORA.

Hind.—Kukora.

It is a kind of bael having a fruit of "Karela" but smaller than that.

63. SOW THISTLE.

Hind.—Dodak, Mahatara. *Tel*—Ratrina. *Bom.*—Mah-tara.

The hollow thick stems are full of a milky juice. This is an article of diet. The brownish gum formed is used as drug.

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64. OXYSTELMA ESCULENTUM.

Hind.—Dudhalata, Gharol. *Sd.*—Doodhee. *Ben.*—Khirai. *Tel.*—Doodhipala. *Guj.*—Dhoodhaika. *Bom.*—Dudhuka. *Mah.*—Dudhani.

Common. Is a climbing plant in plains and hills, decoction of the plant is used as gargles in mouth diseases and in sore throat. Fruits are edible.

65. KANDAL.

Hind.—Kandal-ka-sag, (Seed) Sarsol. *Sd.*—Kandal-jo-sag, (Seed) Sarsol. *Per.*—Tahrab-Sharaf, (Seed) Sarshaf. *Arb.*—Bakatah-al-hurf. (Seed) Hurf.

A kind of vegetable. Its seeds are used as drugs.

66. NARI-KA-SAG.

Hind.—Nari-ka-sag.

It is green vegetable like Kandul-Ka-Sag.

67. LOTUS STEM.

Sd—Bih. *Per.*—Bikh-kanwal. *Arb.*—Aruk-al-kabar. *Hind.*—Saraki-dana-kir.

This is the stem of kanwal (lotus) and is used as a common vegetable.

68. ARVI.

Hind.—Arvi. *Per. & Arb*—Kal-Kalash.

Common vegetable. Its effects are like "Bhendi".

69. CHOLAI-KA-SAG.

Hind.—Cholai-ka-sag. *Per.*—Sufed-marz. *Arb.*—Baklae-yamaniah.

Common vegetable in Northern India.

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70. LULAR.

Hind. & Sd.—Lular. *Per.*—Giyah-mish. *Arb.*—Akbi-al-ghhan.

It is a kind of grass. Its leaves are of red colour. Grows on the banks of water. It is used as vegetable.

71. HORSE RADISH, DRUM STICK.

Hind.—Sahinjan, Segve, Munge, Sohanjra, Singi. *Ben.*—Sajna. *Guj.*—Suragavu. *Tam.*—Murangakai. *Tel.*—Munakaya. *Sd.*—Sohandro, Singi. *Mah.*—Shegat, Muranga. *Per.*—Sohajanah. *Can.*—Nugge. *Mal.*—Murina. *Arb.*—Sahjinah-Paryah.

Common Leaves, flowers, immature capsules and matured horse radish are eaten as vegetable.

72. KHUNBI.

Hind. & Sd.—Khunbhi. *Per.*—Sama-roghh. *Arb.*—Katar.

This is a kind of vegetable grown in rainy season in sandy lands and mountains White colour Top-cup, like Umbrella.

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PART III
FLOWERS.

1. ROSE, DAMSK OR PERSIAN ROSE.

Hind.—Gulab-ka-Phul. *Bom. & Guj.*—Gulab-na-Phul. *Ben.*—Galap-Phal. *Mah.*—Gulab. *Tel.*—Roja-puvoo. *Per.*—Gulsurkh, Gulab. *Tam.*—Gulappu, Roja-pu. *Can.*—Gulabi-huva. *Sd.*—Gulab. *Mal.*—Panniruppu. *Arb.*—Gulab, Julab, Warad-ahmer.

(Seed) *Hind.*—Gulab-ka-bij. *Sd.*—Gulab-jo-bij. *Per.* — Tukhm-e-Gul-surkh. *Arb.* — Bazar-al-Gulab, Zward.

Common flower. It is of two colours one white and the other is pink red. White flowers have no scented smell and that is called as Gul Chini. Again there are two varieties of pink red flower. One is real Gulab and the other is Sada Gulab. Sada gulab's scent is lesser than the real auttum gulab. Petals and seeds are used as drug. "Istambol-Kali" is a indigenous scent from Rose water.

2. WHITE ROSE.

Hind.—Gulchini, Gulseati, Hamesha-Bahar. *Per.*—Hamesha-Bahar. *Arb.*—Arboon, Hai-al-alam, Dayam-al-Hyat. *Ben*—Swet-gulab. *Sd.*—Chinigul, Sufedgul, Achho gulab, Hamesha-Bahar, Bhatoo-bhooti, Bhittar.

The flowers are large, white, pale or bluish. They are used as a cooling medicine. The petals are made into "Kulkand" or "Gulkand" which is a popular laxative.

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3. POLYANTHUS, TUBE ROSE.

Hind.—Gulcherri, Gul-shaba, Nila-Sampenga. *Ben.* Rajni-Gandha. *Tel.* — Undi-mandare. *Mal.* — Andimaltery.

The bulb is used in medicines and chiefly used in gonorrhoea in the form of Tincture.

4. SUN FLOWER.

Hind.—Hurdaja, Surij-mukhi, Surya-mukhi. *Ben.*... Surya-mukhi. *Sd.*—Surij-gul. *Guj.*—Surij Muksh. *Tel. Tam. & Can.*—Surya-kanti. *Arb.*—Avaz-boon, Azargoon. *Per.*—Gul-e-aftab-parast, Ark-mukhi.

It is a common yellow flower broad and in appearance as sun. Oil is expressed from its seeds and is used for culinary and table purposes like olive or almond oil.

5. FRENCH MARIGOLD.

Hind. & Ben.—Gul-Jafri, Gul-genda, Jafri-gul, Genda-gul. *Bom.*—Mukh-mal, Gul-Jufri. *Mah.*—Rojia-cha-phul. *Per.*—Gul-sad-burg. *Sd.*—Jafri-gul.

The plant yields bright-yellow flowers and their garlands are used on idols. Flowers yield a yellow dye. The used of the flowers is used as a purifier of blood and as a remedy in piles.

6. SWEET SCENTED OLEANDER, ROSEBERRY SPURGE.

Hind.—Kaner, Kara-bera, Karabi. *Guj.*—Kanher. *Tel.*—Ganeru, Karaviramu, Kasturipatte. *Tam.*—Kanaseerum, Alari. *Ben.*—Karabi. *Mah.*—Kanera. *Can.*—Kanagili, Paddale. *Arb.*—Summula-himara, Kharazah-rab. *Per.*—Dephali. *Sd.*—Kastoori-patta, Kaner.

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Wild Shrub and is cultivated in gardens for its flowers which are given as an offering to Gods. There is another variety (H & B) "Haldi-Karabi" which is of yellow colour.

7. ODALUM TREE.

Hind.—Pilikirbir. *Ben.*–Dabur, Dhakur. *Tam.*—Kadamoth, Kata Arali. *Guj.*—Honde. *Mah.*—Sukanu. *Can.*—Honde. *Mal.*—Odallum.

Common—Emetic and purgative. Its seeds, bark, leaves and milky juice of the tree are used as drug.

8. EXILE OR YELLOW OLEANDER.

Hind.—Pila Kaner. *Guj.*—Pila Kaner. *Ben.*—Kol-ke-Phul. *Tel.*—Pachchai Alari. *Bom.*—Thevati. *Sd.*—Kaner-pilli. *Per.*—Kaner-zard.

Commonly cultivated as an ornamental shrub in gardens. The seeds are used as drug but should be used with caution, as they are acrid poison. The seeds are used as a cattle poison. The milky juice is also poisonous. The oil is used externally in skin diseases.

9. ARBIAN OR FRENCH LAVENDER.

Hind.—Alphajana-dharu, Ustukadoos, Aroos-naz-loom. *Arb.* — Malak-al-Ravah. *Guj.* — Lavender-na-Phul. *Per. & Bom.*—Usatukhudusa, Maizam-Giayah, Sha-hindum-roomi. *Sd.*—Astukhaduse.

It is a kind of grass. The drug possesses good lavender odour and useful in several Unani Medicine.

10. PENTAPETES PHŒNICEA.

Hind. — Gul-Dopahri, Gejulia. *Ben.*—Kat-latta,

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Bhanduli, Dhupahuria. *Tam.*—Nagpu. *Tel.*—Makina Chettu. *Mah.*—Tambdi dupari, Banduja. *Can.*—Bandure. *Sd.*....Dapari-gul.

Common — There are four varieties white, black, red and yellow. The fruit is officinal. This flower opens at noon.

11. FOUR O'CLOCK FLOWER.

Hind.....Gul-abasi. *Tel.*—Chandra Kantha. *Tam.* Patharashu. *Sd.*—Abasi-gul. *Can.*—Mdhyanha-mallige. *Per.*—Gul-e-abbasa. *Mal.*—Anthi-malari.

Beautiful flower cultivated in gardens. Root possesses purgative properties like "Jalap". Leaf juice and seeds are used as drug.

12. PLUMERIA ACUMINATA.

Hind.—Gulchin. *Tel.*—Adavi-ganneru. *Guj.*—Rhadchanps. *Ben.*—Gorurchampa. *Tam.*—Perangalli. *Mah.*—Khairchampa. *Can.*—Kadusampige. *Mal.*—Velutharali.

Is a milky plant with white flowers. It is just like Indian white rose. The flower heads are eaten with betel leaves in ague, milky juice is a purgative.

13. EAST INDIAN ROSE BAY, WAX-FLOWER PLANT, CEYLON JASMINE.

Hind.—Gul-Chandni, Chandi-ka-phul, Gul-charakh. *Ben.*—Sulicop. *Tel.*—Nandivardhanam. *Tam. & Mal.* Nandiyavertam, Gandhilagarappu. *Sd.*—Chandni-gul.

Plant has white flowers of a climbing plant, good in eye and skin diseases.

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14. CHINA ROSE OR SHOE FLOWER PLANT.

Hind.—Jasund, Gudhal. *Ben*.–Jaba. *Guj*.–Jasunt. *Tel*.—Javapushpamu, Daanachettu. *Tam*.—Shamberattai, Shappathuppu. *Can*.—Dasanige. *Per*.—Angharee-hind. *Mah*.—Jasavanda. *Sd*.—Jasand. *Mal*.—Champurutti.

Is a common flower plant. Its root and flowers are used as drugs in compounds and several medicines.

15. DAY NIGHT FLOWER PLANT.

Hind. — Ratanjot, Laljari, Koame, Maharangi, Sada-suhagan. *Per*.—Wahoo Chobah. *Arb*.—Ratah-jot, Shamah-jai-alkaral. *Sd*.—Ratan-jot, Sada-suhagan.

It is a common annual flower plant. Its leaves and flowers are useful to eruption etc.

16. KAEMPFERIA ROLUNDA.

Hind. & *Ben*.—Bhuichampa. *Tel*.—Bhuchampa-kamu. *Guj*.—Bhuichampo. *Tam*.—Nerpichan. *Can*. Nelasampige. *Mah*.—Bhuichapa. *Mal*.—Chenchineer-kilang.

Common plant—Cultivated in gardens—Ointment and powder are prepared for wounds and swelling.

17. GOLDEN OR YELLOW CHAMPA, OLI.

Hind. & *Ben*.—Champa, Chamoti, Nag-champa, Mangal, Nag-sampigo. *Guj*.—Rae-champak, Peelochampa. *Tel*.—Sampangipuvu. *Tam*.—Sham-pang. *Arb*.—Faghhrah. *Mah*.—Son-chumpa. *Can*.—Sampige. *Mal*.—Champakam. *Per*.—Fakharh.

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Common—Yellow sweety scented flowers. They are offered to Gods. Contain volatile oil.

18. CHAMABA JASMINE.

Hind.—Chamba, Jauari, Peetmalati. *Tel*,—Pachche Adavemalla. *Bom.*—Svarnajuri. *Sd.*—Chamba.

Is found on hills. Useful for ringworm, skin diseases, boil, diseases of teeth and head. See also below.

19. (SPENISH,) JASMINE, CATALONIAN JASMINE.

Hin.—Jati, Jahi, Chamba, Chambeli, Chameli. *Ben. and Guj.*—Chameli. *Bom.*—Chambeli. *Tel*, *Tam and Can.*—Jajimalle. *Sd.*—Chambeli. *Mal.*—Pichhakam..

Common scented flower like champa Jasmine. The leaves and flowers are commonly used in Hindi Medicines.

20. KAMANI.

Juti, Merchula, Kunti, Nag-golunga, Motiya. It is a scented flower.

21. KANDPHUL JASMINE.

Hin. and Ben.—Kundaphul, Raiphul, Motiya, Moongra. *Mah. and Guj.*—Mongra. *Tel.*—Kundamu, Gujari. *Can.*—Kasturi Mallige. *Mal.*—Kundam. *Sd.*—Motiya.

Common. Its scented flowers are lactifuge. See also below Motiya Jasmine.

22. CAPA JASMINE.

Hin.—Gandharaj, Gardina.

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23. MOTIYA JASMINE.

Hin.—Motiya, Mongra, Ra-ee-phul. *Guj.*—Dojar. *Ben.*—Malika. *Mal.*—Ran-mogri. *Sd.*—Motyaee-gul. *Per.*—Gul-sufed. *Arb.*—Warda-biz.

Scented white flowers plant. Common.

24. DAWADU JASMINE.

Hin. and Per.—Gul-Dawadee (S) Dawadee gul. *Arb.*—Bassoon,

It is a Jasmine flower cultivated in gardens.

25. NIGHT JASMINE, WEEPING NYGLANTHES, SHEPHALICA.

Hin.—Harsingar, Kuri, Ladoori. *Sd.*—Harsingar. *Ben.*—Seoli, Singhar. *Per.*—Warak-singar. *Tel.*—Pagadamalle, Shwelasurasa. *Arb.*—Warda-biz. *Tam.* Manjapu, Pavala-mallingai. *Mah.*—Partaka, Khurasli. *Mal.*—Manpu-maram.

Common—Small tree with scented flowers.

26. FRAGRANT SCREW-PINE, CALDERABUSH.

Hind.—Keora, Kuora (Flowers) Keya. *Ben.*—Keora, Keya. *Guj.*—Kora. *Tam.*—Talamchedi, Kedagai. *Tel.*—Mogili, Gajingi, Ketaki. *Per.*—Kevrah, Armat. *Bom. and Mah.*—Kevdra. *Arb.*—Kafri. *Can.*—Kedage, Ketaki. *Sd.*—Kevro Surho. *Mal.*—Kaitha, Kataki.

Common Shrub with fragrant flowers. They are of two varieties white and Yellow. Perfumed "Kewra" oil is extracted and "Kewrai-ka-arak" is prepared. "Keora Gad" are the drugs in the manufature of Kewra Water (arak).

27. MUSK SCENTED ROSE.

Hin.—Kujai. *Ben.*—Kuja.

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Rose plant—Attur is extracted.

28. CITRONELLA.

Hin.—Ganjni, Gand-bel. *Ben.*—Kamakher. *Tam.* Vassanipillu. *Tel.*—Allupu, Kommu. *Mal.*—Oosha-dhana.

It is a kind of scented grass. Common in Punjab and Ceylon. The essential oil and the grass are drugs.

29. INDIAN FORGET-ME-NOT, RED JASMINE.

Hin.—Chitiful, Gorakpamo, Lalah, Hazari-ka-phul. *Mah.*—Sunjuvan-chival, Sitache-kes. *Per.*—Lalah. *Arb.*—Shika-ik. *Sd.*—Lal-gul. *Arb.*—Lalah-gul.

Its effects are nearly same as those of (Eng.) Heliotrope (Hind.) Halta-juri.

30. ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL TREE.

Hind.—Surpan, Undi, Sultan Champa, Oondi. *Tel.*—Pumagamu, Ponnavitholu. *Tam.*—Punnagum, Punnaivirai. *Can.*—Surahonnae, Nameru. *Mah.*—Undag, Pumag. *Mal.* Cherupuna, Ponna-kam. *Sd.*—Surpan.

The bark, seeds and leaves, the bitter oil from the seeds, resin and gum are used as drugs. The oil is well known in Europe as the "Domba oil" and is used in Rheumatism, Gonorhoea, gleet and itches.

31. ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL.

Guj.—Reti-naga-kesara, Goriundi. *Tel.*—Surapoona. *Tam.* — Naggesur-pur. *Mah.* — Tamra, Nagkesara, Suringi, (fruit) Undana. *Per.*—Naramushka.

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Its fruit is eatable. Dried flower, buds are used as medicated oils. They are used like cinnamon and cardamoms.

32. SWEET-BAY LAURELS, VICTOR'S LAURELS.

Hin.—Laurel. *Per. and Sd.*—Hab-al-ghara.

Leaves are used in Leucorrhoea, diseases of urinary organs and dropsy. Its oil is useful for rheumatic pains.

33. CHAMELI JASMINE.

Hind.—Chameli. *Sd. and Per.*—Rabel. *Mah.*—Kusar. *Tel.*—Adavi-malli. *Tam.*—Malli-pu. *Ben.*—Barakunda. *Bom.*—Kundi, Kusur-rangini.

Common scented flower. Perfumed oils and ottos are prepared.

34. GUL-HAFT-RANGI.

Hind.—Gul-Hafi-rangi. *Per.*—Gul-gone. *Arb.*—Warad-Tarikaloon. *Sd.*—Gul ajayib.

This is a flower of the size of rose. It possesses scent. It gives different colours from time to time during day and night. In the morning it appears white at noon black and in night red.

35. BASTANI.

Hind.—Bastani, Lala-Khatai. *Per.*—Bastan-afroz. *Arb.*—Hamannah. *Sd.*—Gul Kalango.

It is a red colour flower. The flowers are used as drugs.

36. GUL-ZANGI.

Hind.—Gul-zangi. *Per.*—Khazaz-barah, Zangi-

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warad. *Arb.*—Sam-al-Hamar, Raskoolah. *Sd.*—Gul-zangi.

These flowers are of red colour and are used as drugs in urine complaints.

37. SHAB-ZANGI.

Hind.—Shab-Zangi, Shab-Romi. *Per.*—Shab Anbooh. *Arb.*—Hazami. *Sd.*—Gul-khazan.

It is a scented blue colour flower. It is used as drug.

38. GUL-ASRI.

Hind.—Gul-asri. *Sd.*—Sanpat. *Per.*—Bara-barân. *Arb.*—Shafnak.

These are yellow flowers like those of Banfasha, of a climbing creeper like ashk-pech-val.

39. KARNA.

Hind. — Karnâ. *Sd.* ... Karno-gul, Karan-jo-gul. *Per.*—Shajufah-narangi. *Arb.*—Warrad-naranj.

It is a scented flower of orange tree. Its extracted water is used as a drug.

40. *Hind.*—Bansti.

A kind of well known flower grown in Bahar spring auttom.

41. *Hind.*—Bun-bell, Bun Annori.

It is a flower of Rayai bell or of Nawari.

42. *Hind.*—Sevti, Sevati, Gul-ghota. *Per.*—Gul mishkin, Gul miskin. *Arb.*—Nasrin, Nazrin, Warad-a-safar. *Sd.*—Gul-gaonts.

It is a common scented flower.

43. *Hind.*—Gul-Maksh-toom.

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It is a flower used as drug.

44. *Hind. & Sd.*—Gul Gaz-ni. *Per.*—Gul multani.

45. *Hind. & Sd.*—Gul Jalil. *Per.*—Gul-Jalil. *Arb.* Bakhore-al-soodan.

It is a kind of flower used as drug.

46. *Hind.*—Jayi-Barri. *Per.*—Yasman barray. *Arb.*—Siyan.

It is a kind of flower smaller than Chambeli. Its juice of the leaves is good for wounds and eye diseases. Its otto is good for brain.

47. HELIOTROPE.

Hind.—Hatta-juri, Bhurundi, Gul-marim. *Sd.*—Gul-marim. *Guj.*—Hathisundhana. *Ben.*—Hathisura. *Tel.*—Nagadanti. *Tam.*—Nakkipu, Tel-koduki. *Per.*—Kaf-marim, Kafatsbaha, Marim-kaf. *Can.*—Chalukoodee. *Arb.*—Asaba-i-alsafar. *Mah.*—Bhurundi. *Mal.*—Tel-kata, Teliy-inne.

Is a small fragrant plant. Juice of its leaves and flowers are used as drug.

48. ENGLISH MARSH MELLOW.

Hind.—(Flower) Gul-kheru, Khatmi-Phul, Shabvi, Gul-kheri (seed) Khatmi (root) Khatmi-ki-jar. *Tam.*—Shemaitute. *Per.*—(Flowers) Gul-shab-boe, (seed) Khabazi, Tukhm-khatmi (root) Reshai-Khatmi. *Sd.*—(Flower) Gul-kheru, Gul-kheri, (Fruit and carpels) Tukhm-Khatmi, Khabazi, (root) Khatmi-ji-par. *Arb.*—(root) Bazur-al-Khatmi, Sham-al-markh (Flowers) Ward-Khatmi.

Common. Roots, flowers, fruit carpels and leaves are used as drug.

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49. WILD VOILET.

Hind.—Banafsha, Gul-banafsha. *Sd.* — Banosho, (Flower) Gul-Banosho. *Ben.*—Benosa. *Tam.*—Vayilethe. *Per. & Ben.*—Banafsha, (flowers) Guli-Banafsa. *Arb.*—Banfij ferofir, (Flower) Warad-banfij.

Common throughout, effects cooling. Roots and flowers are useful drugs.

There is another kind which is called (Hind.) "Irani-banfasha" (Sd.) Benfasha-Irani. (Per.) Banfasho, (Arb.) Banfasha, Ferkhir.

50. EGYPTIAN OR SECREED LOTUS, LOTUS.

Hind.—Kanwal, Kul-har, Kamla, Padmani. *Ben.*—Padma. *Tel.*–Tamara, Erra tamara (red). *Tam.*–Tamarai (red) shivappu Tamarai, Ambal, Kamalam. *Arb & Per.*—Nilufer, Warad-nilofar, Bashnin. *Sd.* — Neelofar, Pubban. *Mah. & Can.*—Kamala. *Mal.*—Aravindam.

Common. There are three kinds (1) White (2) Pink and (3) Blue. The entire plant is called Padamani, It grows in tanks. Cooling, sedative, stringent-bitter. Its pistile fruit is called "*Kamal Dodi*". Its root is called "*Beeh*" which is used as vegetable in Bombay and Sind. See also below "Water lily."

51. WATER LILY.

Hind.—Nilofar, Chota-kanwal, Padmani, (Flower) Gul-nilofar, Alliphul (seed) Bij-nilofar (Fruit) Kum. *Ben.*—Saluka, Raktan-bal, Nal. *Guj. Bom. & Mah.*—Nilophul, Krishna-kamal, Lal-kamal. *Tel.*—Allikada, Tellakalluva. *Tam.*—Vellam-bal, Indrva-cham. *Can.*—Bila-Naidile, Bila Tavare. *Sd.*—Nilofar (Flower) Gul-Nilofar (seed) Nilofar-jo-bij (Fruit) Kum, Napo. *Arb.*—

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Istahal-padmani, Karam-al madd, Ward-nilofar (seed). Hub-al-Istahal-Padmani (Fruit) Padmani-napah. *Per.*—Nilofar (seed) Tukhm-nilofar (root) Bikh-nilofar, (Fruit) Napah. *Mal.*—Vellanpal, Neerampal.

Common. It is just like "sacred lotus" but is smaller. They are of 3 varieties white, red and blue. Grow in tanks. Fruit is eaten and the flower, root and seed are used as drug. There are other varieties and they are described here under.

52. WHITE WATER LILY, EAST INDIAN BLUE WATER LILY AND SOTA SUNDI.

Hind.—Leli.

English flower grown in water.

53. MALBAR WATER LILY.

Lily flower of Malbar effects like "Nilofars". They are grown in water.

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PART IV.
FRUIT.

1. MANGO.

Hind.—Am, Amb, (unriped) Amri, Ambli. *Per.*—Anbah. *Arb.*—Ambaj, Eenj. *Ben. & Guj.*—Am. *Can.*—Mavena-mara. *Tel.* — Mamid-pandu. *Tam.* — Mamphalam, (unriped) mangai. *Mal.*—Mavu. *Sd.*—Anb, (unriped) Ambri, Teli-amb. *Mah.* — Amba. *Per.*—Naghzak.

Common fruit. The powder of dried unriped green mango is called "amba-chur" or "amchur" or "ambose". The juice of the fruit is called (Eng.) "mango cake" "Dried mango pulp" (Hind.) "amsatta", "amras".

2. HOG-PLUM OR WILD MANGO.

Hind. & Mah.—Ambada. *Ben.*—Amra. *Guj.*—Amera. *Per. & Arb.* — Ambaj-dasti, Naghzak-dasti. *Tel.*—Adavimamidi, Ambalam. *Tam.* — Amputtai. *Can.*—Ambate. *Mal.*—Ambalam.

Common throughout. The fruit is eaten as condiment and made into chutneys and pickles.

3. GREWIA ASIATICA.

Hind.—Phalsa, Pharsa, Phalna, Dhamni. *Ben.*... Shakri, Pharsa, Dhamni. *Can.*—Thodsal, Butali. *Tel.*... Phutiki, Charachi, Tharah. *Sd.*—Phalsa, Pharvan. *Tam.*—Thadachit. *Bom.*—Dheman, Karkani. *Per.*—Phalsa, Pharook. *Arb.*—Falsa.

Common-fruit—a good syrup of the fruit is

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prepared and used as cooling. Taste sore and sweat.

4. SEBESTEN PLUM OR FRUIT.

Hind.—Lessoora, (small) Lessoori. *Guj.*—Gudan, Burgond. *Per.*—Sapstan, (small) Pistan. *Bom. & Per.*—Sapistan. *Arb.*—Dibak, En-al-sartan, (small) badak. *Ben.*—Bahubar, Bal-phal. *Tel.*—Botuku, Nakkaeru. *Tam.*—Naruvilli. *Can.*—Mannadiki, Dodu-challu. *Sd.*—Lessura, Geduro, (small) Geduri. *Mah.*—Shelvan, Bhokur. *Mal.*—Naruviri.

Common. These are two kinds one is big and the other is small. Pulp of the fruit is gummy and sweet. Fruit, its mucilage, kernel and bark are used as drugs.

5. JAMBUL BLACK PLUM.

Hind.—Jâmah, Sittalchini, Jjamoo. *Per.*—Jamoon *Arb.*—Jama. *Ben.*—Kala-jam. *Guj.*—Jambudo. *Tel.*... Naeraedu-pandu. *Tam.*—Naga-palam, Navel. *Can.*... Naeralu. *Mal.*—Naval. *Sd.*—Jamu-kara, Kara Jjamoon.

Common cooling fruit of black colour.

6. MUSK MELLON (RIPED).

Hind. & Mah.—Kharbuja, Sakkar-teti, Joozboi, Kharbuza, Sarda. *Ben.*—Khermuj. *Guj.*—Turbuch. *Tel.*—Velaripandu, Dosapandu. *Tam.*—Velaripalam, Jamkani. *Can.*—Kalingada. *Arb.*—Kharbuz, Batikh. *Per.*—Kharbuzah, Sarda, *Sd.*—Kharbuj, Gidro, Sardo.

Common sweet fruit. Its seeds are cooling and are used as drug.

7. MUSKMELLON (UNRIPED).

Hind.—Tuti-kharboozah. *Tel.*—Pedda-dosrai-kai.

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Tam.—Kakri-kai, Kira-kai. *Sd.*—Karti, Kart. *Per.*—Kharbooza-kham. *Arb.*—Hafaf Kasham. *Ben.*—Phute.

This is unriped muskmellon.

8. STRAWBERRY TOMATO.

They are the product of Europe but the fruits are available in Indian bazars.

9. WATER MELLON.

Hind.—Turbuz, Jamauka, Tandur. *Per.*—Turbuzah. *Arb.*—Belikh-zichi. *Guj.*—Kariga. *Tel.*—Darbuj-pandu. *Ben.*—Turmuj. *Bom. and Mah.* Kalingad. *Tam.*... Pitchaphalam, Darbuzpazham. *Sd.*—Hindano. *Mal.*... Mandeki-patak.

Common fruit. It has cooling effects. In Sind there is another kind bitter water mellon known as " kirbut ". which is used as a purgative medicine.

10. PINEAPPLE.

Hind. Guj. Mah. & Mal.—Ananash, Kotlah. *Arb.*—Aainunasa, annas. *Per.*—Raman-shahi. *Tam.*—Paragethalai, Anash-pazham. *Tel.*—Annash or Anas-pandu. *Sd.*—Annas. *Ben.*—Anaras. *Can.*—Anasu, Parangi-kayee, Pandu.

Common edible fruit eaten with sugar.

11. BOKHARA PLUM, CHERRY PLUM.

Hind. Guj. Ben. & Sd.-Alubukhara. *Tel.*-Alpogada Pandu. *Tam.*—Alpagoda-pazham. *Per.*—Alu-Bukhara, Allu-surkh. *Arb.*—Ajas, Alubukhara, Ajnas.

It is common juicy fruit of Baluchistan. It is sweet and sore. Dried fruit is used as drug.

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12. COMMON PLUM, PRUNES.

Hind.—Alu, Alucha, Shanalu. *Sd.*—Aroo. *Per.*—Alucha.

This is the variety of "alu-bukhara".

13. POMEGRANATE.

Hind.—Annar, Darim, Daroon. *Ben.*—Darim. *Guj.*—Daram. *Tel.*—Dadima pandu. *Tam.*—Madala. phalam, Madulam-pazham. *Sd.*—Durhoon. *Per.*—Annar. *Arb.*—Raman. *Mah. and Can.*—Dalimba. *Mal.*—Matalam.

Common fruit. From Khurasani red fruit juice is taken out and it is called "Rub".

There are several varieties of this fruit. Some of them are mentioned hereunder.

1. Sweet = Mitha.
2. Sweet and Sore = Khata Mitha or Maya-khushi.
3. Sore = Khata.
4. Kandhari with red skin and red fruit = Kandhari Daroon.
5. Khurasani bedana = Khurasani sweet bedana Daroon.

The flower, bark of the pomegranate tree and the rind of the fruit and fruit are used as drug.

14. POMEGRANATE FLOWER.

Hind.—Gul-annar, Jalnar. *Per.*—Gul-annar, Rohini-tak. *Arb.*—Samrah-al-shook, Gul-raman. *Sd.*—Gul-Daroon, Daroon-jo-gul, Aghhfa-sina.

It is flower of pomegranate tree and is used in several medicines as a drug.

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15. BARK OF POMEGRANATE TREE.

Hind.—Kozaj, Darboon-ka-chhil. *Sd.*—Chiropi, Darboon-jo-chhodo. *Per.*—Sang-ganj. *Arb.*—Jabin.

This is used as a drug.

16. PEARS.

Hind.—Naspati, Nak, Amrti, Nashpati, Amrood. *Per.*—Nashpati, Amrood. *Arb.*—Kamcery, Kamsharae. *Sd.*—Nak, Naspati. *Tam. and Tel.*—Beri-kaee.

It is a common sweet fruit—Refreshing.

17. MAURITIUS PLUM.

Hind.—Bilangara, Kantai. *Ben.*—Tambat, Bainchi, Baincho. *Bom.*—Kaikun, Pahor-Bhekal-Kakar. *Tel*—Kanregu.

It is common in Punjab and Deccan. Its fruit is red or brown and sweet. The fruit is appetiting and digestive.

18. PEACH.

Hind. & Sd.—Arru. *Per.*—Shaftalloo. *Arb.*—Khokh.

It is an edible wholesome fruit. It is sweet and found in cold tropicals. Peach brandy is distilled from this fruit.

19. APPLE.

Hind.—Sufferjung, Sev, Sip. *Guj and Bom.*—Sufferjung, Sip. *Sd.*—Soof. *Tam.*—Apul. *Per.*—Sip, Almah. *Arb.*—Tafah. *Tel.*—Apal.

Common throughout. Sweet. Refreshing and Digestive, good murba is prepared from this fruit.

20. ACID LIME, BERGAMOTTE, SOUR LIME OF INDIA, LEMON.

Hind.—Limu, Neembu, Limboo. *Ben.*—Nebu.

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Guj. and Mah.—Limboo. *Tel.*—Nimmapandu. *Tam.*—Elumechheiphalam. *Can.*—Cheruneranga, Limbe. *Arb.*—Limoo. *Sd.*—Leemo, (Thin skinned) Kaghzi-Limo. *Per.*—Limah, (Thin skinned) Raj-namik. *Mal.*—Cherunarakam.

Common lemon fruit—cooling. From its rinds oil is extracted and is called as lemon oil.

21. CITRUS LEMON.

Hind.—Jambira, Paharikaghju, Pahari-Nimboo, Kuttia, Gulgul. *Guj.*—Motunibboo. *Tam.*—Periyaelimichchcham Pazham. *Tel.*—Pedda-nimapandu. *Can.*—Dodda-nimboo-hannu. *Sd.*—Pahari-limo. *Ben.*—Karnâniboo, Gora-nibu. *Mah.*—Thorla-limboo. *Per and Arb.*—Pahari-limah.

Common. It is bigger than ordinary lemon. This is mostly used for pickels and sauce. It contains more juice than the ordinary one.

22. WILD AIME.

Hind.—Malang-nar. *Tel.*—Adavi-nimma. *Tam.*—Kattu-elumichhai. *Guj.*—Dodi-nimbu. *Per.*—Limahpahari. *Arb.*—Limoo-dashti. *Mah.*—Makad-limbu. *Can*—Karo-limbe. *Mal.*—Malenarakam. *Sd.*—Jhangli-limo.

Common. Grows in Bengal and South India. Its oil, root, berries and leaves are used as drugs. Its berries are made into a nice pickle.

23. CITRON.

Hind.—Maphal, Bajori-nibbu, Turinj. *Ben.*—Chholong nebu. *Mah. and Can.*—Madala. *Tel.*—Madu phalam. *Guj.*—Balank. *Sd.*—Turiōj, Bajori. *Per.*—Turinj, Tarkhaj, Asal-bed. *Arb.*—Atraj, Atrah, Atroonj.

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Common. Orange size lemon mostly used for pickles. Cooling-Oil is extracted from its rinds and is used as lemmon oil.

24. LEMON SWEET.

Hind.—Mitha amritphal, Mitha niboo, Masoobi. *Bom.*—Masoobi. *Ben.*—Mitha nibbu. *Sd.*—Sandkuri, Masoobi. *Guj.*—Mithalimboo. *Per.*—Limah shirin. *Tam.*—Kamlaphalam, *Arb.*—Limoo-shirin. *Tel.*—Kamlaphalam. *Mah.*—Sakernimboo, Godnibbu. *Mal.*—Elumit-chanarakam.

Common sweet lemon like orange. Essential oil is procured from its rinds and is used as orange oil.

25. ORANGE.

Hind.—Narangi, Sang-tura. *Ben.*—Kamla nebu. *Tel.*—Gajanimma, Narangamu. *Tam.*—Narangam, Kamala-orange. *Can.*—Kittale. *Guj.* & *Mah.*—Suntra. *Sd.*—Sandukri, Narangi. *Arb.*—Naranj. *Per.*—Narung. *Mal.*—Madhuranarakam.

Common sweet juicy fruit. Cooling. Essential oil is procured from the rinds of the fruit, which is called the orange oil.

26. GUAVA.

Hind.—Lal sufrium (red), Amrat, Zetun, Perala. *Ben.*—Lal payara (red), Gouchiphal. *Bom.*—Prala. *Tam.*—Koya pallam. *Tel.*—Jam-pandu, Goyya Pandu. *Can.*—Perala, Jama-phal. *Sd.*—Jamphal, Zetun. *Mal.*—Palamper. *Per.*—Zetun, Amrah. *Arb.* Zetun.

Common sweet fruit. There are two varieties one is red inside and the other is white inside with seed.

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27. OLIVE.

Hind.—Jalpai, Jamphal, Safri-amb. *Sd.*—Villayti-Zetun.

This is the native of Europe. Its oil called olive oil is imported in India and is used as drug and in preparation of essence oils etc.

28. FIG.

Ben. Sd. Per. and Mah.—Anjir. *Ben.*—Doomoor, Dummur. *Tam.*—Shimai-atti-palam. *Tel.*—Tene atti Modipalu, Seema-atti. *Arb.*—Ten.

Common sweet fruit.

29. EDIBLE DATE.

Hind.—Pindakhajur, (dried) Chhohara Pope. *Ben.*—Gharar-khajur. *Tel.*—Karjurikaya. *Tam.*—Perichchankayi, Karjurikaye. *Bom.*—Khurma, Chhura. *Per.*—Khurmal-Khushk, Khurma, Khurmae, Pope, Chhohara. *Arb.*—Khurmal-jabis, Kasb. *Can.*—Gijjira-hannu. *Sd.*—Chhohara, Khurmo, Khurmo (half riped) Doka, (unriped) "Khashi".

Common sweet fruit. There are several varieties of this fruit according to the different parts of India.

30. SMALL DATE.

Hind.—Chhoti-Khajur, Khajur. *Tel.*—Enthakaya, (unriped), Enthapandu, (riped). *Tam.*—Eechankay (unriped), Eechampazham (riped). *Can.*—Sanna-eechalu. *Mal.*—Chitteenth. *Per.*—Asnatab. *Arb.*—Tamar, Ratab. *Sd.*—Kharik.

Common palm tree fruit.

31. DATE (Bengal).

Hind.—Hental.

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Is another kind of date found in Bengal, Sweet and cooling—good for vata and pitta.

32. COCOANUT.

Hind. — Narel. *Ben.* — Narail. *Tel.*—Tenkayi. *Tam.* — Tenga-i. *Can.* — Tengin. *Arb.*—Shaj-ratuna, Narujila. *Per.*—Nargel, Narajila, Bandija. *Sd.*—Narel. *Mal.*—Ten.

Common fruit throughout. From its dried Kernels (Khopra) oil is extracted.

Flowers, root, fruit, oil and ash are used. Oil is edible mostly. Khopra i.e., dried fruit is separately described in oil chapter.

33. APRICOT.

Hind.—Jardalu, Zardalu, Gardali, Shiran, Khubani. *Ben.*—Jardalu. *Sd.*—Jardalu. *Arb.*—Binkook Tuffa Armina, Mash-mash, Khuba. *Per.*—Mish-mish, Zardalu, Shakar-badam.

It is a common sweet round shape fruit of Afghanistan—Inside the fruit there is small almond nut. The fruit of the nut is eaten as almond and that badam is called as false badam, i.e., "Khota badam."

34. QUINCE, CYDONIA VALGARIS OR LYDONIA PYRUS.

Hind.—Behi. *Tam.*—Shimai-madala-virai. *Arb.*—Sapharjala, Behi. *Per.*—Abi, Behi. *Sd.*—Behi.

Common fruit of Afghanistan. Good Murba is prepared from this fruit and is given to patients.

Its seeds are used as drugs and are named as under.

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35. QUINCE SEEDS.

Hind.—Bedanah, Behidana. *Per.*—Bedana, Tukhh-me-abi, Safar-jal. *Arb.*—Hub-al-Safraj, Behidana. *Sd.* Behidana.

This is the seed of "Quince" used as a drug in several medicines.

36. SOLANUM NIGRUM.

Hind.—Mâko, Gurkamai, Kamuni. *Guj.*—Piludu. *Tel.*—Kamanchi Chettu. *Per.*—Akrif, Angoor-Shaghhal. *Tam.*—Manallakkali. *Arb.*—Ana-busa-thaliba. Ghhab-al-Ghhalab. *Bom.* — Kamuni. *Can.* — Kak-munchi. *Mal.*—Tudalam. *Sd.*—Kanwal-perun. *Ben.*—Kaka-machai.

Common fruit. Leaves and berries and young stems of this herb are used as drugs also.

There is another kind called (*Hind*) Mkiya (a fruit of a prickly tree, another kind is called (*Hind*) Amal-hangri. It is sore in taste.

37. JUJUB-BERRIES.

Hind.—Titm-ber, Kandiari, Sanjit, Khurasani bor, Annab. *Arb.*—Annab. *Per.*—Sinpo-i-jilani, Shahnah, *Ben.*—Khorasani-bora. *Sd.*—Annab.

This is found in Khurasan, Kashmir and Punjab. Syrup of this is common. They are sweet and cooling.

38. JUJUBA FRUIT.

Hind.—Baer, Soofi-ber, Bore. *Ben.*—Kula, Kul. *Tel.*—Regu. *Tam.*—Elandai. *Can.*—Bogari, Illichi. *Per.*—Kunar-kalan. *Bom. & Mah.*—Bore. *Sd.*—Bber, Maka-ee-Ber. *Mal.*—Bor. *Arb.*—Sad-Rambak, Sadar, Kunâr-Kabar.

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Common fruit—Bark, fruit, leaves are also used as drugs.

39. WILD JUJUBA.

Hind.—Jbar-beri, Jangli-bore. *Sd.*—Nando Jhangro, Nandha-bber, Jjapro-bber, Chhapro-bber. *Guj.*—Ganger. *Per.*—Ghhebra, Sanjadkunâr, Adfus. *Arb.*—Kanâd-Sahra-ee, Ghhabira, Sanjad-Kanâr-Sahraee. *Can.*—Parpulli. *Mah.*—Chanya-bor, Jhangal bor.

It is the jungli berri (jujaba) like Unab grown in jungles. They are round and marble shape.

40. PLANTAIN OR BANNANA.

Hind. Mah. & Guj.—Kella. *Ben.*—Kala. *Tel.*—Kadalamu, Arati, Aratipandu. *Tam.*—Valai-phalam, Kadli-Valai-palam, Malle-valai-phalam. *Sd.* — Kelo, Kevreji-Phari. *Can.*—Bale. *Arb.*—Tafi. *Per.*—Mong, Soze. *Mal.*—Vala.

Common fruit. There are many varieties in each and every part of India and are called by adding distinct name in front of the above words as "Lal-Kella", "Subz-Kella", Patch. Valphalam. Unriped ones are used as vegetable.

41. POMELA OR SHADDOCK, PUMEL.

Hind.—Papnoos, Sadaphal, Batavi nibu, Chakot, Mahaniboo, Chakotra. *Ben.*—Bator-nebu. *Bom.*—Panus, Ponus. *Sd.*—Pap-noos, Pipnoos. *Guj.*—Obu-kotru. *Mah.*—Papnassa. *Tam.*—Bombali-nas, Pampalianaran. *Tel.*—Bomnas. *Per. & Arb.*—Kamal-bed.

Common. A big lemon like fruit. Cooling. Its pulp is eaten as a fruit. From its rinds oil is extracted and is used as orange oil or lemon oil.

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42. ROSE APPLE.

Hind. Per. & Arb.—Gulabjaman, Jumle. *Ben.*—Gulab Jam. *Sd.*—Gulabjamu. *Tam.*—Panir-apal. *Tel.*—Panir-pandu.

Common sweet fruit. Gives scent of rose at the time of eating. The seed of the fruit is useful for diarrhoea and dysentry.

43. INDIAN JACK OR FANAS.

Hind.—Kalahar, Phanas. *Arb. Per. & Sd.*—Fanas. *Ben.*—Kanthel. *Tel.*—Panasa. *Tam.*—Palachu, Pala. *Mah.*—Phanas. *Can.*—Halasu. *Guj.*—Man-phanasa. *Mal.*—Pilav.

Common eatable sweet fruit grown in Southern India and Ceylon.

44. GROUNDNUT.

It is a fruit. It is described some where in oil seed chapter.

45. BLACK CHERRY, BRAMBLE.

Hind.—Kalacherry.

It is a common sweet cooling fruit of a wild prickly shrub having black berries.

46. WINTER CHERRY.

Can.—Bondula Gida. *Mal.*—Ottampuli.

It is common fruit in Europe but now is found in Malabar also. Berris red.

47. RASPBERRY JAM.

Hind.—Raspberry, Chana-tâpâr.

It is wild in Europe, also grows in Afghanistan. It is cooling in all feverish conditions. When fresh

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it alleys thrist. It is equivalent to *Strawberry*. *Raspberry Jam* is one of the most wholesome of preserves.

48. BULLS HEART, CUSTARD APPLE, SWEET-SOP.

Hind.—Ramphal, Sitaphal, Louna. *Tam.*—Ram-Sithapalam. *Sd.*—Sitaphal, Seetapal. *Per.*—Safid. *Arb.*—Sharifah. *Tel.* — Ram-Seethapandu, Sitapandu. *Guj.*—Ramphal. *Ben.*—Nona. *Mah. & Can.*—Sitaphal. *Mal.*—Sirpha.

Common sweet fruit. Its leaves, bark, root seeds and fruits are used as drugs. They are of two varieties one of brown white skin and is called *Ramphal* and the other of black and white skin is called *Sitaphal*. The effect and taste of both are same. The fruit is sweet and commonly eaten.

49. CASHEW NUT.

Hind. & Guj.—Kaju, Khaju. *Ben.*—Hijlibadam, *Tel.* — Jaedima-midi, Moontha-mamedi-vittu. *Tam.* — Mundri-kai or Mundri-kottai. *Per.*—Badami Pharangi, Hab-al-Sanoobar. *Arb.*—Sumrah-al-Sanoobar. *Sd.*—Khajja. *Can.*—Gaerumera, Turka-geru. *Mal.*—Kappa-mavu.

Common nut fruit seeds, bark and oil are used as drugs also. It possesses oil properties. The kernel of the nut is eaten as fruit also.

50. NEOZAPINE, EDIBLE-PINE.

Hind.—Gunobar, Rhee, Neoza, Neza, Mirri, Goga-jal. *Guj. & Mah.*—Chilgoza, Galgoja. *Sd.*—Neza. *Per.*—Tukhm-e-samnah, Nakal Khuvajah. *Arb.*—Hub-al-samanah.

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Common. It is found in Afghanistan. The pine nuts are skinned of and the fruit is eaten. It is nourishing like "*Akhroot*" and "*Pistas*". It is used in confectionery and tonic medicines.

51. GRAPE WINE.

Hind. — Angoor (big), (small) Draksh. *Tam.* — Draksha-phalam. *Tel.* — Draksha-pandu. *Can. and Mal.* — Draksh. *Ben.* — Drukhya. *Guj.* — Draksha. *Sd.*—Angoor, Dakh, Kishmish. *Per.*—Angoor, Kishmish, *Z*abib. *Arb.*—Mahsaram, (Big) Asaba-al-Jhhadadi.

Common fruit. They are of two sorts one is big and the other small. There is another kind which is described here under.

52. INDIAN WILD VINE.

Hind.—Panjeri, Jangli Angoor. *Ben.*—Amdhiaka, Amulka. *Per.*—Angoor-Jhangli. *Arb.*—Angoor-Dashti. *Tel.*—Sambera. *Can.*—Sambar-balli. *Mah.*—Randraksh, Kolejan. *Mal.*—Chemparavalli.

Found in Malabar. It is used as one of a drug in medicines for ulcers etc.

53. RAISINS (DRIED GRAPE).

Hind.—Kishmish. *Sd.*—Kishmish. *Tel.*—Draksha. *Guj.* — Mudraka. *Tam.* — Drakshai. *Ben.*—Draksha, Kishmish. *Per.*—Kish-mish. *Arb.*—*Z*abib-ajar.

Common dried sweet grape-sweet in taste.

54. BLACK GRAPE.

Hind.—Kali-Draksh. *Sd.*—Kari Draksh. *Per.*—Angoor Sihyah, Ahdat-al-bakar. *Arb.*—*Z*abib assood, Ansasa. *Tel. & Tam.*—Darkhsa-Karapoo.

Common fruit.

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55. WILD SMALL GRAPE.

Hind. — Jangli Drakh. *Ben.* — Panibel, Musal. *Guj.*—Jhangli Drakh. *Mah.*—Golinda. *Arb.*—Zabib-Dashti. *Per. & Sd.*—Angoor-Jhangli.

This is another kind of Jangli Angoor.

56. CURRENTS.

Hind. — Manko, Abjosh, Manki. *Sd.* — Manko, Abjosh, Sukal-Dakh-wadi. *Per.*—Maviz, Abjosh. *Arb.*—Zabib, Abjosh.

It is the dried fruit of a big grape. It quinches thrist and is good for sore throat, fever, constipation. Purifies blood. It is laxative and cooling. There are two kinds one is white and the other is black but the properties of both are same.

57. BENGAL CURRANTS.

Hind. Guj. & Mah.—Karwando, Karando, Timukhia. *Tam.*—Perinkalakphalam. *Tel.* — Pedda-kalivipandu. *Mal.*—Keeay.

It is found in dry, sandy and rocky grounds. The fruit, bark and leaves are used as drug. The juice of riped fruits mixed with sugar and cardamoms is a cooling drink in billiousness. Decoction of leaves is good in fever.

58. PAPAW.

Hind.—Popaiya, Arand Kharbuza. *Per. & Arb.*—Amba-hindi, Papta, Papitah. *Ben.*—Papaya. *Guj.*—Papayi. *Tel.* — Boppayi. *Tam.*—Poppayi. *Can.*—Pappangaya. *Sd.*—Kath-gidro, Paputa, Papayo. *Mah.*—Popaya. *Mal.*—Kappalam.

Common fruit throughout. The ripe fruit is

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commonly eaten and the raw is used in confectionery and as vegetable.

59. MANGOSTEEN.

Hind. & Ben.—Mangustin. *Mah. Bom. & Guj.*—Mangostan, Mengut. *Mal.*—Mangusta. *Sd. Arb. and Per.*—Mangustan.

This is cultivated in Ceylon and Southern India. Its rind, pulp or entired dried fruit is good remedy for chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. Its fruit (pulp) is eaten and is very cooling.

60. CHERRY.

This fruit is of Europe, but it is available in India. The ripe fruit is very digestive.

61. WHITE MALBERRY & BLACK MALBERRY.

Hind.—Tut, Tutri, Shakri-tut. *Guj.*—Tutri. *Tam.* Ram-bila-pach. *Sd.*—Toot. *Per. & Ben.*—Tut. *Bom.* Tuta-ambor. *Can.*—Hippal verali. *Arb.*—Tut, Tuta, Shakri-toot.

Common-good sweet fruit. Dark purple colour. Malberry is called (*Hind.*) "Sha-tuta" (*Guj. & Bom.*) "Shetura" (*Arb. & Per.*) Tuta. There are two varieties. One is sweet and the other is sweet and sore.

62. CLUSTER FIG, GULAR FIG OR COUNTRY FIG TREE.

Hind.—Golar, Gular. *Ben.*—Jajna dumar. *Sd.*—Gularphal. *Tel.*—Attimanu, Moydi. *Per.*—Jamind. *Tam. & Can.*—Atti. *Arb.*—Ten-al-hamak, Anjir Adam. *Guj.*—Umbaro. *Mah.*—Aidumbara, Umber. *Mal.*—Atti.

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Is a common edible fruit like "Anjir", "fig". Its roots, bark, fruit, milky juice and galls are used as drugs.

63. KOLA NUT.

*Ver....*Kola nut.

It is originally belongs to West Africa but is now cultivated in India. Dietic agent. Cooling. Kola wine Kola Chocolate are prepared.

64. BANDELIER FRUIT.

Hind. & Mah.—Chirpata. *Mal.*—Penarvalli.

This is a fruit of a plant met in Assam, Bengal and Ceylon. Its leaves are used as application to irritation of boils and to chest in Cough and Asthma. The fruit possesses acrid property. The fresh juice is a good antidote to venomous bites.

65. CUCUMBER.

Hind.—Kankri, Kakri, Khira. *Ben.*—Khira, Sassa. *Guj.*—Kakri. *Tel.* — Dosekaya. *Tam.*—Mulluvillari, Vittari-kai. *Can.*—Mullusavte, Saulekayi. *Arb.*—Baza-rula, Kashar. *Sd.*—Bâdrang, (small) Vango. *Mal.*—Mullanvellari. *Per.*—Khyarazah, Khiyar-daraz, Khiya-ram-raz, Khiyar-badrang.

Common fruit. Cooling.

66. GOOSEBERRY (COUNTRY).

Hind.—Chelmeri, Haraphalvari. *Mah. and Guj.*—Kanta-avala. *Sd. Arb. & Per.*—Kaka-dana, Chelimeri. *Tel.*—Rach-usheribe. *Tam.*—Arunelli. *Mal.*—Chirmi.

Common. Its fruit, seeds and leaves are useful in gonorrhoea. Its fruit is good for cough and is pickled and preserved as "Amla".

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67. GOOSEBERRY (CHINESE)

Hind.—Karma-ranga, Karmal, Mitha-Kamarunga. *Bom.*—Karamara. *Ben.*—Kamarak. *Tel.*—Karomonga, Tamaratamu. *Guj. & Mah.* — Kamarakha. *Can.*—Darehuli. *Tam.*—Tamarattai. *Mal.*—Tamaratta.

Common fruit. Syrup is made from the fruit. There are two varieties one sour and the other sweet. The five angled is eaten raw as well as used in curries and pickles. The fruit is cooling.

68. INDIAN WATER CHEST NUT.

Hind.—Singara, Singara, Gaunri. *Sd. Per. & Arb.*—Singara. *Ben.* — Panipbal. *Bom. & Mah.*—Singada. *Tam.*—Pauri-mattaisal. *Mal.*—Karimpolan.

Found floating on the surface of lakes and pools in Kashmir and some parts of India. In Kashmir the nuts are eaten commonly. It is nutritive tonic and cooling. The fresh fruits (nuts) are edible and the dried ones are baked and eaten.

69. PRUNUS CERASUS.

Hind. & Sd. — Alubalu, Gilas, Olchi. *Per.*—Nishoke. *Arb.*—Kar-a-sia.

It is a kind of round sweet fruit with almond. Little sore and sweet and juicy. The kernel is a nervine tonic.

70. GREWIA VILLOSA.

Hind.—Jalidar Kaskusri, Tamthar. *Guj.*—Padekhado. *Mah.*—Khar-matti. *Sd.*—Kaskuri, Luskanu-jhad. *Arb & Per.*—Inzarra-Pushtu-Wanne.

Is a sweet fruit generally eaten by poor class people in Punjab. The root and barks are used as

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medicines in Punjab and Sind for gonorrhoea and urinary complaints etc.

71. LICHI, CHIN FRUIT.

Hind. Sd. & Ben.—Lichu, Lichi.

It is a fruit of a lofty tree of South China but now cultivated in Bengal and Punjab. The fruit is commonly eaten in Bengal. Its sweet and jelly like pulp is given in fever to quinch thirst.

72. LONGAN, DRAGON'S EYE.

It is a fruit of a tree growing in South China. Now in Bengal. The fruit is smaller than *lichi* and is used like lichi but is of a less agreeable flavour.

73. EUGENIA OPERCULATA.

Hind.—Rai-jam, Piaman, Jamava, Dugdugia, Thuti.

It is a common fruit found in Himalaya forest. Fruit is eaten for rheumatism. Root boiled and mixed with "Gur" is applied to painful joints.

74. BAEL FRUIT, BENGAL QUINCE.

Hind. & Bel.—Bael, Bael-balagon, Sriphal. *Guj.*—Bilvaphal. *Per.*—Shul, Bael. *Arb.*—Balkhoon, *Tel.*—Bilva. *Tam.*—Vilvam. *Ben.*—Bela. *Sd.*—Katori. *Mah.*—Baela. *Can.*—Belapatre. *Mal.*—Koovalam.

Common fruit. The fruit is very good in constipation and dyspepsia, dysentry and diarrhoea. Fruit is cooling. Syrup is prepared from the fruit. Dried wood apple is called "Bael sunth" or "Bael Sundh".

75. ELEPHANT OR WOOD APPLE.

Hind.—Kavat, Katbel, Khaet, Kabit, Keetha. *Guj*—Kotha, Kavit. *Ben.*—Kathbel. *Tel.*—Velaga. *Tam.*—

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Vilakpittam, Villaphalam, Villil. *Can.*—Baelada-phala. Belva phala. *Arb. & Per.* Kabita, Kopat, Kavil. *Sd.*—Kavita. *Mah.*—Kavitpana. *Mal.*—Vilav.

It is a common edible fruit. Gum, leaves, bark and pulp of the tree are useful drugs for medicines prepared for several diseases of heart and liver.

76. ALMOND.

Hind. Guj. Mah. Per. & Bom.—Badam. *Ben.*—Bilayati-badam, badam. *Can.*—Badamu. *Tel.*—Badam. vittulu. *Tam.*—Vadam-kottai, Badam-kottai. *Arb.*—Louza, Loza-ul-Haloo. *Sd.*—Badami.

Common. They possess the property of oil. The fruit is very nourishing one. Its oil is used as a drug. There are several varieties.

1. Sweet badam = mitha badam.
2. Bitter badam = Badam karva.
3. Kagzi badam.
4. Jhangli-badam.
5. Appricot nut badam = Zardalu-ka-badam.

77. INDIAN ALMOND.

Hind.—Jhangli badam, Desi Badam. *Ben.*—Bangla badam. *Bom. & Mah.*—Desi-badam. *Tel.*—Ingudi, Tapasalaruvu, Natu-badam. *Tam.*...Amandi-maram. *Can.*—Badami-mara. *Sd.*—Jhangli badami, Har-jan. *Per.*—Harjan. *Mal.*—Katappa, Ada-maram.

They are commonly cultivated throughout. The oil of the seeds resembles the oil of almond in flavour and mildness and is used as a substitute for almond oil. The bark and leaves contain tannin. The fruit is similar in action to almond.

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78. JAVA ALMOND TREE, EAST INDIAN ELEMI.

Hind. & Ben.—Jhangli badam. *Can.*—Kagglimara, Sambrani, Java badamee. *Sd.*—Jhangli badame. *Mal.*—Kannar.

This plant is cultivated in Southern India. The resin of this plant is used chiefly in the manufacture of varnishes, the gum is used as an ointment for indolent and sluggish ulcers. Oil is expressed from its nuts and it is used for culinary purposes and useful in gleet and gonorrhoea.

79. POON TREE, WILD ALMOND.

Hind.—Janghli badam. *Tam.*—Feenatha maram. *Tel.*—Garapu-badam. *Mah. & Guj.*—Narkya-uda. *Can.*—Penari-mara. *Mal.*—Pottaka-valam.

Found mostly in Western India and Southern India. The oil of the seeds is thick, bland and non-drying, depositing crystaline solid fats and fatty acid. Its chief action is as a fumigatory. In itches and other skin diseases it is given internally and its paste is applied externally. The flowers have most offensive odour.

80. PISTACHIO NUT.

Hind. & Ben.—Pista. *Per.*—Pisteh (galls). *Arb.*—Fastak. *Bom. Per. & Hind.*—Guli pista, Buza ganja. *Tel. Tam.*—Pista. *Sd.*—Pista.

It is a common nourishing fruit. It possesses oil properties. It is used in confectionery. They are mostly exported from Persia but are also cultivated in Afghanistan and Kashmir.

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81. CHAKU.

Hind.—Chakutarah, Chaku. *Sd.*—Chaker. *Per.*—Chakutarah. *Tam.*—Sappeta-phalam. *Tel.*—Sappata-pandu.

It is a sweet juicy common fruit.

82. LOTUS FRUIT.

Hind.—Kanwal-ghoto. *Sd.*—Dodi, Doda. *Per.*—Tukhm-Khanwal. *Arb.*—Samarah-Kalhar.

This is the fruit of Lotus and is commonly eaten.

83. SIB.

Hind.—Sib. *Arb.*—Nikah. *Per.*—Sib.

It is a foreign fruit. One is sweet and the other is bitter. Colour yellow and red. The effect of sweet one is hot and of bitter one is cool and dry. Its effects are same as "Behi" fruit.

84. JANGRI.

Hind.—Jangri.

It is a fruit like Lemon. Its effects are same as of Black pepper or Kabab-chini.

85. BHOJ-PATTAR.

Hind. — Bhoj-pattar. *Per.*—Toz. *Arb.*—Patrij. *Sd.*—Pistakashmiri, Bhoj-pattar.

It is a fruit grown in Kashmir.

86. ALMOND KASHMIRI.

Hind.—Fandak, Badam Kashmiri. *Per.*—Fandak, Jalooz, Bandak, Jalwar. *Sd.*—Badami Kashmiri.

It is a kind of almond of Kashmir.

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87. LOTUS ROOT FRUIT.

Hind. — Piyaro. *Sd.*—Lohar. *Per.*—Larchak. *Arb.*—Asal-bashti.

They are of two kinds of the root of lotus. The hard one is called in (*Sd.*) "Lohar" in and the soft one is called in (*Sd.*) "Khiroli".

88. MOONGHA.

Hind.—Moonghai. *Sd.*—Moongha. *Per.*—Kachra-Sbirdar. *Arb.*—Fushah-al-halu. *Tam.*—Nungu. *Tel.* Tolly-kaya.

It is a fruit of palm tree. Cooling.

89. KUTHAL.

Hind....Kuthal. Ghotal. *Sd.*—Chakbi. *Per.*—Chaki, Ghutal. *Arb.*—Ghutal.

It is a kind of fruit to the size of Kharbooza. There are thorn over it. Inside there are sweet seeds.

90. WALNUT, FILBERT, CANDLE-NUT.

Hind.—Akbrot, Charmaghhz. *Ben.*—Akrot. *Per.* Gard-gan, Charmaghz. *Arb.*—Jooz, Jouz. *Tam.*—Woodooga. *Mah.*—Akrot. *Sd.*—Akbrot. *Guj.*—Akbrot. *Can.*—Nat-akrodu.

Common fruit. From dried pulp fruit oil is extracted. The nuts (Kernel) and oil are called "Kakm" or "Kakune". There are two kinds. The skin of one is hard and of the other is soft and easily brokenable.

91. SUGAR CANE.

Hind.—Ganna, Shakir Surkh, Sheradi, Ek-Yagna or Ponda, Kanba. *Ben.*—Ukh, Kajali. *Sd.*—Kamand.

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Ben. & Mah.—Uns; Sheradi. *Tel.*—Cheruku. *Tam.*—Karumbu. *Can.*—Kabbiy. *Mal.*—Karimbu. *Per.*—Afshardah, Neeshakar, Kalal. *Arb.*—Kasb-al-shakar.

Common-through out. Very sweet juice. Sugar is manufactured from its juice. Its juice is taken as a cooling and nourishing syrup. The juice is named in (*Hind.*) "Ras" and in (*Per.*) "*Afshardah-ni-shakar.*" The yeast of the juice is called in (*Hind.*) "*Rab*" and in (*Per.*) "*Afshardah-makum-ni-shakar* (*Hind.*) Sarkanda is also one of the kind of sugar cane.

92. CARROT.

Hind.—Gajar, Gazar. *Mah. & Ben.*—Gajar. *Arb.* Jazar. *Per.*—Gazar, Zardak. *Tel.*—Pika-kande, Gajjara-gedda. *Tam.*—Gajjara kalangu. *Can.*—Gajari, Manjal Mulange. *Sd.*—Gajar.

Common fruit throughout. It is eaten and confectionery is prepared. There are several kinds of carrots namely (*Hind.*) "Lahori gajar, Pittai gajar," "Sindhi gajar," White-colour gajar, and yellow-colour gajar.

93. LAHORI CARROT.

Hind.—Kand-mool, Lahorigajar. *Per.*—Shakar-kand. *Arb.*—Garz-bari. *Sd.*—Gajar-Lahori. *Tam.*—Shakar valli kallang.

It is a kind of carrot. There are of two varieties. One is red the other is white.

94. *Hind.*—Har-fa Revri.

It is a round fruit. Its effects are like "Amla".

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95. *Hind.*—Kharni.

It is a sweet fruit of tree, of yellow colour.

96. *Hind.*—Chal Kuzab.

It is a kind of sweet sugary fruit in Northern India.

97. *Hind.*—Kamrak.

It is a kind of fruit.

98. *Hind.*—Karel Teent.

It is a fruit like "Karundah". Its taste is sour and sweet. It is not commonly used in drugs.

99. *Hind.*—Barna.

It is an Indian tree. Its fruit is hard and round. It is good in bad appetite. It is good in all the three, vatha-pitha-kafa. Good in kidney stones.

100. *Hind. & Sd.*—Zarshak, Abrar, Israr. *Per.*—Zarshak behidana, Zar shak. *Arb.*—Anbar baris.

It is a known fruit of a prickly tree. Taste sweet juicy like angoor. It is used as drug also.

101. *Hind.*—Ddahinddas.

It is a fruit like "Behi". Fruit is baked in mutton and eaten.

102. *Hind.*—Chawal mongra. *Per.*—Brinj mongra. *Arb.*—Azar monjra. *Sd.*—Chanwar mengri.

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It is a kind of juicy fruit. Taste insipid. It is good for skin diseases. Its oil is useful in tooth ache.

103. *Hind.*—Raj ambar.

It is a kind of sweet fruit of India. It is good in bhalgam and safra.

104. Barr hal.

It is a edible fruit of a very big tree. Its leaves are like badam tree leaves. Taste is sugary. It is a tonic.

105. *Hind.*—Bun. *Per.*—Bun. *Arb.*—Hab-al-Khafar, Hab-al-Tibam.

It is a fruit of one tree. Taste insipid and little bit bitter. Its effects are just like bitter almond or "Pistas". It cleans the throat. Refreshing.

106. *Hind.*—Lokat, Lukat.

This is common fruit eaten in Punjab. It purifies the blood.

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PART V
MINERALS.

1. DIAMOND.

Hind. Ben. and Mah.—Hira. *Tel.*—Bajar. *Tam.*—Vayaram. *Arb.*—Almas. *Per.* — Mas. *Can.*—Vajra. *Sd.*—Hiro.

Common valuable Ratan (gem) worn as jewel. Its wearing increases courage of heart.

2. TURQUOISE.

Hind. and Sd. — Peroza. *Per.*—Feroza. *Arb.*—Forozaj.

It is a kind of greenish blue gem used generally in rings.

3. YELLOW GEM STONE.

Hind.—Lahsan. *Sd.*—Babagori, Lassan. *Per.*—Sang-zard. *Arb.*—Jazab.

It is generally used in ring in heart and brain diseases.

4. DILPAUK STONE.

Hind. & Sd.—Dilpauk. *Per.*—Sang-sabz. *Arb.*—Hajar-al-khafar.

It is a dim green stone suspended over the breast in heart diseases.

5. AKIK STONE.

Hind. — Akik-pahan. *Per.* — Sang-rakh. *Arb.*—Akik. *Sd.*—Akik-parhar.

It is a kind of coloured shining stone. It

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effects are like those of "Monga". By hunging in neck it restores the proper functions of heart.

6. EMERALD.

Hind. — Pana, Bana-baj. *Per.* — Zamrad-sabz. *Arb.*—Zamrad-akbfar. *Sd.*—Pano. *Tam.*—Pache.

Common green gem used in rings and jewels. Its wearing is good in heart, brain, liver diseases.

7. BILORE STONE.

Hind. & Sd.—Bilore. *Per.* — Bilore, Sang-bilore. *Arb.*—Hajar-al-Bilore.

Is a kind of stone found in the mountains of Azimabad. It is of white colour and is used in necks in pulpitation of heart. It is also called by name "Bilori-glass".

8. RED STONE.

Hind.—Lal, Yakut, Yakud. *Per.*—Lal, Lal-zamani, Yakud-surkb. *Arb.*—Lal-bad, Khushan, Hajar-al-hamar, Yakut-ahmer. *Sd.*—Yakud, Chuni, Lal.

Common and valuable red stone used as a gem.

9. SHINING STONE.

Hind. & Sd.—Yashb. *Per.*—Sang-yashmah. *Arb.*—Hajir-al-yashma.

It is a shining stone. It is hung round neck to touch the position of heart in heart diseases.

10. BRIMSTONE (SULPHUR).

Hind. Guj. & Mah.—Gandak, Gandhak, Amalahsar, Kabit. *Ben.*—Gandrak. *Tel. and Tam.*—Gendakamu, Gandhakamu. *Sd.*—Gandraf, Olasar. *Arb.*—Kibrika, Kab-rit. *Per.*—Gowgird, Gograd, Aroos, Kabrit.

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Common. There are 4 varieties (1) Yellow variety is called "*Amalsur Gandhaka*" resembling "amalaki." This is used internally in combination with other drugs. (2) The white variety is known as "*roll sulphur*" or "*Sufed Ghandak*". It is very brittle and sticky to touch and it is preferable for external uses. (3) The red variety is known by "*Rati Hirakasi*" or "*Lal Gandhak*" and (4) Sublimed sulphur (*Gandak-na-Phul*) and it is a purified form of sulphur.

11. CINNABAR OR VERMILLION, (RED SULPHIDE).

Bom. & Sd.—Singraph, Hingula, Kajjali, Eengar, Shingraf. *Guj.* — Hingalo, Hingula. *Mah. & Can.*— Inglika. *Per.*—Shingraf. *Arb.*—Zanjfar.

Common. It is first purified before it is used in internal medicines.

12. MERCURY, QUICKSILVER (HYDRARGYRUM).

Hind. Ben. and Mah.—Para. *Sd. and Guj.*—Paro. *Tel.* — Padarasam. *Tam. & Can.* — Padrasa. *Arb.*— Abuk, Zibakh. *Per.*—Simab, Zeebaq.

Common. It is purified first before it is used in internal medicines.

13. DAL-CHIKNA.

Hind. and Sd. — Dal-chikna. *Per.*— Dar-shikno, Darshiknah. *Arb.*—Silemani.

It is prepared from mercury and Sankhiya and is used in ointments.

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14. BLUE VITRIOL, VERDIGRIS, BLUE STONE, BASIC-COPPER-ACETATE, (COPPER SULPHATE).

Hind. — Nilla-toota, Mor-toota. *Guj.* — Mor-tutta. *Tam.*—Tuttam, Turichi. *Tel. and Can.*—Mayil Tuttu. *Ben.* — Tutia. *Sd.* — Tutiyo-niro, *Per.* — Tootiya-nil, Doodayee. *Arb.*—Tootiya-akhfar, Tootiya.

Common. It is a poison like arsenic. There is another kind also by name "green vitriol" described below.

15. (GREEN) VITRIOL, GREEN COPPERAS, IRON SULPHATE (FERRI SULPHUR).

Hind.—(*Hara*) *tutia*, Harya tutta, Hirakas, Hirakasis, Kushta-fotad. *Sd.*—Sao-tuttiyo, Hirakas. *Ben. and Can.* — Hira kasa. *Arb.* — Zaje asfar, Zaj-sabz. *Per.*—Zankurmadni, Tutiya-saboz, Kasis, Sang-e-sabz, Zak-sabz. *Guj.*—Hara-kasis, Kashis. *Can. and Tam.*—Anna bhedi. *Tel.*—Tagramu.

Common. This is another kind. Blue one is described above.

16. ORPIMENT, YELLOW SULPHURET OF ARSENIC (TRISULPHURET OF ARSENIC).

Hind.—Haratala, Hartalzard, *Sd.*—Hartal, Manchhar. *Arb.*—Ursanigum, Zarnikh-Asfar (Zard). *Per.*—Zarnick-zard, Hartal-zard. *Guj.*—Artal. *Tam.*—Arridaram, Yeuikud pashanam. *Tel.*—Daddipashanam. *Can.*—Ardala. *Mah. and Ben.*—Haritala.

Common. Arsenic of yellow colour. It is in two forms one is in smooth shining, gold coloured scales called "*Vansapatri harital* and in yellow

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masses called "*Pinda Harital*". For internal use it should first be purified. Purified one also can be had from chemists.

17. REALGAR, RED ORPIMENT (BISULPHURET OF ARSENIC.)

Hind.—(Lal)-Hartal, (Lal)-Sambal. *Sd.*—Hartal-(Garho). *Guj. Mah.* & *Can.*—Manasil. *Tam.*—Kudir-e-palpashanam. *Arb.*—Zur-neik (surkh), Zarmik-asfar (surkh). *Per.*—Yaranikhae (surkh).

Common. It is artificially prepared from arsenious acid and sulphur. Before its use internally it should be purified.

18. ARSENIC (WHITE), ARSENIC (FLOWERS OF), ARSENIC (WHITE OXIDE).

Hind.—Sankh-ya, Sambala (sufed). *Sd.*—Sankhio. *Arb.*—Sam-al-far. *Per.*—Margemosh. *Ben.*—Sumbul-khar. *Guj.*—Somal-khar. *Mah.*—Sankhya-sambala. *Tam.*—Pashanum villai. *Tel.*-(Tila) pashanum. *Can.*-Sankha pashana.

Common. It is purified before it is used in internal medicines.

19. TALC, MUSCOVYGLASS, GLIMMER, MICA.

Hind.—Avrak, Abrak, Talc. *Per.*—Talk, Satarah-Zamin. *Arb.*—Kokab-al-raz. *Guj.* & *Mah.*—Hingool. *Can.*—Bhinga. *Sd.*—Abrak, Amrak. *Oth.*—Silkhari, Appratum, Sangi-palum.

Common. It is first purified before it is used in internal medicines. There are four vareities white (pinaka), red (naga), yellow (manduka) and black (vajra) of these, the black variety (vajrabhra, Krishnabhra, or Sheabhra) is used in medicine.

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20. LIME (CALCIUM) BURNT STONES OR SHELLS.

Hind.—Chuna, Busama. *Tam. & Tel.*—Nagpugutta, Chunabu, Chunam, Sunam, Banka. *Per.*—Ahak. *Arb.*—Nurah, Kals. *Sd*—Choono.

Common. Lime from Limestones is called "Chuna Basama" Lime from calcined kowris or cowries is called "Kapardaka Bhasama". Lime from conch shells is called "Shanka Bhasma". In preparation of Bhasmas for medical purposes, the above named substances namely "Lime stones", "culcined cowries" and "conch shells" are first purified. The purified ones are also got from chemists by the name of "calicum".

21, QUICK-LIME, BURNT LIME, CAUSTIC LIME, (CALICUM OXIDE OR CALX).

Hind. & Ben.—Kali-ka-Chuna, Chuna, Pathar-ka-chuna. *Arb.*—Kilo, Apag, Jhar. *Per.*—Ahaka-nurch. *Guj.*—Kali-chuno. *Sd. & Mah.*—Choono. *Can.*—Sunna. *Tam.*—Chunnambu. *Tel.*—Sunnam.

It is slightly soluble in water and it is called "slaked lime" or "pussela chuna" and the water above the slacked lime is called "Lime water".

22. SLAKED LIME (CALCIUM HYDRATE).

It is prepared from Lime which is put in water to make it inactive and the water so obtained is called *Lime water.* There is another kind also called "*Sachharated solution of lime*". "Lime water" "slaked lime" or "Sachharated solution of lime" can be had from chemists.

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23. CHALK, WHITING (CALICUM CARBONATE), CHALK.

Hind.—Vilayati-Chuna, Chak. *Ben.* — Karimatti. *Arb.*—Kita. *Per.*—Gil-sufed. *Guj.*—Chaka. *Tam.*—Simai Chunambu, Seemasudda, Sudda-sunnamu. *Tel.*—Artikayacbappu. *Sd.*—Chak.

Common in Bazar.

24. CRETA (PREPARED CHALK).

Hind.—Khariya. *Ben.*—Khari.

Common in Bazar.

25. RED OCHRE (RED CHALK).

Hind.—Sitageru. *Ben.*—Lalgiri-matti.

Common in Bazar.

26. SOAP STONES (SILICATE OF MAGNESIA).

Hind. & *Sd.*—Sang-jarha. *Per.* — Sang-e-Jarhal. *Mah.*—Shanka-jiri. *Guj* —Sankha-jirun. *Can.*....Veesaj. *Tam.*—Bulpam. *Arb.*—Hijar-al-arabi.

Common stone. It appears like soap.

27. BEZOAR STONE, MINERAL STONE, SERPENT STONE.

(SILICATE OF MAGNESIA AND IRON).

Hind.—Pedaru bazarau; Kani-pas-zehar, Zahar-Muhro, Pad-zahar. *Bom.* — Pouzera-madani; *Per.*—Padzahr-e-kani, Pad-zahar-madani. *Arb.*—Faduj madani. or Bad-zahra, Hazr-al-zehar, Hazar-al bahr, Hajar-al-Sam. *Sd.*—Zahar-mooro. *Guj.*—Zera-mohra *Tam.*—Visha-kallu, Pamu kallu. *Tel.*—Geruda-petsaprai.

It is another variety of soap stone used as drug.

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28. CALAMINE, CARBONATE OF ZINC (ZINCI CARBONAS).

Hind.—Kala-khaparo, Khapria, Sang-e Basri; Khariya. *Sd.*—Sang-pahan, Sang-basri. *Guj.*—Khapario. *Bom.*—Sang-basri. *Per.*—Sang-e-basri. *Arb.*—Tootyaee-karmani-maghhsool.

It is prepared from zinc sulphate and corbonate. Powder is commonly sold in Bazar as drug.

29. FLINT STONE.

Hind. — Sang-mukna-tis, Chimbak. *Per.*—Sang-ahan-ruba; Sanj-atash. *Arb.*—Hajar-al-mukna-tis, Hajar-al-nar. *Sd* —Chak-mak-pathar.

By beating two stones on each other, fire flames appear. It attracts iron to itself. Common stone used as drug.

30. FOSIL-ENCRINITE (SILICATE OF LIME).

Hind.—Sang-yahud. Hijar-al-han. *Per.*—Sang-e-yahud. *Sd.*—Sang-yahud, Yahud-dano. *Arb.*—Hijar-al-yahud.

It is a common fossil stone. There is another quality by name "*Sang-e-sisa Mahi*" or "*Sang-e-Isama.*

31. MARBLE STONE.

Hind. & Sd.—Sang-mar-mar. *Arb.*—Sang-al-Taris. *Per.*—Sang-sufed.

Common stone. Used in paving floors and is also used as drug after making into Bhasma.

32. GYPSUM, ALABASTER (CALCIUM SULPHATE).

Hind.—Sufed pather. Sanga-sar *Sd.*—Keri-cheri.

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Per.—Sang-makrani. *Guj.*—Ghabana. *Mah.*—Godanti, Hartala.

"Plaster of Paris" is prepared from this after having it burnt well and ground.

33. KERMES MINERAL, BLACK ANTIMONY (ANTIMONY SULPHIDE).

Hind.—Anjan, Surma-ka-pathar. *Ben.*—Surma. *Arb*—Ismad, Kohal, Asmad. *Per.*—Sagl-Surma, Surma-Sihyah. *Guj.*—Surme, Kohal-anjan. *Mah.*—Surmav. *Tam.*—Anjanamai. *Tel.*—Nilanjanam, Katuka. *Can.* Anjana. *Sd.*—Surmo-Karo.

Common antimony stone. Another one is described below.

34. GALANA, SULPHADE OF LEAD (PHIMBI SULPHURETUM).

Ver.—Surma, Anjan, Sufed Sarma; Salitas; *Per.*—Anjana, Surma sufed. *Arb.*—Anjan, Daranjab, Hajar-al-karak.

This is different to "Kermas mineral".

35. SAMAK.

Hind.—Sang-smâk. *Sd.*—Samâkpathar. *Per.*—Sang Samâk. *Arb.*—Sahar-al-galgun.

It is a kind of stone. Antimony for eyes is prepared from this stone.

36. SHA-DANA STONE.

Hind.—Shah-dana. *Per.*—Shah-dana; Sha-dana. *Arb.*—Shad-banj, Hajar-al-dam. *Sd.*—Shah-dano.

Common stone hung round neck in heart diseases and throat-swellings.

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37. KARAND STONE.

Hind—Karand. *Sd.*—Kharand. *Per.*—Sambarah, Sang-suparab. *Arb.*—Samba-zaj, Hajar-al-masân.

Common stone over which a smooth blood like is seen. Its powder is used as drug.

38. BLACK STONE.

Hind.—Pahan-kala. *Sd.*—Pathar-karo. *Per.*—Hafahan. *Arb.*—Hadid-chini.

Common black stone used in rings for heart and brain diseases.

39. *Hind. and Per.*—Juz-Jindam.

It is a blood of a stone and used in tonic medicines.

40. *Hind. & Guj.*—Momyaee. *Arb.*—Ark-al-jabal, Ab-daroon. *Sd.*—Mama-ee.

It is the blood of a stone duly prepared and purified and used in tonic medicines.

41. GOPI-CHANDAN, CHANDAN-CLAY.

Hind.—Pani-soka, Gopichandan. *Ben.*—Suganda mitti. *Sd.*—Gopichandan.

Common-scented clay mostly used by Hindus for marking on their fore heads and chests and arms. Smell like "Sandal".

42. FELSPAR, CLAY OF ALUM, PIPE CLAY, SILICATE OF ALUMINE, ALUMINII SILICAS.

Hind.—Chikni-mitti, Sufed mitti, Langhidalam, Khari, Dhoeli Khari, Kheri-mitti, Kharya, Khari-Dhoeli. *Guj.*—Kharu. *Tam. and Tel.*—Namoom. *Can.*—Nama.

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Per.—Khari, Ghhasul, Ashnan. *Arb.*—Ishnan, Ashkbar, Ishkhar, Ten-abiz. *Sd.*—Kheri.

Common—Prepared or purified pipe clay is used in medicines as dusting powder. Can be had from chemists.

43. ARMENIAN BOLE, SILICATE OF ALUMINA, MAGNESIA AND OXIDE OF IRON.

Hind.—Gerumitti, Harmazi. *Per.* — Gilearmani. *Arb.*—Tene-armani, Hajarmani. *Mah.*—Phula-geru. *Tam.*—Sima-kavikallu. *Tel.*—Sima-kairai. *Sd.*—Gerumitti.

It is one of a clay. "Chandan" and "Multani Matti" are both varieties of this.

44. CHINA CLAY, PORCELAIN CLAY, RED EARTH, KAOLIN, KAOLINUM.

Hind.—Geru, Geru-mitti, Sit-geru. *Per.*—Gil-e-Surkh, Mitti Daghastan, Mitti Surkh. *Sd.*—Geru matti, Sonageru. *Arb.*—Magabi, Ten, Maghrabi. *Ben.*—Gerimatti, Lal-giri-mitti. *Guj.*—Geru-matti, Gula-armani. *Mah.*—Geru. *Tam. and Tel.* — Sona-geru, Hiringi-powdee.

The different kinds of clay are the minerals deposits from the disintigration of felspathic rocks. Besides kaolin some are also as under.

1. (Hind.) "Red-bole" or "Ochra" (Guj.) "Gerumatti".

2. "Bol-armenic" (Guj.) "Gule-armani".

3. "Multani matti" and "Gopichandan" are the varieties of "Bor-armenia".

4. "Pipe clay" (Guj.) "Khadu".

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5. "Pale ochre" is known as (Hind.) "Multani matti", mett. (Per.) "Gil-e-multani". (Arb.) "Tin Multani". (Eng.) "Fullers-earth" or "Deutomite earth".

45. LIME AND OXIDE OF IRON, YELLOW CLAY (SILICATE OF ALUMINA).

Hind. & Ben.—Gil. *Ver.*—Gile-abasi, Gil-e-far, Hussan-dhup. *Per.*—Gil-e-armania, Gil-e-abroshi. *Sd.*—Gil-i.

It is a yellow clay. Its effects and actions are same as those of Multani matti.

46. FULLER'S EARTH (HYDROUS ALIMINIUM SILICATE).

Hind.—Multani matti, Mitti-Sardhoi. *Sd.*—Mate, Met. *Per.*—Gil-e-multani, Giltae-sur-shoi, Gil-i-shamos. *Tam. and Tel.* — Gope. *Arb.* — Ten-multani, Ten Pharse.

Common. Purified one is sold by chemists.

47. SAND, SILICA, QUARTZ.

Hind.—Reti. *Sd.* — Vari. *Per.* — Rig. *Arb.*—Ramal. *Tam.*—Man, Mannoo. *Tel.*—Manoo.

Common.

48. GOLD (ANRUM).

Hind. and Mah.—Sona. *Sd.*—Sono. *Arb.*-Zahab. *Per.* — Zar-tita-Tala. *Guj.*—Sonum. *Ben.* — Sonar. *Tam* —Poonnu. *Tel.*—Bangaroo. *Can.*—Honnu, Chinna.

Common. Gold leaves are called "*Sonawark*".

49. TIN, PEWTER-CALX (STANNUM).

Hind.—Kathal, Rang, Kathil, (pure) Kallai. *Arb.*—Rasas-ul-bez, asar-al-beza. *Per.*—Urziz, arzir. *Guj.*—

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Kalaee. *Mah.*—Kaloi. *Tam.*—Tagaram, Sisam, (pure) Kala-i. *Tel.*—Vendi, Sisam, (pure) Kalaee. *Sd.*—(Pure) Kala-ee, (Impure) Tin.

Common. There are two varieties one is pure and the other is impure. Pure tin is called "*Kshuraka*" or "*Kallee*". Only purified one is used in the preparation of medicines.

50. IRON, IRON WIRE (FERRUM), FERRI, FERRIC.

Hind. and Ben.—Loha. *Arb.*—Hadida. *Per.*—Ahan. *Guj.* — Lodhun. *Mah.* — Lokhan. *Can.* — Kabbina. *Tam.*—Irimbhu. *Tel.*—Inumu. *Sd.*—Loho.

It is common. There are three varieties of iron (1) "Cast-iron" (2) "Steel" (3) "Wrought iron".

51. IRON POWDER.

Hind.—Loha Chun. *Per.*—Safal-ahan. *Arb.*—Tobul-al-Hadid. *Sd.*—Lohejo-bhooro.

Common.

52. IRON RUST, IMPURE OXIDE OF IRON. (FERRO FERRIC OXIDE OR FERRI PEROXIDUM RUBRAM).

Hind.—Loha-ka-zang, Lohaka-gu, Mandur, Lohchoor. *Sd.*—Lohe-ji-kutt, Kathomar. *Per*—Zung-e-ahan, Rim-amas, Chark-aham. *Arb.*—Khabo-al-Hadida. *Bom.*—Loheka-Janga. *Ben.*—Lohar-gu. *Guj.*—Lohano Katta. *Tel.*—Innupa Chittumu. *Tam.*—Irumboo Chittam. *Can.*—Kabbinadakilubu or Kitta.

Common.

53. IRON PYRITES (FERRY SULPHURETUM).

Hind. Bom. and Sd.—Sonamukhi, Tara mukhi.

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Guj.—Sonamukhi-na-gantha. *Per.*—Chark-Tallà. *Arb.* Khabs-al-zahab, Aklima-zahab, Hajar-al-noor.

It is formed by a combination of iron with sulphur. Is commonly sold by grocers and chemists. There is another variety of white colour called "Ropa-mukhi,"

54. LEAD, (PLUMBUM OR PHUMBI).

Hind. and Ben.—Sisab. *Arb.*—Resas-al-sud. *Per.*—Anuk-sarab. *Guj.*—Kalun sisun. *Mah.*—Shishe. *Tam.*—Iyam. *Tel.*—Sheeshamu. *Can.*—Sheesha. *Mal.*—Tismahitam. *Sd.*—Shiho.

Common. There are also leads called "whitelead" and "Flowers of redlead." They are described below. "Murdasing" is artificially prepared from this which is described below.

55. WHITE LEAD, FLAKE WHITE, PHUMBI CARBONUS.

Hind.—Suffeda, Sufeda-kashaghari, Shaghari-ga-sufeda. *Guj.*—Sufeda. *Mah.*—Sufeta. *Tam.*—Velliyya. *Tel.*—Shish. *Arb.*—Isfedaj, Sufed-aj. *Per.*—Sufeadba, Sufeada-ab. *Sd.*—Sufedo, Shiho achho.

Common. It is a soft heavy powder. Useful for ointments. There are two varieties one "Suffeda kalmi" and the other "Suffeda shesh". They are artificially prepared from the sheets of lead.

56. RED LEAD, MINIMUM, PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

Hind.—Sindoor. *Arb.*—Isrinj. *Per.*—Suranjsang. *Ben. Guj. Mah.*—Sendhur. *Sd.*—Sundur. *Can.*—

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Shindhura. *Tam.*—Sagappu-senduram. *Tel.*—Yerra. senduramu.

Common. It is prepared from oxide of lead and is commonly sold by grocers and chemists.

57. FLOWERS OF LEAD, MASSICOT, LITHORGE (PLUMBI OXIDUM), LEAD OXIDE, LEAD MONOXIDE,

Hind. Per. Ben. Mah. & Sd.—Murdarsing, Murdasing. *Arb.*—Murdarsing. *Guj.*—Bodarakakaro. *Tam. & Tel.*—Mudarasingu.

Common. Generally it is not given internally.

58. ZINC-ORE, SPESTER (ZINCUM)

Hind.—Jista, Jas. *Ben.*—Dasta. *Guj.*—Jasad. *Tam.*—Tulanagam. *Tel.*—Tullunagam. *Can.*—Sattu. *Sd.*—Jist. *Per.*—Romi-tootia. *Arb.*—Shabah.

It is a white common impure metal, Purified one called "white zinc" can be had from chemists. *White zinc* is described below.

59. WHITE ZINC, FLOWERS OF ZINC ZINC OXIDUM, ZINC-OXIDE.

Hind.—Putty, Safeda-jist, Jista Bhasam, Kushtajist-ka. *Per.*—Tutti-jist. *Guj.*—Jasata-bhasam-jasatana-phula. *Sd.*—Jist-jo phulo.

Prepared from carbonate of zinc and is used internally and externally in compound with other medicines. Sold by chemists.

60. BRASS.

Hind.—Pittal. *Sd.*—Pittal. *Per.*—Biring. *Arb.*—Biring. *Tel,*—Atdi, Pittala. *Can.*—Hittali. *Tam.*—Pittalai.

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Common. It is an alloy of copper and zinc.

61. COPPER (CUPRUM), COPPERUS.

Hind.–Tamba, Tanba. *Per.*—Misa. *Arb.*–Nakhasa, Nehass. *Ben.*—Tama. *Guj.*—Trambo. *Mal.*—Tambe. *Tam.*—Shemboo, Tambaram. *Tel.*—Tamberam, Ragi. *Can.*—Tambra. *Sd.*—Tamo.

Common.

62. ZINGAL.

Hind. & Per.—Zingal, Zing-mas. *Arb.*—Zanjbar *Sd.*—Zingar, Kas.

It is prepared by putting vinager in copper vessel and kept on fire then the dried thing of the vessel is scratched out and is called zingal. It is poisonous and should never be used internally.

63. PLATENUM.

(Ver) Platenum = kind of mineral more valuable than gold.

64. SILVER, (ARGENTUM) OR ORGENTI.

Hind. & Mah.—Chandi, Ropa. *Ben.*—Rupa. *Arb.*—Fazzeh, Faddah. *Per.*—Nokra, Sim. *Guj.*—Rupun. *Tam.*—Villi. *Tel.*—Vendi. *Can.*—Belli. *Sd.*—Chandi,

Common. Silver leaves called "*Ropa warks*". "*Tara bhasam*" (Black oxide of silver) are prepared.

65. GERMAN SILVER.

Ver.—German-silver.

Common. It is an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickle.

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66. BRONZE, BELL METAL.

Hind. & Ben.—Kansab. *Per.*—Roeen, Taliqun. *Guj.*—Kanso. *Mah.*—Kansha. *Sd.*—Kut. *Tel. & Can.*—Kanchu.

Bronze is an alloy of copper, tin, little zinc and lead. Bell metal is an alloy of copper and tin.

67. NICKEL.

Ver.—Nickle.

It is an alloy of zinc and copper prepared for nickel coin.

68. ALUM, ALUMEN, SULPHATE OF ALUMINA, POTASH OF ALUMENUM, AMMONIUM.

Hind. & Guj.—Phatkari, *Per.*—Shab-e-yemani, Zak-bilore, Zak-sufed. *Arb.*—Shab-zajaz-abyaz, Sazaj-abiz. *Ben.*—Phitkiri. *Bom.*—Sambimani. *Mah.*—Tura-ti, Phatki. *Tam.*—Shinacarum, Padikkaram, Khin. *Tel.*—Patti-karamu. *Can.*—Phatikâri. *Sd.*—Phitki. *Other.*—Ship, Yok.

Common. It is often mixed with impurities. It is rendered fit for medicinal purposes by firstly purifying. Purified alum can also be had from the chemists. There are three kinds viz., white, yellow and black.

69. YELLOW ALUM.

Hind.—Bad-zard, Phitkarizard, Buz-al-zard, Kasis. *Sd.*—Aman-sir. *Per.*—Zak-zard. *Arb.*—Zachah-asfar, Taj-asfar.

It is a yellow alum found from mountains. It is poisonous. Its surma is prepared. It is used in ointments.

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70. BURNT ALUM, (ALUMEN EXSICATUM).

Hind. & Sd.—Phulo-phitkro, Sâr-phatkari.

Common. Can be had from chemists.

71. SALINE SUBSTANCES.

(*a*) Salts.

There are two kinds of salts for medicine.

1. Natural.
2. Prepared = artificial salt.

Natural salts are as under.

1. Saindhava. (E.) Rock salt. (Hind.) Sindha-nimak. There are three varieties viz., white, red and crystalline.

2. Samudra (E.) Sea salt. It is called karkach.

3. Vit lavana. (E.) Black salt, Sanchal. (Hind.) Padelon. (Ben.) Kala-nun. (Mah.) Kalomitti. (Sd.) Karo-loon.

It is an artificially prepared salt occurring in dark-red shining granules.

4. Sauvarchala (Hind.) Souchal, Kala-nimak. (Ben.) Sairastra-mruttika.

5. Romake or Sakambari or Sambharnuna or Godalavan. It is the salt produced from the Sambar lake near Ajmer. (Ben.) Vadagru mithu (Hind.) savara mith (Mah.) Sambar lunia or mitha.

6. Audbhid. (Ver.) Reha, Kalar. It is produced from earth.

7. Gutika salt.

This is mostly uncommon.

8. Pansuja or Ushasuta. It is the salt manufactured from saline earth.

The first 5 salts are called by the name of

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"panch-lavana" and are often used in combination. It is a carminalive, laxative stomachic, tonic given in colic, in digestion and enlargement of the liver and spleen. Combination of 5 salt must be in equal parts.

The other three salts are not used in medicines.

(*b*) Soline earths are as under.

1. Java Khara (Potash carbonate Impure).
2. Navasagra (Amonium Chloride).
3. Pâpar-khar (Pearl Ash).
4. Saji Khar (Carbonate of Soda).
5. Shora Khar (Salt-petre).
6. Takan Khar (Borax).
7. Khaneka Khar (Sodium Bicarbonate or Soddū Bicarb i.e. Purified Saji Khar. All the above khars are described hereunder.

72. SAL-AMMONIAC (AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.)

Hind.—Navasadar, Noshadar, Navasagar. *Per. & Sd.*—Noshadar. *Arb.*—Armina, Mithunar, Noshadar, Kabrit-al-dukham. *Guj. Bom. & Mah.*—Navasagar. *Tam.*—Navacharam. *Tel.*—Navaram.

Common in bazar and is used as a drug.

73. PEARL ASH, (AMMONIA).

Hind.—Pâpar khar. *Sd.*—Pâper khar, Chaniho. *Per.*—Natroon, Borah. *Arb.*—Borah, Armani, Rabd-al-bork. *Tam.*—Applam-uppu.

Common khar generally sold by grocers used in preparing pâpars. Purified one is sold by chemists.

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74. CARBONATE OF POTASH (IMPURE).

Hind. — Java-khar, Jhas-ka-nimak. *Sd.*—Jav-khar. *Guj*—Kharo. *Mah.*—Jhadi-Chamitta. *Tam.*—Marra-uppu, Sambal-uppu, Yavakashram. *Tel.*—Mannu-uppu. *Per.*—Jav-khar. *Can.*—Marada-uppu. *Arb.*—Shakhar-al-biz, Natroon, Borah. *Per.*—Boarah, Armani, Rabd-al-borak.

Common. Used in many medicines.

75. SALSODA, DHOBIS EARTH, BARILLA (SODA CARBONAS IMPURE).

Hind.—Sajji khar, Kour-ka Nimak, Sijja noon, *Per.*—Shi-khara, Tine-gazur. *Arb.*—Tile-milah-ul-gib. *Guj.*—Sajji-khar. *Tel.*—Savite-mannuppu. *Tam.*—Chooutoo-munoo, Sanchhi-Karan. *Sd.*—Kapran-dhoan-ji-khar, Kachi-khar.

There are three varieties.

1. "Barilla" or *Sajji khar*".
2. "Washing soda" or "*Sajjikhar naphul*".
3. "Impure carbonate of soda" or "*Bangara Khara.*"

76. SALT PETER, NITRE, (POTASSIUM NITRAS OR NITRICUM.)

Hind. & Ben.—Shora, Shora-Khar. *Arb.*—Abkar, Bakar. *Per.*—Shoraha, Shora. *Mah.*—Shora mitha. *Guj.*—Shora khar. *Sd.*—Shoro. *Tel.*—Patlu uppu, Chiloo-bhusmoo. *Tam.*—Sindur-lavan. *Can.*—Patluppu, Sendur lavana.

Refined shora is called "Shora-kalmi". Impure one is found in saltish earth.

77. BORAK, BIBORATE OF SODIUM.

Hind.—Tinkal, Sohaga, Tankan khar. *Ben.*

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Sohaga. *Arb.* — Buraekes-Sagha, Liham-al-zahab. *Per.*—Tinker, Tinka. *Bom. & Guj.*—Takan-khar. *Tel.*—Velligaram. *Tam.*—Venharam. *Mah.*—Kangan-khar. *Sd.*—Sohago, Takann-khar, Kangan-khar.

Common. Purified one is sold by chemists in the name of Borax and impure is sold by grocers by the name of Tankan-khar.

78. SODIUM BICARBONATE = SODDI BICARB.

Hind.—Khaneka-soda.

It is purified Soda Carbonas and is used in edible preparations.

79. SALT, TABLE SALT, MURIATE OF SODIUM COMMON (SODIUM CHLORIDUM).

Hind.—Nimak, Lun, Nun, Noon. *Ben.*—Nimak, Lesu, Mithu. *Guj.*—Mithun. *Bom. & Mal.*—Mitha, Chemit meeth. *Can.*—Droniuppu. *Tel. & Mal.*—Uppu. Lavanam. *Tam.*—Uppu. *Sd.*—Loon. *Per.*—Shor, Laban. *Arb.*—Malah. *Other.*—"Karuch".

This is the purified salt "Samdara lavana" and is commonly used in foods.

80. ROCK SALT, BAY SALT (SODIUM CHLORIDE IMPURE).

Hind.—Sendhalon, Souda-nimak, Sandap-laban. *Per.*—Nimak-e-sang, Nimak sindhab. *Tam.*—Indu-uppu. *Arb.*—Mil-e-tab-zard, Mil-e-hindi. *Can. & Mal.*—Sendhur-lavan. *Sd.*—Sidho-loon.

This is natural salt obtained from rocks and is used in food preparations.

81. *Hind.*—Asboos. *Per.*—Nimak cheeni. *Arb.*—Sasboos.

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It is a kind of salt found on the banks of seas. It resembles " Noshadar ".

82. CALOMEL, SUB-CHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

Ver. — Raskappur.

This is prepared from Gul-armani. Mercury and alum and is commonly sold duly prepared by grocers and chemists.

83. KEROSINE OIL.

Hind.—Mithi-ka-tel. *Sd.*—Gaslet. *Tam.*—Krishina-innai. *Tel.*—Krishin-noona.

It is a purified mineral oil.

84. MINERAL OIL, PARAFIN OIL PETROLATUM LIQUID.

Hind.—Matti-ka-tel. *Tam.*—Man-yenney. *Tel.*—Mannu-nyanni, Yena.

Common oil sold in Bazar.

85. (WOOD, CHARCOAL (CARBO LINGI.)

Hind. — Lakri-ka-koila, Lakri-ka-kolsa, Kols, Angar. *Ben.* — Kash-tha-koila. *Guj.* — Lakdu-koilo. *Sd.*—Koila. *Tam.*—Aduppu-kari. *Tel.*—Katta-boggu. *Mah.*—Lakdacha. *Per.*—Ingasht. *Arb.*—Faham.

Common. This is also used medicinally. It is produced by burning fuel wood.

86. (ROCK) CHARCOALS.

Hind.—Pahari kols. *Sd.*—Pahari-koila.

They are found from mines of rocks. From these gas is produced and they are used by gold smiths and in Engine boilers. There is another variety called " cokes ".

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87. ASPHALT, MINERAL PITCH, JEW'S PITCH, PITCH MINERAL ASPHALTUM.

Hind. Guj. Mah. Ben. Can.—Silajit, Silaras. *Arb.*—Hajar-al-musa, Salajit. *Per.*—Momiai, Fakur-al-yahud, Momiai-sang. *Hind.*—Ral-yahudi. *Tam.*—Silajit. *Sd.*—Sala-jit.

It is produced from rocks during the hot weather in mountains where iron abounds or it may be a tar formed in the earth from the decomposition of vegetable substances see silajit in drug chapter. The other variety in bazar is called " karpoora silajit " which occurs in white plates but the black variety is mostly used in medicines. The mountainous silajit is the excellent tonic for nervic diseases.

88. SULPHATE.

Hind.—Basam, Bhasama, Kushta. *Sd.*—Kushto, Bhasam. *Per.*—Khakota. *Arb.*—Ramad. *Tam.*—Bhaspam. *Tel.*—Bhaspamu.

It is made of several minerals in combination of certain medicines. The so prepared medicines are called sulphate of so and so.

89. WATER OR AQUA.

Hind. & Sd.—Pani. *Per.*—Ab. *Arb.*—Mai. *Tam.*—Jalam, Tanni. *Tel.*—Tirtham, Jalam.

This is natural water. The distilled water is called in (Hind and Per.) " Abe-kattar ".

90. DAHAN-FARANG.

Hind. Per. & Sd.—Dahan-Farang. *Per.*—Danbanj.

Is a kind of stone used as antimony.

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91. BANGAR.

Hind. & *Sd.*—Bangar, Bhaṅgar. *Per.*—Hadid-meni. *Arb.*—Khan-han.

This is a kind of alloy prepared from the composition of copper and pewter.

92. COPPER POWDER.

Hind. & *Sd.*—Degchun. *Per.*—Safal-mas. *Arb.*—Tabal-al-khas, Tamba-ka-chura.

93. ROPA MUKHI.

Hind. and Sd.—Roopa-mukhi. *Per.*—Charak-hafza. *Arb.*—aklima-khafi.

It is a dirt substance of silver coming out while purifying it. Its effects are like those of "Murdasing".

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PART VI
ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

1. ISINGLASS.

Hind. — Machhli-ka-siras. *Tam.* — Min-vajaram. *Arb.*—Machhi-ka-siras, Hari. *Bom.*—Aisinglass. *Tel.*—Cheppu-vajaram. *Per.*—Serasham-e-mahi, Srisham. *Sd.*—Thanbhan-machhi.

This is the common paste, very strong. Soluable in hot water only. Japanese or Chinese issinglass is known as "agar-agar".

2. LAC OR SHELLAC (COCCUS LACCA).

Hind.—Lakh, Galla. *Sd.*—Lakh, Jjav. *Mah.*—Lakh. *Ben.*—Gala. *Mal. Can. and Tel.* — Laksha. *Guj.*—Lakha. *Per.*—Lakh. *Arb.*—Lakh.

It is the name of a lac insect of the lac plants. Shells of several kinds are also used in the preparation of sealing wax and varnish. There are many kinds of lac prepared and are named as under :

Ch-pra lakh.
Shell lac.
Button lac.
Sheet lac.
Stick lac.

3. MUSK (MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS).

Hind.—Kasturi. *Ben.* — Kasturi. *Guj.*—Kasturi. *Mal.* — Kasturi. *Tam.* & *Tel.*—Kasturi. *Per.*—Mushk. *Arb.*—Musk. *Sd.*—Khasturi.

Common. Pure one is taken from musk pro-

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ducing animal (musk deer). Now a days substitute musk is also being prepared and commonly sold.

4. AMERGRIS (AMBRA GRESA).

Hind. Arb. Mah. and Ben. -- Ambar, Anber-ash-ahab. *Per.*--Mushk-amper, Shah-bui, Anber ashahab. *Guj.*--Ambara. *Tam.*--Minubar. *Sd.*--Anbar.

It is got from sperm whale. The odour is peculiarly fragrant like musk. Soluble in hot water or in ether.

5. LARD, PURIFIED FAT OF THE HOG.

Ver.--Charbi. *Per.*--Piyah. *Arb.*--Shabam. *Sd.*--Charbi-suar-ji.

This is used in the preparation of ointment. Lard oil is named "*olium adepis*".

6. SUET (PREPARED), SEVUM PRAEPARATUM.

Hind. Ben. Guj. Mal. and Ver.--Charbi. *Tam.*--Kozhuppu. *Tel.*--Kovvu. *Sd.*--Charbbi. *Arb.*--Samin. *Per.*--Paiyab.

Common product of several animals.

7. ANYHYDROUS WOOL FAT (ADEPS LANAE ANHDROSUS).

It is a purified cholesterin fat of sheeps wool. It is also found in human skin, hair and feathers of fowls and various parts of other animals. It is used in preparation of ointments.

8. HYDROUS WOOL FAT, LANOBIN, AGNIN, (ADEPS LANAE HYDROSUS).

It is a yellowish white unctuous mass. It is commonly sold by chemists.

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9. PEARL, (MYTILUS MARGARITIFERUS).

Hind.—Moti. *Tam.* — Muttu. *Tel.* — Muthiamu. *Ver.* — Moti. *Ben.* — Mokta. *Per.* — Mar. *Arb.* ... Lo-loe.

It is the common product of the sea. Valuable jem.

10. COWERY, PORCELANEOUS SHELLS, (CYPRAEA MONETA).

Hind. — Cowri, Kowri. *Ben.* — Beya. *Guj.* — Kodi. *Tam.*—Sozhi. *Can. and Mal.*—Kavdi. *Arb.*— Sadaf, Am-al-jalud. *Tel.*—Gavalu. *Sd.*—Kodi, Kach-kodi. *Per.*—Khar-mahra, Kala-chak.

It is the common sea product.

11. CONCH, UNIVALVE SHELL.

Hind.—Sukk, Sankh, Conch. *Tam.*—Sangu. *Tel.*— Sanku. *Sd.*—Sankh, Nâd.

It is a sea product and is used as common pipe music in temples.

12. OYSTER SHELL, BIVALWA SHELL, (OSTREA EDLUS).

Hind.—Sipi. *Guj.* — Kalu. *Ver.* — Sipi. *Per.*— Mather-mar-vareed. *Arb.*—Sadaf.

Common. Obtained from seas. Tonic bhasmas are prepared. There are many kinds

" Mother of pearl " (B.) " *Jhinnk* "

" Pearl oyster " (H. & B.) " *Mukta-Jhinnk* " (G.) " *Moti-simp* "

common. Used in medicines after purification and reduction.

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13. CORAL (CORALLIUM RUBRUM).

Hind. — Marjan, Parvara, Monga, Gulli. *Per* — Marjan. *Arb.*—Bussud, Margan. *Mah.*—Povale. *Mal.*—Poalam. *Guj.* — Parvala. *Tam.* — Pavalam. *Tel.*—Paga damu, Pagadalu. *Can.* — Havala. *Sd.*—Marjan, Gunethhi.

This is the sea animal product. It is used in preparation of tooth powders. It is commonly sold by the name of Coral ash. It is used in the neck of children to stop their weeping.

13-a. CORAL ROOT.

Hind.—Bikh marjan. *Sd.*—Gunethhin-ji-par. *Arb.*—Bussand. *Per.*—Bikh marjan.

It is a root of coral (marjan). It is common. It is used in several diseases like marjan and it is also good for eyes.

14. CHHIP (BIVALVE SHELL).

Guj.—Chhippa.

It is a kind of hard transparent, brilliant substance like Oyster shells. They are of several colours.

15. (CYRINUS ROHITA) BILE OF ROHITAKA FISH.

Hind. & Sd.—Machhli-ka-pitta. *Per.*—Pit-mahi.

This is used in medicines either singly or in combination with the *bile of buffalo, wild boar*, goat or peacocks and is known in the name of "*pancha pitta*" or the five biles.

16. (CETACEUM) SPERMACETI.

It is the fatty substance contained in sperm whale found in big oceans. It is generally used in ointments.

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17. FISH HEAD STONE.

Hind. and Sd. — Sang-surmahi. *Arb.*—Hajar-al-sahak, Hajar-al-Hut. *Per.*—Sang-surmai.

It is a stone found out from the head of a fish.

18. SQUALUS CARCHARIUS WHITE SHARKS, (OIL) SHARK LIVER OIL I.E., OIL EXTRACTED FROM THE LIVER OF SHARK FISH.

Hind.—Machhi-ka-tel. *Tam.*—Meen-ennai. *Sd.*—Machhi-jo-tel. *Per.*—Roghan-mahi.

It is called *oleum squalae*. Tastes like Codliver oil.

19. CATTLE FISH BONE (OS SEPIE).

Hind.—Darya-ka-kaf, Samandra fin. *Per.*—Kaf-shir, Kaf-darya. *Guj.*—Kaf-shir, Kaf-darya. *Arb.*—Zabd-al-laban, Zabd-al-jar. *Tam.*—Kadal narai. *Tel.*—Sorupenka, Samudra norugu. *Sd.* — Samand-phin.

Common. Foam of sea. It is used in the form of a powder.

20. HONEY (MEL).

Hind.—Madh, Shahd, Sahad. *Ben.* — Madh. *Per. and Arb.*—Shahad. *Tam.*—Tên. *Tel.*—Thena. *Sd.*—Makhi.

Common. Cherified honey (mel Deparatum) is the honey of commerce and its effects are better than the unclarified one.

21. WAX (WHITE) & (YELLOW)= BEESWAX (CERA).

Hind.—Mom. *Guj.*—Mina. *Per.*—Mom. *Bom.* &

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Mah. Can.—Moom, Mayana. *Tel.*—Mynum, mainamu. *Tam. & Mal.*—Ten-mazhagu, Ten-mellugu. *Arb.*—Shama. *Can.*—Maena.

This is extracted from the honey comb. There are two varieties.

1. White wax. It is bleached yellow beeswax, (sufed mon).

2. Yellow wax. It is impure beeswax and is called "Tallow Wax."

22. WOOL.

Hind.—Pasham. *Sd.*—Unn, Soof. *Per.*—Pasham. *Arb.*—Soof.

Common. They are hair of sheep, or ram.

23. SILK POD, RAW SILK COCOON, SILK WORM MOTH (BOMBYX MORI).

Hind.—Resham-ke-keerai. *Arb.*—Kaz-keera. *Sd.*—Reshan-jo-jit, Pat-kiro. *Guj.*—Resham-na-potan. *Mal.*—Resham-chi-keer. *Tam.*—Pattoo poochi. *Tel.*—Pattoo purugu. *Can.*—Reshmi-hula.

They are the worms which feed on the leaves. Dried worms are sold in bazar and used as drug.

24. SILK.

Hind.—Resham. *Per.*—Abrish. *Arb.*—Kaz. *Sd.*—Pat, Resham. *Guj.*—Resham. *Mah.*—Resham. *Tam & Tel.*—Pattoo. *Can.*—Resham.

25. (MUTELLA) OCCIDENTALIS).

Hind.—Indragopa, Birabavati. *Guj.*—Chomasara, Rata-makhmali kira.

Insects of scarlet colour and velvety found in

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the commencement of rain. The dried ones are sold in bazar as drug.

26. TELINI-FLY, CHINESE BOLISTERING FLY (MYLABRIS CICHORRII).

Hind. — Telni-makhi. *Ben.* — Telni-poka. *V.* — Budhoki Zerangi. *Mah.*—Telni-mashi. *Tam.* – Paistarinai, Echiti. *Tel.*...Esalu. *Sd.*...Telini-makh.

The dried insects are sold in bazar and are used in medicines.

27. LEECH (HIRUDO MEDICINALIG).

Hind.—Jowk. *Arb.*—Aluk, alak. *Per.*—Zolaka, zuloo. *Mal.*—Attah. *Guj.*—Jalo. *Mah.*—Jalu. *Tam.*—Attai. *Tel.*—Attalu, Jelagalu. *Can.*—Jigani. *Sd.*—Jjaor.

Common. It is a big insect which remains in dirty pool waters. It sticks to skin and sucks impure blood.

28. KEKRA.

Hind.—Kekra. *Sd.*—Tati-toor. *Per.*—Khar-chang, Sartan-hasht-par. *Arb.*—Sartan-nahri, Sartan-bahri.

Insect of water. Dried insects are commonly sold with the grocers as drug.

29. TURTLE (CHENOLIA).

Hind. — Kacha-kru. *Per.* — Sang-pusht. *Guj.*—Kachbo. *Arb.*—Sal-jafat. *Sd.*—Kumi, Kachhu-n. *Mal.*—Lisk, Kurakura.

It is a water animal. The fatty oil extracted from it is used in medicines,

30. COCHINCAL INSECT (COCCUS CACTI).

Hind.—Beerbouhtee, Kirimdana, Kirandee. *Guj.*—

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Kiramaja. *Tam.*—Cochinil puchi. *Tel.*—Cochinil purugu. *Per.*—Kirim-danaha, Karam-danah, Rangriz. *Arb.*—Kiram, Kirmiz. *Sd.*—Kiram, Karmar.

Is a kind of insect of scarlet colour and resembles a grain and feeds upon the leaves of prickly plant. The dried bodies of the female insect are used in medicines and commonly sold in Bazar with grocers.

31. SPIDER'S COBWEB.

Hind.—Makri-ka-jala, Makrila. *Per.*—Abrka-Kiya. *Arb.*—Nasj-al-ghhaskabut. *Sd.*—Jjaro-koriaro-jo.

It is made by the spider insect. It is commonly sold with grocers as drug.

32. SERPENT POISON.

Hind.—Samp-ki-kichal. *Per.*—Post-masah. *Arb.*—Salkh-al-haya. *Sd.*—Nang-ji-jahar.

Snake throws out its poison. Sold with grocers as drug.

33. HEMEPTERE (HIMPTERA).

Hind. — Shakara-tigara, Shakre-teghal. *Per.*—Shaker-e-tigara. *Arb.*—Shaker-e-tigara. *Sd.*—Shakar-tighhal.

Gall like pieces of dirty white colour. It is hollow and generally contains a dead beetle or pupa of black colour. It is sold by grocers as a drug.

34. HORN.

Hind.—Seeng. *Sd.*—Sing. *Per.*—Shakh-janwar. *Arb.*—Karan.

Horns of several animals are used as drugs.

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35. HARTS HARN, DEER HORN (SERVUS DAMA).

Hind.—Singa-bani. *Sd.*—Haran-jo-sing. *Arb.*—Ghazal-al-karan. *Per.*—Shakh-ahu.

Powder of the horn is used in several medicines. The powder is prepared by burning it in closed vessels and then reducing the ashes to a fine powder.

36. STAG'S HORN (CEVUS ELAPHUS)

Hind.—Bara singa. *Ben.*—Ghous or Gaoj, Bhalouje. *Guj.*—Sambar singdun. *Mah.*—Meru. *Tel.*—Kannadi. *Can.*—Kadavi, Kadaba.

Ash of the horn is used in medicines in the form of powder or paste. Ash is prepared by burning the horn in an open fire.

37. SPONGE (SPONGIA OFFICINULIS).

Hind.—Badala, Mua-Badlun, Isfang. *Guj.*—Vadulan. *Ver.*—Badalu-n. *Sd.*—Kakar. *Per.*—Aberam-uradepa, Aspanj, Abar-murda. *Arb.*—Ispangh, Asfanj, Isfanj. *Sd.*—Kakar-moal.

Common. Just like a honey comb collected from rocks.

38. EGG OF HEN.

Hind. & Ben.—Anda, Anda kikah, *Guj.*—Bedun. *Mah.*—Kavta. *Can. & Tam.*—Kozhi mootai, Koli-motai. *Tel.*—Kodi Guddu. *Arb.*—Baza, Beza-al-dik. *Per.*—Beza, Tukhme-murgh. *Sd.*—Ano-kukir-jo.

The white of the egg is feather and yellow of the egg is body. The ashes of the shell are used as drug, The oil known as the "Yellow oil" is prepared from the yellow of the egg.

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39. URINE.

Hind.—Mutra. *Tam.* — Mut-ram. *Sd.* — Peshab. *Tel.*—Untigi. *Per*—Bole. *Arb.*—Kamiz.

Urine of various animals are used in medicines. Cow's urine is mostly used.

40. DUNG OF COW, BAFFALOE, BULLUCK.

Hind.—Gobar. *Sd.*—Chheno. *Tam.*—Sani. *Tel.*—Pedda. *Per.*—Sargain-Ga-o. *Arb.*—Akhsha-al-bakar.

It is used as drug.

41. NAILS.

Hind —Nakhnah. *Sd.*—Nâhn. *Per.*—Nâkhan. *Arb.*—Izfar. *Tam.*—Nagam. *Tel.*—Gorloo.

Common, It is used as drug.

42. BONE.

Hind.—Hadi. *Sd.*—Hado. *Per.*—Ista Khuvan. *Arb.*—Azam. *Tam.*—Elumboo. *Tel.*—Emeeka.

Common. They are used as drugs.

43. HAIR.

Hind.—Bal. *Per.*—Moo. *Arb.*—Shaira. *Sd.*—Var. *Tam.*....Mayar. *Tel.*....Ventruka.

Common. Burnt hairs are used for wounds.

44. SERPENT STONE GALL STONE (BEZOAR.)

Hind. Ben. Mal. and Guj.....Gorochan. *Tel.*.... Gorochanamu.

It is got from the stomach and gall-bladder of an ox or a cow. Hindus do not use this, otherwise it is used as a drug. Artificial bezoar is a substitute made of the ox galls mixed with other ingredients.

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45. *Hind. and Sd.*....Meenha-vasavara. *Per.* ... Kaghhnah. *Arb.*....Aroosak.

It is a kind of insect of red colour. It is born in rainy season in gardens. Dried insects are sold as drug.

46. MILK.

Hind. Guj. and Bom.—Dudh, Dood. *Mal. & Tel.*—Palu. *Tam.*—Pal. *Arb.*—Laban. *Sd.*—Khir. *Per.*—Sheer.

Common. Milk of woman, she goat, cow, buffaloe, mare, sheep, horse, she ass, camel and pig are used as drug and nourishing diet.

47. WOMAN'S MILK.

Sd.—Thanjj. *Hind.*—Aorat-ka-Dood. *Per.*—Shirzan, Shir-istri, Shir-Mâther. *Arb.*—Laban-insân. *Tam.*—Mulai-pal. *Tel.*—San-pallu.

It is used as drug.

48. COW.

Hind. Guj. Sd. & Mah.—Gai, Gaov. *Ben.*—Gaov. *Tam.* — Pasu, Pasu-mât. *Tel.* — Avoo. *Arb.*—Bákár. *Per.*—Gao.

Its milk is a nourishing diet. It is named (H.) Gai-ka dood, (Per.) Shir-Gao, (Arb.) Laban-al-bakar, (Sd.) Khir-Gao.

49. BUFFALOE.

Hind.—Bens. *Sd.*—Menh. *Per.*—Jamos. *Arb.*—Gav-mish. *Tam.*—Yerumai. *Tel.*—Yenumu.

Its milk is useful. Gives a large quantity of milk. It is named (H.) Bhens-ka-dud (Per.) Shir-Gao mish (Arb.) Laban-Jamoos (Sd.) Khir-mahyo.

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50. GOAT.

Hind.—Bakri. *Sd.*—Bhakri. *Per.*—Buz. *Arb.*—Maghaz, Makid. *Tam.*—Velladu, Adu, *Tel.*—Mekah, Meka.

Its milk is a nourishing diet and is named (S.) Khir-bbakro (Per.) Shir-buz (Arb). Laban-al-makid (H.) Bakri-ka-dood.

51. SHEEP.

Hind. — Bher, Ridh. *Sd.* — Ridh. *Per.*—Mish. *Arb.* — Hanak, Zan. *Tam.* — Semmari Adu. *Tel.*—Pottalu.

Its milk is used as nourishing diet (Sd.) Redho-khir, (Per.) Shir-mish, (Arb.) Laban-al-zan, (Hind.) Ridh-ka-dood.

52. ASS, DONKEY (FEMALE) SHE-ASS.

Hind.—Khar, Gada, (female) Gaddi. *Per.*—Khar, (female) Madah-Khar. *Arb.*...Hamar, Madi-Hamar. *Sd.*—Gadah (female) Gadahi. *Tam.*—Kazhudai. *Tel.*—Gadida.

Its dung and urine are used as drug. The milk of she ass is used as drug.

53. HORSE, (FEMALE) MARE.

Hind.—Ghora, (female) Ghori. *Sd.*—Ghoro, (female) Ghori. *Per.*—Asp, (female) Madah-asp. *Arb.*—Khel, Ramak (female). *Tam.*—Kudirai. *Tel.*—Gurram.

Common riding animal. Milk of mare is used as drug. It is named (H.) Ghori-ka-dood (Per.) Shir-madah-asp (Arb.) Laban-al-Ramak.

54. CAMEL.

Hind.—Unth. *Per.*—Shutur. *Arb.*—Jamal. *Tam.*—Ottagam. *Tel.*—Ontah.

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Common tall animal. Its milk and hump are used as drug.

55. PIG OR HOG.

Hind. & Sd.—Sooar. *Per.*—Khook. *Arb.*—Khanzir. *Tam.*—Panri. *Tel.*—Pandhi.

Its flesh is eaten. Its bones and teeth are used as drug.

56. *Hind.*—Pevsi, *Per.* — Zahk-daflab. *Arb.*—Labai.

It is the preparation of ten kinds of milks and is used as drug.

57. HELIX ASPERA.

Hind. Bom. & Guj.—Nakbala.

Shell of dark brown colour with numerous plates one upon another just like bivalva shells. It is used in Dhupela Preparations. The shell is used in form of a paste as a perfume and in preparation of various medicated oils as a hair cosmetic.

58. PERSPIRATION.

Hind.—Panir Adam, Pasina. *Sd.*—Paghar. *Per.*—Pinir-adam, Khoi-abai-admi. *Arb.*—Anfah-admi. *Tel.*—Chamal. *Tam.*—Varvai.

It is the impure water coming out from the body of human creatures.

59. CASTOR (CASTOREUM).

Hind.—Jand-bed-satar, Jundo, Guvand, Kaya-ood-balava. *Guj.*—Zande-bidastara. *Arb.* — Ashbitchegan, Jand-bed-satar. *Tam.* — Kasturi-munai. *Tel.*—Zunun,

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Naru, Kuku-bejam. *Sd.*—Jind-bed-satar. *Mal.* — Alu-beeyam. *Per.*—Kundbudustar, Ash-pich-gan, Ash-pichkari.

It is a dried perpetual follicles of the beevers two sacs near the anus which is said to be kasturi. It is sold with grocers. It is used in tonic medicines.

60. FERRY NAIL.

Hind. — Nukhah-Paryan, Nukhah. *Sd.* — Nah-paryan-ja. *Per.*—Nakh-paryan. *Arb.*—Azfar-al-tib.

It is an ear of water animal. White gray colour and found on the banks of rivers in Sind. It is a thing hard and round like "Nakhun". Its effects are same as of "Chirretta".

61. OX GALL (PURIFIED),—FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM.

Hind. — Bel-ka-sofra, Bel-ka-pit. *Arb.* — Safraul bagaz, Hajrat-at-bakar. *Per.* — Zabria-e-gaw. *Sd.*— Bel-jo-pitto, Dhagai-jo-pitto.

Collected from Liver and gall bladder of ox. It is specially indicated in measles and small fox to reduce excess heat of the body and also in whooping cough and watery stools and several other diseases.

62. BULLOCK.

Hind. Guj. and Mah.—Bel. *Sd.*—Dand. *Per.*— Nar-Gaoi. *Arb.*—Bakar, Bakana. *Tam.*—Madu. *Tel.*— Yeddu. *Ben.*—Van. *Can.*—Ethulu.

Its dung and urine are used as drug.

63. DOG.

Hind.—Kutta. *Sd.*—Kutto. *Per.* — Sag. *Arb.*— Kalab. *Tam.*—Naee. *Tel.*—Kukkah.

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Its dung and urine are used as drug.

64. SHEEP WITH A FAT TAIL.

Hind.—Dunbah. *Sd.*—Dunbo. *Per.*—Kish. *Arb.*—Alli-h. *Tam.*—Semmiri Adu. *Tel.*—Pottalu.

Its hair, are used for manufacturing cloth, flesh is eaten. Suet is diet and used as drug.

65. MONKEY.

Hind. and Sd.—Bholro, Bandar. *Per.*—Boozinah. *Arb.*—Turao. *Tam*—Kurangu. *Tel.*—Konthi.

Its glanders are used as drug.

66. HOG-DEER.

Hind.—Pharo, Parah Sanga. *Sd.*—Pharo. *Per.*—Gozan. *Arb.*—Abil.

Its skin and horn are used as drug.

67. DEER.

Hind. and Sd.—Haran, Harni. *Per.*—Aa-ho. *Arb.*—Ghazal. *Tam.*—Mahn. *Tel.*—Jinkah.

Its horns and skin are used as drug. Flesh is eaten.

68. PATRIDGE.

Hind.—Titar. *Sd.*—Titr. *Per.*—Daraj. *Arb.*—Kik-Jhangli.

Its flesh is eaten as nourishing diet.

69. DUCK. (DESERT BIRD).

Hind. and Sd.—Badak. *Per.*—Ardak. *Arb.*—Bat. *Tam.*—Kullavattu. *Tel.*—Pottibathu.

Its flesh and eggs are used as drug.

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70. COCK.

Hind. — Murgh. *Sd.* — Kukur. *Per.* — Khudoos. *Arb.*—Dajaj. *Tam.*—Cheval. *Tel.*—Punzhu.

Its flesh is eaten as nourishing diet.

71. HEN.

Hind.—Murghi. *Sd.*—Kukir *Per.*—Kharoos Madi. *Arb.*—Dajaj-madi. *Tam.*—Pettai-kozhi. *Tel.*—Petta-kodi.

Its flesh is eaten as nourishing food.

72. CHICKEN.

Hind.—Choza. *Sd.*—Chozo. *Per.*—Chozu. *Arb.*—Choza. *Tam.*—Kozhikungi. *Tel.*—Kodipillah.

Its flesh is eaten as nourishing food.

73. DOVE.

Hind. and Sd.—Kabootar. *Per.*—Kabootar. *Arb.*—Hamam. *Tam.*—Purrah. *Tel.*—Pavarai.

Its flesh is commonly eaten in paralyses.

74. PEACOCK.

Hind.—Taoos. *Per.*—Taoos. *Sd.*—More. *Arb.*—More pakhi. *Tam.*—Mayil. *Tel.*—Nemili.

Their feathers are used as drug.

75. PEA-HEN.

Hind.—Del. *Per.*—Kek. *Arb.*—Kej. *Sd.*—Del.

Its feathers are used as drug.

76. HONEY BEE. (FLYING INSECTS).

Hind. — Magz-asal, Makhi Shyad. *Per.*—Zabab. *Sd.*—Makhi-ji-makh. *Tam.*—Thenee. *Tel.*—Thaneega.

Common. Honey fly.

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77. FLY.

Hind.—Makhi. *Per.*—Magas. *Arb.*—Zurbab. *Sd.*—Makh. *Tam.*—Eee. *Tel.*—Eeega.

They are used as drug.

78. OWL. (DESERT BIRDS).

Hind. — Chibro, Savana, Ulloo. *Per.* — Sag-ash-Kang, Boon. *Arb.*—Katah. *Sd.*—Chibbro Pakhi, Ulloo. *Tam.*—Andahi. *Tel.*—Gudlagubah.

Its eyes and several parts of the body are used as drug.

79. BAT.

Hind. and Per.—Shab-parah. *Sd.*—Chimro. *Arb.*—Khafash. *Tam.*—Vaval. *Tel.*—Gabidai, Gabidammu.

Its eyes are used as drug.

80. LOCUST.

Hind. — Makar, Tandi. *Sd.* — Makkar. *Per.*—Malah. *Arb.*—Jarad.

Their dung is used as drug.

81. SAND LIZARD. (CLIMBING DESERT ANIMAL).

Guj.—Sarado. *Bom.*—Ghilori. *Sd.*—Sando. *Per.*—Aftab-parast. *Arb.*—Harba. *Ben.*—Sando.

It is a sand fish with thorny spines. It has a head and four legs. The dried one is used in medicines in the form of ash or bhasma. Its oil is used as drug.

82. SCORPION. (ANIMAL LIVING IN EARTH).

Hind.—Bichhun. *Sd.*—Vichhun. *Per.*—Gardam. *Arb.*—Akrab. *Tam.*—Tael. *Tel.*—Tehlu.

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It is used as drug.

83. SERPENT.

Hind.—Sâp. *Sd.*—Nang. *Per.* — Saap. *Arb.*—Saap. *Tam.*—Pambu. *Tel.*—Pamu.

There are several varieties. It is used as drug.

84. TAPE WORMS OF GARDEN.

Hind. — Kichva, Sapa. *Sd.* — Sapa. *Per.*—Gil-Khorah. *Arb.* — Khara-tin. *Tam.* — Pooran. *Tel.*—Pooran.

A kind of long insect like small snake found in garden under trees in earth and is used as drug.

85. ELEPHANT.

Hind. Guj. and Mah.—Hathi. *Per.*—Pil. *Tam.*—Yanai or annai. *Tel.*—Yenuga. *Mal. and Can.*—Yanai or annai. *Arb.*—Fil.

Common animal, whose big teeth, or tusks, dung, nails are used in medicines. Elephant teeth are called :—

86. IVORY.

Arb.—Sin-al-fil. Aj. *Hind.*—Hathidant. *Tam.*—Thantham. *Tel.*—Thanthamu. *Hind. and Sd.*—Aj.

87. LION. (DESERT ANIMAL).

Hind. — Sher, Shing. *Sd.* — Shinh. *Per.*—Sher. *Arb.*—Asad. *Tam.*—Singam. *Tel.*—Simham.

Its suet and flesh and milk of she lion are used as drug.

88. TIGER.

Hind.—Chita. *Sd.*—Chito. *Per.*—Pelang. *Arb.*—Samar. *Tam.*—Pulee. *Tel.*—Pulee.

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Its suet and skin are used.

89. CIVET CAT.

Bom. and Hind.—Ladana, Zawad bandar. *Per.*—Dobah. *Arb.*—Gatt. *Mah.* — Punaga-majar. *Can.*—Penugin Bekku. *Sd.*—Loombri.

The unctous secretion contained in the pouch of the civet cat is used in medicines.

90. FISH. (WATER ANIMAL).

Hind. and Ben.—Machhi, Machhli. *Mah.*—Mashe. *Tel.*—Champalu. *Tam. Can. and Mal.*—Meen, Meenu. *Per.*—Mahi. *Arb.*—Sank.

Important fishes in use.

NAMES OF FISHES:

Rohu, Mangar, Kai, Singhi, Ban, Tangra, Jhinga or Gangat, Pallo, Machhlikanda, Danbhro, Khago, (Hind. and Sd.) Rig-mahi, (Per.) Reg-zadah, (Arb.) Samk-al-soor, Mahi Robian, Marmahi or Ban.

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PART VII
SPICES.

1. GINGER DRIED AND FRESH.

Hind. Ben. & Sd.—(Dried) Sonth or Sundh; (Fresh) Adharak, Adda. *Guj.*—Adhu. *Tel.*—Sonti (dried), Allamu (fresh). *Tam.*—Shukhu (dried), Inji (fresh). *Per.*—Zange-bilara-taba, Rangabel-Tar. *Mah.*—Sunt (fresh), Aleu (dried). *Arb.*—Zanjabi-al-turab. *Can.*—Hashi-shunti (dried), Vona shanti. *Mal.*—Chukka.

Common spice for curry and is also used as drug.

2. MANGO GINGER.

Hind.—Amki-boki-adrak, Ama-ada. *Ben.*—Ama-ada, Pholiya. *Per.*—Dur-chobah. *Arb.*—Dar-halad. *Tel.*—Shad grandika. *Can.*—Amba-halad. *Tam.*—Arukamlaka. *Mah.*—Ama-haldi. *Sd.*—Amb-adhrak.

It resembles the common ginger but this possesses smell as Mango.

3. WILD GINGER.

Hind.—Ban-ada, Ban Adrak. *Tel.*—Karu-allamu, Karu pasupu. *Mah.*—Nisa, Malabari halad. *Sd.*—Jhangli-adrak.

It is found in Himalaya. Its effects are same as of real "ginger" and is used as a drug.

4. CARDAMOM MINOR.

Hind. — Elache-chhota. *Per.* — Kaklah-saghhir, Sho-shamera, Abal. *Ben.*—Garata, Ghota elachi. *Arb.*—Ellachi-saghir. *Guj.*—Elachi. *Tel.*—Elakaya. *Tam.*—

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Elakayi. *Can.*—Elakaya. *Sd.*—Photo nandho, Ellachi. *Mah.*—Valdode. Elachi. *Mal.*—Raputage pinvar.

Common spice and also used as drugs. Its oil is also useful drug.

5. BIG CARDOMOMS.

Hind. and Ben.—Bari-ellachi. *Guj.*—Moto elachi. *Per.*—Ellachi-kallan. *Tam.*—Peria-ellakai. *Arb.*—Kaklah-Kabar. *Tel.*—Pedda-elakaya, Adavi ellakkay. *Sd.*—Photo waddo, Waddo photo. *Mah.*—Moto eldori. *Mal.*—Peri elav.

Common. The seeds yield a medicinal oil. Seeds and oil are used as drugs.

6. RED MANGO, MATE MANGOSTEEN, (OIL) KOKUM BUTTER.

Hind.—Kokam. *Guj. and Mah.*—Birendel ratamba. Kokambel. *Tam.*—Murgal Mara. *Per.*—Allu-sihyah. Zakâk. *Can.*—Murginahuli Mara. *Arb.*—Kukam-assood, *Mah.*—Punampule. *Sd.*—Kookam.

The seeds yeild a concrete oil known as "Kokum oil" or "Kokum butter". Its dried flowers and fruit called "Kukam-ka-gul" and "Kukam" and are used in curries as indigent.

7. CARCINIA XANTHOCHYMUS.

Hind.—Dampel. *Ben.*—Tamâl. *Tel.*—Jwara, Memaditamalamu, Chituka maraku. *Mah.*—Jharambi.

Kind of edible sweet fruit. The fruit is very acidy. Its uses are same as of (E.) "Red mango".

8. ASAFOETIDA.

Hind.—Hing. *Tel.*—Inguva. *Tam. and Mal.*—Perungayam. *Ben.*—Hing. *Arb.*—Tyib. *Per.*—

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Angustha gandha, Angoozah. (Tree) Anjdan. *Sd.*—Hing. (Tree) Hing-jo-wan.

It is common spice. Beware the imitation asafoetida.

9. TURMERIC.

Hind.—Haldi, Halad. *Ben and Guj.*—Halad. *Per.*—Serd-chubah, Dara zerda, Zard-chob, (Thick) Darhalad. *Arb.*—Zirsud, Uruk-es-suff, Arook-al-Safar. *Tel.* Pasuppu, Haridra. *Tam. and Mal.*—Manjal. *Can.*—Haldi, Arsina. *Sd.*—Ha-eed, Haldi, (Thick piece) Nar-gandho.

Common spice throughout. The leaves and fresh dried, rhizomes are also used as compounding drugs.

10. WILD TURMERIC, YELLOW ZEDOARY, COCHIN TURMERIC.

Hind.—Jhangli haldi, Kali-haldi. *Guj. and Bom.*—Ban halad. *Tel.*—Adavipasupu, Manupasuppu. *Tam. and Mal.*—Kattumanjal. *Can.*—Kadasina. *Sd.*—Jhangli haidd. *Ben.*—Ban-halad, Nilkanth. *Guj.*—Narkachura, Kalihaldi. *Mah.*—Vedi-halad. *Sd.*—Nar-Kachur.

Common. Tuber or rhizome are used as drugs. Its chief use is a dying agent.

11. CHILLIES, CAPSICUM, LONG PEPPER SPANISH PEPPER, RED PEAPER, CAYENNE PEPPER.

Hind.—Lal or gach-mirchi, Lanka. *Ben. & Guj.*—Lal mirchi. *Tel.*—Mirapa Kaya, Gala konda. *Tam.*—Molagay. *Can.*—Kempu menasu. *Arb.*—Filfil-e-ahmar. *Per.*—Filfil-e-surkh, Pil-pil-surkh. *Sd.*—Mirch-garha. *Mah.*—Mirsinga, Mirchi. *Mal.*—Upperi-paranki.

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Common. They are of many varieties.

12. BLACK PEPPER.

Hind. and Ben.—Kali mirchi, Gol-mirchi, Habush. *Bom.*—Vellajung. *Guj.*—Kala mirri, Kalo mirchi. *Per.*—Fil-fil-siyah, Pil-pil siyah, Shob-e-hindi. *Tel.*—Miryalu. *Arb.*—Fil-fil-assood. *Tam.*—Milagu. *Bom and Mah.* Kala-miri. *Can.*—Volle-Menasu. *Mal.*—Kuru-mulaka. *Sd.*—Kara-mirch, Mirch kara.

Common spice. There are other kinds also which are described below.

13. WHITE PEPPER.

Hind.—Sufed mirchi. *Sd.*—Mirch-achha. *Per.*—Fil-fil-sufed. *Arb.*—Fil-fil-sufed. *Tam.*—Milagu-villai. *Bom.*—Sufed miri.

Common spice as well as drug.

14. GUINEA PEPPER OR MALBARI OR GHATI MIRICH.

They are a sort of red pepper.

15. BELL PEPPER.

Ben.—Desho miricha.

A kind of pepper used in Bengal.

16. NEPAL-PEPPER, CAPSICUM NEPAL, NEPALI-MIRICH.

Hind.—Lavengian, Nepali-mirich.

Is pepper of a different variety of mirchi used mostly in Nepal.

17. CLOVES.

Hind.—Launga, Laung. *Ben. Guj. Can.*—Lavang. *Tel.*—Kavapu. *Tam.*—Kerambu, Lavangam. *Sd.*—Laong. *Per.*—Karana phul. *Arb.*—Mekhaka.

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Common spice used in curry and pickles and also used as drug.

18. WILD CLOVES.

Hind.—Ban-lounga. *Tel.*—Neerbatsala. *Can.*—Ravcula. *Bom.*—Pan-lounga. *Ben.*—Lal-bun-langa. *Mah.*—Karambu.

A kind of plant of cloves. They are used as drug.

19. LUVUNG.

Hind.—Kakola. *Ben.*—Lavanga-phal.

Climbing shrub. Its berries are used in preparing perfumery oil, called "Kakalaka".

20. CUMMIN SEED.

Hind.—Jira, Zira-sufed. *Per.*—Zira-sufed. *Ben.*—(Sufed) jira. *Guj.*—(Sufed) Jiraun. *Tel.*—Jilakâra. *Arb.*—Kamun-abiz. *Sd.*—Jiro chuto. *Tam.*—Jiragam. *Can.*—Jeerige. *Mah.*—Jeera. *Mal.*—Cheerakum.

Common spice throughout. It is used as drug also. There are other sorts also which are described below.

21. SMALL FENNEL OR BLACK CUMMIN SEED.

Hind.—Kelanji, Kali-jiri, Kali-ziri. *Ben.*—Mugrela. *Guj.*...Karo Jiro. *Tel.*—Nallajira-kara. *Tam.*—Karun-jiragam. *Sd.*—Karijiri. *Bom.*—Kelanji. *Mah.*—Krishina-jira. *Arb.*—Kamune-asvad, Kamon-e-roomi. *Per.*—Siyah-dana, Karoya, Akârda. *Can.*—Kari-jirige. *Mal.*—Karin-chirakam.

Common spice throughout.

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22. CARAWAY SEED.

Hind.—Zeera. *Tam.*—Perunjeerum

It is the seed like cummin. It is native of Europe. Odour aromatic. Taste aromatic and agreeable. Its uses are same like cummin seed.

23. ALL SPICES, PIMENTO, JEMICA PEPPER.

Hind. — Shahjiro, Pollao-ziri. *Sd.* — Surhi-jiri, Pullao-jiri. *Per.*—Zirah-Siyah. *Arb.*—Kamoon-assood.

It is name given to a kind of spice called "Pimento" or "Jamica pepper" from its being supposed to combine the flavour of "Cinamon" nut meg and cloves.

24. NUT MEG.

Hind. and Ben. — Jaiphal. *Sd.* — Jaifar. *Tel.*—Jaji-kaya. *Tam.*—Jadikay. *Mah.*—Jayiphal, Javantri. *Per. and Arb.*—Zaaz-bawa, Juz-boova, Jooz-al-tib. *Can.*—Jajikai. *Mal.*—Jatika.

Common spice and drug. Its mace is described below.

25. MACE.

Hind. Can. Tel. Mah. Guj. and Ben. — Jiapatri, Jaoontri. Jatri. *Bom.*—Jawantri. *Tam.*—Jadipatri. *Per.*—Baza-baza. *Arb.*—Bisbas. *Sd.*—Jalontri. *Ver.*—Chargon, Kasoosia.

Red article surrounding the nut meg. It is used as drug as well as spice. There is another kind called "Bombay mace".

26. BOMBAY MACE, COUNTRY OR MALABAR NUT MEG.

Hind.—Jangli Jaifal, Rampatri. *Can.*—Kanagi.

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See 1st quality "nut meg". The seeds of this tree is larger and more oblong than the true "nut meg" but this is inferior to nut megs.

27. SAFFRON.

Ver.—Jafran, Kassar, Zaifran. *Per.*—Zaifran, Karkam. *Arb.*—Zaifran, Karkimas. *Ben.*—Jafran. *Mah. and Guj.*—Keshar. *Tel.*—Kunkama-pulu. *Tam. and Mal.*—Kungam-pu. *Sd.*—Kessar. *Can.*—Kumkuma, Kasara.

Common throughout. Comes from Asia minor and is now cultivated in Kashmir. There are two kinds. One Hay saffron and the other cake saffron, Now-a-days artificial is also sold in Bazar in great quantity.

28. CORINDAR SEED, (FRESH) CORINDAR LEAVES.

Hind. — Dhania, Kott-mir, (Fresh) Sabz Dhania. *Arb.* — Kusbara, Kuz-barah. *Ben. and Guj.* — Dhanai. *Per.* — Kishniz. *Tel.*—Kotimiri. *Tam.* — Kottamalli. *Can.*—Kottumbari. *Mah.*—Dhâne. *Mal.*—Kottampalari. *Sd.*—Dhana.

They are common spice. There is another sort called "Bhuta-kesi".

29. ARECA, BETEL-NUT.

Hind. and Guj. — Sopari, Pak, Chhalih, Chiknidali, *Ben.*—Supari, Gua. *Per.*—Popal. *Arb.*—Fofal. *Tel.*—Vakka, Thamalapakku. *Tam.*—Pakku, Pak-kotai, Paku-vethalai. *Mal.* ... Pakku, Vethilai-pakku, Kiramukam. *Sd.*....Sopari. *Mah.*...Sopari. *Can.* ... Adika.

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Common throughout. They are commonly chewed with betel leaves.

30. CINNAMON.

Hind. — Dalchini, Lowong-patta, Darchini. *Guj. Ben. Mah. and Can.* — Dalchin. *Bom.* ... Kalphah, Karruva. *Arb.* ... Darasini, Dar-chini. *Tel. Tam. and Mal.*...Lowangapatta, Kurrundu. *Sd.*...Dalchini, Loung-pat, Kalami. *Per.*...Saila-myah, Dar-chini.

Common spice and drug. Two other sorts are shown below.

31. CINNAMON (WILD).

Hind.—Tez-patta, Darchini Jhangli (leave), Tejpatt, Tejpath, Jhangli-darchini. *Per.*...Sazaj-i-Hindi, Tezpat. *Arb.* — Tarnelly, Tazj-Hindi. *Tam.* — Kattu-kurnap. *Can.* — Advi-lavangpatte. *Sd.* — Tej-patta. *Mah.* — Ranachadal, Tejpat. *Mal.*...Karuntoli.

Common spice and drug. One other sort is shown above and another one hereunder.

32. COUNTRY CINNAMON.

Hind. — Dalchini Jangli, Jangli Dalchini. *Tam. Tel. and Mah.*...Llavangam, Lavangam. *Can.*...Kadu-dalchini. *Mal.*...Llavangam.

Another kind of cinnamon. Two other kinds are described above.

33. KAMALPAT.

Hind. and Sd.—Kamal-pat. *Per.*...Patraj. *Arb.*... Sazah-hindi.

These are the leaves of a big tree and contain good scent. These trees are grown in Bengal.

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They are used as spice in preparation of muttons and other curries and are also used as drugs.

34. TAMARIND.

Hind.—Amli, Imli. *Arb.*...Tamar-e-hind, Sabara. *Ben.*...Tentul. *Per.*...Ambala, Anilah, Tamar-e-hind. *Tel.*...Chinta-pandu. *Tam.*Pulium-palam, Pulli. *Guj.*... Amli-na-chichoro. *Sd.*...Gidamari, amri. *Mah.*...Chinch. *Can.*...Hunase-hanau. *Mal.*...Puli.

Very common spice and drug.

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PART VIII
OIL SEEDS.

1. GINGELLI SEED, SESSASUM.

Hind. *Ben.* *Guj.*—Til. *Sd.*—Tir. *Mah.*—Teel. *Can.*—Urru-elu. *Mal.*—Karuellu. *Tel.*—Nukulu. *Tam.*—Ellu. *Per.*—Khanjad-sufed. *Arb.*—Sam-Sam-abiz.

Common oil seed. This is white variety. Black variety is described below.

2. NIGER SEED, KERSANI SEED, GINGELLI SEED BLACK.

Hind.—Kala-til, Kala-tir. *Ben.*—Ram-til, Surganja. *Mah. and Guj.*—Kharsani, Kesani. *Tel.*—Valesulu, Ulisi. *Tam.*—Kat-tellu, Uchellu. *Sd.*—Kara-tir. *Per.*—Khanjad-siyab. *Arb.*—Sam-Sam-asood.

Well known seeds for jingelly oil = mitha tel = til oil is described below.

3. GINGELLI OIL, SESSAGLIEUM OIL.

Hind.—Mitha tel, Til-ka-tel. *Guj.*—Mitha tel. *Ben.*—Muovula nuny. *Sd.*—Tiran-jo-tel, Mitho tel. *Tam.*—Nalla-enne. *Tel.*—Manchi-nuna. *Mah.*—Nall enne. *Can.*—Ell-enne. *Per.*—Roghan-khanjad. *Arb.*—Roghan sam-sam.

Common oil extracted from Gingelli seeds and niger seeds. It is used as drug and is eaten by poor class people as Ghee.

4. EARTHNUT, GROUND NUT, PEA NUT.

Hind.—Bhoonphali, Bhoising, Mungphali, Villayati-mung, Booi-dana. *Ben.*—China badam. *Tel.*—Veeru-

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shanagalu. *Tam.*—Vaerkadalai, Manila kottai, Kadalai. *Sd.*—Bhoi-mung, Bhoidana. *Bom.*—Bhoishing. *Mah.*—Bhui-chana. *Can. and Mal.*—Nelu kadala.

Common. The kernels are eaten as fruit. The oil extracted from kernels is used as Ghee by poor class people.

5. CARAVALLA SEEDS.

Hind.—Hurhur, Hal-hal. *Ben.*—Arkaholi, Sada hurhrai. *Tel.*—Veminta, Vela kura. *Tam.*—Velai, Nevela. *Can.* — Shrikala. *Sd.* — Bighara. *Bom.*—Khanputi, Mahti, Tilavana. *Mah.*—Hulhul, Mabli kalvana. *Mal.*—Karvella.

The plant has odour resembling asafoetida but comparatively delicate. Its small black seeds resembles those of dog mustard. Seeds leaves and root are used as drugs. Its seed oil is similar in properties to garlic or mustard oil.

6. DOG OR WILD MUSTARD, STICKY CLEOME.

Hind.—Jhangli hurhur, Bogra, Chowri-ajwan. *Ben.*—Tilparni, Hurhuria. *Tel.*—Naelavaminta, Kukavaminta. *Tam.*—Nayi-velai. *Bom.*—Pivla Tilivana. *Guj.*—Tilvan, Tilmani. *Arb.*—Bazar-al-Banja, Chamara. *Sd.*—Kathori. *Mah.*—Kanphuta. *Mal.*—Aryaval.

It is one of the mustard kind. Its effects are same as of ordinary mustard. The whole plant, seeds leaves and root and its seeds oil are used as drugs.

7. MUSTARD.

Hind and Guj.—Raee, Sarsva, Sarson, Royan. *Ben.*—Raisarisha, Raee, Sarisha. *Bom.*—Raee-sarson.

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Tel. – Avâlu, *Tam.* – Kadugu. *Sd.* – A-hur, Raee. *Can.*— Sasive. *Mah.* – Pivali siras, Mohri. *Mal.* – Kaduka, Gadugu. — *Per.* — Harf-surkh, Sarshaf, Sipan-dana, Khardil. *Arb.* – Khardil.

There are three varieties. White, black and black reddish. The seeds and its oil are used as drugs. It is one of the ingrident for pickle. Its seeds are common for oil which is good for skin diseases.

8. LINSEED.

Hind. – Alsi, Tisi, elsi. *Sd.* – Ilsi. *Ben.*—Masina. *Guj.* – Javas. *Tam.*—Alsal-virai, Ahivithai. *Mah.* – Alshi. *Per.* – Zagu, Tukbm-e-zaghira, Bazrak. *Arb.* – Buzal-al-kattan.

Its oil is common and is generally used in varnishes.

9. MUSK MALLOW.

Hind. – Mashk-dana, Khasturi dana. *Sd.* – Mushk-dana. *Per.* – Makstan. *Arb.* – Hub-al-nishk, Kabbu mishka. *Tel.* – Kastoori benda, Karpuri benda. *Ben.* – Musbk-dana. *Tam.* — Vattalai-kasturi. *Can.*—Kadu kasturi. *Mah.*—Kala kasturi. *Bom.*—Mishkandana. *Mal.*—Katta-kasturi.

It is a herb. Its seeds, root and leaves are used as drugs. Its seeds possess scent and perfuming medicine oil is prepared from them.

10. PARROT SEED, SAF FLOWER, BASTARD SAFFRON.

Hind.—Kusumbar. *Arb.*—Zurtum. *Per.*—Khasukdana. *Sd.*—Khasakdana. *Ben.*—Kajireh. *Can.*... Kusumbo. *Tel.*....Agnisaka, Kusumba. *Tam.*....Sendur-

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kam, Kusumba-virai. *Mah.*...Kardi. *Mal.* ..Cbandur-kam. Sd:—Pavâri, Kajra, Karr, arb:—Kartah, Kartam, Hab-al-safar. *Hind.*—Kasim, Gajrah. *Sd.*—Khoonbo. *Per.*—Maee-saf Mace-safar. *Arb.*—Akbad-biz.

Medicated oil is extracted from seeds. The seeds are purgative. The root is used as drug. The oil is edible. Oil cakes are food for cattle.

11. KOSUM.

Hind.—Kosum, Kosumba. *Tel.*—Puska, Roulanga. *Tam.*—Pumaram. *Mah.* — Karadayi. *Can.* — Sagdi, Chakato. *Mal.*—Puva.

Its bark and extracted oil from the seeds are useful in itch. The oil promotes hair. Fine lac is produced on the young branches.

12. RAPE SEED.

Hind. — Jjambho, Raee. *Sd.* — Jambho. *Per.*—Hark-mushrak. *Arb.*—Hurf-al-Satooh.

It is another member of the mustard with similar actions and uses. Oil possesses the same properties as of mustard seeds. Tender leaves are generally eaten.

13. CASTOR OIL-SEEDS.

Hind. — Arandi, Erandi, Harran-ki-kakri. *Sd.*—Erandi, Haran-joon-kakryun. *Per.*—Bedanjir. *Arb.*—Khirva, Hab-al-kharue. *Ben.*—Bherandi, Sada Bheranda. *Guj.* — Erandi. *Bom.* — Erandi, Villaity-erandy (red). *Mah.* — Erandi, Underbibi (red), Ran-erandi. *Tel.*—Eramudapu, Amidham, Chittamani, (red) Dudgapu. *Tam.* — Chitamani, Amanak, (red) Udhalai. *Can.*—Haralu. *Mal.*—Chitamanku.

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Oil extracted from the seeds is used as purgative and in several other medicines.

14. ANGULAR LEAVED, PHYSIC NUTS.

Hind.—Jhangli erandi. *Sd.*—Jhangli Irandi. *Ben.*—Ban-bherandi, Gala-bherandi. *Per.*—Dandi-nahri. *Tel.*—Pepalam, Adavi-amadamu. *Guj.*—Jepai. *Mal.*—Moghali-erandi, Rang-erandi. *Tam.*—Kallamanaku. *Mal.*—Kata-manak.

They are chiefly cultivated for hedges. Oil of the seeds is purgative but is an inferior quality of castor oil.

15. COCOANUT (DRIED KERNEL), COPRA.

Hind. and Sd.—Khopra, Doongi. *Per. and Arb.*—Kopra. *Tam.*—Tengai, Koparai. *Tel.*—Tenkaya, Kopra. *Mal.*—Ten.

It is eaten and used in confectioneries. Its oil is eaten as Ghee. Fresh cocoanut see in fruit chapter.

16. COTTON SEEDS.

Hind.—Banoola, Ruee-ke-kakrai. *Sd.*—Kakra. *Per.*—Pimbah-dana, Tukhm-pimbah. *Arb.*—Hab-al-luktan.

Oil is extracted from the seeds and is used as drug and the seeds are given to cows for promoting their milk.

17. ORRIS ROOT.

Hind.—Irsa, Keo-rukamul. *Per.*—Beg-e-banfsa, (violet root). *Arb.*....Sosan, Kust-al-bati. *Bom.*....Balva-ekhanda.

Common plant "voilet root". It is good in

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dropsy and liver complaints. Its tincture is known as essence of voilets. Otto of orris root.

18. BUTTER TREE (INDIAN), MAHWAH TREE.

Hind.—Mohwa. *Guj.* — Mahura. *Per.* – Ippicha, Mohecha. *Sd.*...Mohwa. *Tel.* ... Ippa-chettu, Madhookamu. *Tam. and Mal.* ... Madhookam-ellupai. *Ben.*... Maua. *Can.*...Ippa-Mara. *Mah.*...Mowda.

Flowers, oil of the seeds, leaves and bark are used as drugs. The seeds yield a good quantity of thick oil and is used in preparation of soap.

19. MYRTLE.

Hind.—Murad, Bara-gasha, (seed) Tukhm murad, Adharboka-bij. *Ben.* – Villayati mehndi. *Per.* – Murad (seed) Tukhm murad, *Guj. and Mah.* — Makali-napatram. *Arb.* — Sutr-e-sowa, (fruit) Hab-al-as. *Sd.* – Marah, (seed) Marah-jo-bij.

It is a plant. Oil of seeds is generally used in perfumery. It is also used in several medicines. Its fruit is named "myrtle berry". Powder of leaves is useful application in eczima, wounds and ulcers.

20. ROCKET.

Hind. — Taramira. *Bom.* – Sufed sarsu. *Arb.* — Jarjir. *Per.* – Eihukan.

Its effects and qualifications are as of mustard. The expressed oil is used as substitute for rape or mustard oil.

21. GURJUN OIL TREE, WOOD OIL TREE.

Hind.—Garjan, Tilya-garjan, Teli-garjan. *Ben.*— Garjar. *Tam.* – Yennar. *Mah.* – Duhun-al-garjan.

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Its resin (Balsamic excudation from the trunk) thick like honey or eloc resin or liquid is known as " Garjan balsam ". There are three principal varieties (1) Pale (2) Red or Reddish brown (3) Black or black brown. Its essential oil is used as drug.

22. ALOE WOOD, EAGLE WOOD.

Hind.—Agaru. *Per.*...Belanjirj. *Arb.*...Ud-al-juj. *Tel. and Tam.*...Krishna-agaru, Udeljuj. *Mal.*...Kayagahra.

Its volatile oil is used as perfume. It is an ingridient in many nervine tonics.

23. WINTER GREEN (INDIAN).

Ver.—Gandhapuro.

Its oil is a useful drug for rheumatism. True green oil is exported from foreign and is called " winter green oil ".

24. EUCALYPTUS, BLUE GUM TREE.

Ver....Eucalyptus.

It is cultivated in Niligri. Its dried leaves, gum (Eucalyptus-kino) excudation from the stems and oil (Eucalyptine oil) distilled from the fresh leaves are used as drugs.

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PART IX
OILS (INDIAN).

OIL.

Hind. Guj. Bom. and Sd.—Tel. *Mah.*—Tela. *Tel.* — Nune. *Tam.*—Enne. *Can.* — Enna. *Per.*—Roghan. *Arb.*—Dahan.

INDIAN OILS.

Almond oil
Aloewood oil
Balsunt oil
Bastard saffron oil
Butter seed oil (Indian)
Caravalla oil
Castor oil
Chambeli oil
Chamomili oil
Cocoanut oil
Coriander oil
Cotton seed oil
Dog-mustard oil
Earthnut (ground nut) oil
Emlic myrobalan
Eucalyptus oil
Garden radish seed oil
Gingli oil
Gooseberry oil
Ground nut oil
Garjun oil
Haprican
Kosum oil
Letuce seed oil
Linseed oil
Mahwa oil
Mango seed kernel oil
Margosa seed oil
Marking nut oil
Musk mallow oil
Mustard oil
Myrtle oil
Niger seed oil
Oleim nigrum
Opium poppy oil
Orris root oil
Parrot seed oil
Palus tree oil
Physic nut angular leaved oil
Pinene oil
Pogastemon patachouli oil
Pumpkin seed oil
Rape seed oil
Rocket oil
Rose oil
Saf flower (Parrot seed) oil
Sessasum oil (Gingeli oil)
Sinapis Dichotoma
Saf flower seed oil
Staff tree oil
Sweet oil
Turpantile or Teribinth oil
Wax oil
Winter green oil
White gourd melon seed oil.

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PART X
HERBS, PLANTS, ETC. USED AS DRUGS.

PLANTS, HERBS, TREES, GUMS ETC., USED AS DRUGS.

1. ROUGH CHAFF TREE, PRICKLY CHAFF FLOWER.

Hind.—Chir-chira, Char-chara, Chat-chata, Chit-chara, Agari, Latchira. *Sd.*—Ubat-kandi. *Ben.*—Apang. *Guj.*-Safed Anghedlo. *Tel.*-Uttaraene, Antisha. *Tam.*—Shiru Kandaladi, Nayurivi. *Mah.*—Aghada, Pandhara-aghada. *Per.*—Khardar, Tagoonah. *Arb.*—Ankmah, Leski. *Can.*—Uttarani. *Mal.*—Kada-ladi. *Sd.*—Ubat-kandri.

Common small herb. Herb, leaves, seeds and root are used.

2. EMLIC MYROBALAN, INDIAN GOOSE BERRY.

Hind.—Annulah, Amlika, Anvarah, Amli-ambal. *Ben.*—Amlak, Amla. *Guj.*—Ambala. *Tel.*—Usarikayi, Amalakamu, Toppakaya. *Tam.*—Nellikay. *Mal.* & *Can.*—Nellikay. *Arb.*—Amlaj. *Per.*—Amalah. *Mah.*—Avala. *Sd.*....Avra, Anvarah.

Common. Dried fruit, the nut, seed, leaf, root, bark and flowers are used. Fresh fruit is used for pickle and murba. There is another kind also which is called in (Hind) "Bhoon-annola". There is

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also a third kind which is called in (Hind) Bhoomayana-malak.

3. HUKA TUBE WOOD.

Hind.—Nal, Narkal, Tabish. *Per.*—Ni, nai. *Arb.*—Kasb. *Sd*—Anchi.

This is a hollow weed. From this wood, Huka pipes are made. The wood is also used as drug.

4. SWEET INDRAJAO.

Hind. Mah. & Guj.—Mitha Indrajav, Gode-Indrajava. *Ben.*—Indrajav. *Per.*—Zaban Khanjshak. *Tam*—Vetpalavirai. *Arb.* — Lasân-al-Sâfir. *Tel.* — Ankudu-Kodisha. *Bom.*—Kala-kuda. *Sd.*—Indr-jav. *Mal.*—Kota-pappala.

It is a seed thin like "Java". Good drug for stomachic and bowel complaints. Bitter Inder Java are described below.

5. NIRUM TOMENTOSUM.

Hind.—Dudhi, Dharuli, Inderjav. *Ben.*—Dudhi-Karava. *Tel.*—Tallapal, Koila Makai, Peddapala.

There are also another kind but they are black in colour bitter in taste.

6. KURCHI, TELLICHERRY BARK.

Hind. — Indrajav-Titta, Kurchi, Kureya (bark), Tewaj, Musag. *Sd.*—Indrajav-titta, Indrajav-koura (bark) Musag. *Ben.*—Kurchi, Kureya. *Guj.*—Indra Javanu. *Bom.*—Pandra kura, Kurva-Indrajao. *Tel.*—Kadadise, Indravrakshamu. *Tam.* — Veppalai, Kalupalai-virai. *Can.* — Korasigina-gida. *Arb.* — Lisan-al-safir (bark) Tewaj. *Per.* – Zaban-e-Kanjshak, Indrajavi-talkli (bark) Post Talisko, Musag. *Mah.* – Kuda.

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They are common seed and bark of a small tree growing in forests. One is white and the other is black. They are bitter is taste.

7. ANJBAR.

Hind. & *Sd.*....Anjbar. *Per.*....Anjbar, Azjir, Anjir-surkh-talakh. *Arb.*....Anjbar.

It is bark of a tree. Its substitute is "Zar-shak".

8. DODDOR, SKY TWINER.

Hind—Aftimun, Nilathari, Viradhar, Zarbooti, Akasbel, Kasusa, Akâspawan, Amalval, Amarval, Agas-val. *Ben.*—Algusi, Haldi-Algusilata, Akaspawan, Amal-val. *Guj.*—Akaswal. *Tel.*—Sitama purgonulu. *Per.*—Tukhm-Kasusa. *Arb.*—Aftimun, Saba-e-al-shaâr. *Sd.*—Aftimun. *Mah.*—Nirmuli.

It is a plant. It has no root in the ground but grows as creeper on other plants therefore it is known as akaswal or amarval. Its seeds and stems are used as drug.

9. WORM WOOD, MUGWORT.

Hind.—Afsantin, Villayati-Afsantin, Kasus roomi, Shatavar. *Guj.* & *Ben.*—Mastaru. *Tam.*—Machipattri. *Arb.*—Khatrak, Afsantin roomi. *Tel.*—Tartiha, Moshi-pattri. *Per.* — Marooh. *Mah.* — Serpana, Sarpana. *Can.*—Uravalu, Urigat-tige. *Sd.* — Afsantin, Kasus-Roomi. *Mal.*—Nilam-pulla.

Common herb grows in mountains. Dried herb leaves and flowering tops are useful drugs. Volatile oil and a bitter extractive matter is known "Absinthin".

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10. OPIUM (OPII).

Hind.—Afim, Aphim. *Tam.* & *Tel.*—Abhini. *Can.* Affini. *Arb.*—Liban-Khas-Khâs, Afin. *Per.*—Taryak.

Common intoxicating drug. Excess in poison.

11. FILBERT, SOAP NUT.

Hind. & *Mal.*—Rithah, Aritha. *Ben.*—Bara-Ritha. *Tel.*—Kunkudu *Tam.*—Ponnankottai, Puvandi. *Sd.*—Aritha. *Per.*—Rathoh, Bandak-e-hindi. *Arb.*—Finduk-e-hindi, Jaz-al-rakah. *Can.*—Koodatakyi, Noore-kayi. *Mal.*—Chavakayi.

Common throughout. The skin of fruit is mostly used as a soap in washing silk clothes and used as drug.

12. GIGANTIC SWALLOWWORT, MADAR.

Hind. — Madar, Ag (small), Ak-patri. *Ben.*—Akanda. *Per.*—Khark, (small) Ak-barag. *Guj.*—Akaro. *Tel.* — Ekke, Jilledu, Arkamu. *Tam.* — Badabadam, Errukan. *Can.*—Ekke-male. *Mah.*—Ruvi, Akda. *Sd.*—Byclospa, Ak, (Small) Akri. *Mal.*—Errika. *Arb.*—Manrak, Asar, (Small) Asari.

Common plant. The leaves bitter in taste. Leaves and milk of the leaves are used as drug.

13. WINTER CHERRY.

Hind. & *Per.* Asgandh, Askand, Mahman-barri, Askand-Nagori. *Guj.*—Asundha, Asana. *Arb.*—Asgandh, Bahaman-abiz, Askand-zanjil-shami. *Bom.* & *Mah.*—Asagandhandha. *Per.*—Zanjbeel-shami, Askand-nagori. *Tam.*—Achuvagandi. *Tel.*—Peneroo. *Sd.*—Askandh, Asgand. *Can.*—Sogade-biru, Hirimaddina-gadde. *Mal.*—Pevette.

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Common root of a Shrub in Bombay and Western India. Leaves and root are used as drugs.

14. FARAS OR ASRI-LAEE.

Hind.—Faras, Farva, Marlie, Lal-jhau, (bark) Chhoti-maeen, Maeen-Chhoti (galls) Chhoni-mani, Bajam, Sâeen. *Bom.*—(Bark) Magiya-Maeen. *Sd.*—Laee Asrilae, (Bark) Maeen-nandhi, (galls) Sakkar. *Ben.*-Lal-jbau. *Per.*—Darakht-gaz, (galls) Kazman, Kinoo-Mazaj. *Arb.*—Khalj, (galls) Samarata-al-Turfa, Samartah-al-Sal.

Found in Sindh and Punjab. The galls are astringent. The bark is bitter.

15. MANNA. (ASRI-LAO).

Hind.—Jhau, Pilchi, Jhar-morika, (galls) Barri-maeen. *Guj.*—Jhav-nu-jhar. *Sd.*—Asri-lao, Maeen-barri, Sakkar-barri. *Tel.*—Erusarumanu. *Per.*—Gaz-mazaj, Gazangabin, Kar-nazij, Darakht-Gaz. *Arb.*—Samar-al-tarfa, Darakht-Gaj.

The galls are smaller than the true galls. The galls are used as drug.

16. INDIAN LABURNUM, PUDDING PIPE PURGING CASSIA.

Hind.—Amaltas, Amaldas, Girmalab, Kirvali, Gardalab. *Ben.*—Bandar-lati, Sonalu, Sundali. *Guj.*—Garmala. *Tel.*—Kondrakayi, Raela-chettu, Aragva-dhamu, Koelapenna. *Tam.*—Konai, Irajviruttam. *Can.*—Kakkaemara. *Sd.*—Chhimkini, Amaldas, Amaltas. *Per. and Arb.*—Magh-z-pbaloos, Khiyar-Sabz, Arktarwar. *Mah.*—Bahava. *Mal.*—Konna.

Common black pipe fruit of a tree containing seeds in it. The whole pipe is used as purgative drug.

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17. MOUNTAIN HEMP.

Hind. — Kohibhang, Kohi. *Sd.* — Akohi. *Per.*— Bikh-laght. *Arb.*—Shokrân.

It is one of the hemp plant found in mountains. It is smoked by beggars and used as drug.

18. MALBAR NUT.

Hind. — Arusah, Rus, Adrusah. *Ben.* — Bakash. *Per.*—Bansa-aroosah. *Arb.*—Arusa. *Tel.*—Addasaram, Adampaku. *Sd.*—Arooso, Banso. *Tam.*—Adalodai. *Guj.*— Aduraspee, Adulso. *Can.* — Adusogae. *Mah.*—Adulsa. *Mal.*—Ataloctakam.

Common. Its leaves, root, flower and bark are useful drugs.

19. CAMEL'S THISTLE, (ACACIA SENEGAL).

Hind. — Oont-katarah, Ut-kantaka, Kandi. *Guj.*— Untakanto, Motobor. *Sd.*—Lani, Uth-katara, Kandero, Kando. *Per.* — Khara-shutra, Shutre-ghhar, Zanjbel, Pai-amranb, Ama-gheroon. *Arb.*--Ghara-shutra, Shoktah-al-jamal, Shok-al-jamal.

There are two sorts of this tree. One is tall and other small like bush. Camels generally eat its leaves with pleasure. It is also used as drug. It yields a fruit which is called (H. and S.) "Singri". Its gum is named (H.) Kandi-ka-gond, (Sd.) Gandi-jo-khour (Per.) Kharnab-nibati Gond, Amoniya-fan, (Arb.) Kharnab-al-sool.

20. ZARAVAND.

Hind. — Zaravand-Daraz, Zaravand-Gard, Zaravand-Gard. *Sd.*—Jokhar-zarvand, Utah-kachur, Zarvand-Gol. *Per.*—Zarvand-daraz, Zarvand-gard. *Arb.*— Zarvand-tavil, Shujratah-al-rasam, Zarvand-mad-Harj.

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It is a common root of "camel thrist" tree. They are of two varieties. One male and other female. Taste bitter. Effect of both varieties are same. Mild purgative substitute "Kuth".

21. SWAEDA FRUTICOSA.

Hind. — Leonuk, Chotee-lanu, Ushkalan. *Sd.*— Ush-kalan, Lanni-Chhoti. *Per.* — Zemeh. *Mah.*— Morasa.

It is a common plant from which "Sajjikhar" is prepared.

22. INDIAN ATEES.

Hind. and Ben.—Atis, Ateicha. *Per.*—Vuggi-turki. *Sd.*—Atis. *Tel.*—Alivasu. *Tam.*—Ativudayam. *Guj.*— Atavasa. *Mah. and Can.*—Ativisha, Sitashringi, Bhangura, Upavishanka.

Common root of a grass used as drug.

23. ASOKA TREE.

Hind. — Anganapriya, Ashoka. *Ben.* — Anganapriya. *Guj.*—Asupala. *Tel.* — Asok. *Tam.* — Asoga. *Bom. and Mah.* — Ashoka. *Mal.* — Asogam. *Can.*— Asokada, Kenkali-mara. *Sd.*—Asoka.

Common. Well known "Asoka ghrita" is prepared from the barks of this tree.

24. JAPANESE ISSINGLASS, (CHINESE ISSINGLASS).

Hind.—Chinai grass, Agar-agar.

Common. Edible moss white in colour. With water or milk it forms a jelly. Good article for diet. It is the product of Japan and China.

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25. QUININE (GARDEN).

Hind.—Binjoma, Bhanta, Sangan-kuppi, Chhoti-arni. *Ben.*—Benjuen, Bhat. *Guj.*—Dariajai. *Tam.*—Pinasangam kupi. *Sd.*—Kupi-sangan. *Tel.*—Pishinika, Utichettu, Eruppichha. *Can.*—Nailakkili, Kari. *Bom.*—Kari. *Mah.*—Koi-val, Vanajai, Lahan-kharinarval. *Mal.*—Nirnoti-jil.

Common drug. Substitute "Charita-Leaves," juice of root are used as drugs. There is another sort described below.

26. CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM.

Hind. & Guj.—Arani. *Bom.*—Airana. *Mah.*—Takali.

It is a kind of tree like "arusah". It is a kind of quinine.

27. COUNTRY BORAGE.

Hind.—Amroda, Pathar-chur. *Per. & Sd.*—Amrod. *Ben.*—Pathar-kuchi, Amala-kuchi. *Tam.*—Karpurvalli. *Guj.*—Ovapana. *Mah.*—Pan-ova.

Common grassy plant. Its leaves are used as drug and their odour is just like "Ajwan".

28. POLYAGANUM BARLATUM.

Hind.—Narri, Bikh-unjubaz, Unjubaz. *Sd. & Per. & Arb.*—Unju-baz. *Tam.*—Atalari. *Tel.*—Kondemalle, Niruganneru. *Mal.*—Velluta-modela-mukku. *Mah.*—Dhakta-sheral.

Common throughout. Its seeds, root, leaves and stalk are used as drug.

29. SYRIAN RUE.

Hind.—Harmal, Ispand, Harmaro, Lahori, Villa-

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yati-mendhi, Lala-danah. *Sd.*—Harmal. *Ben.*—Isband, Ispand. *Bom. & Guj.*—Hurmaro. *Tel.*—Shima-garanti-vittulu. *Tam.*—Shima-azha-vanai-verai. *Mah.*—Harmala. *Per.*—Ispand. *Arb.*—Harmala, Bazar-al-harmalah.

Common drug seeds. Its smoke disinfects. There is another kind also described below.

30. GARDEN RUE.

Hind. Per. Bom. Arb. & Guj. — Satap, Ispand. *Ben.*—Ispand. *Tel.*—Sadapaka. *Tam.*—Arvada. *Can.*—Sudabugira. *Mal.*—Aruta, Somarayen.

Plant commonly cultivated in gardens. The juice in large doses is poisonous. The effects are the same as of the one described above.

31. WILD THYME, GARDEN THYME.

Hind.—Ipar, Masha. *Per.*—Hasha. *Sd.*—Hassâ.

Found on Himalaya. The oleum thyme or Thymol and volatile oil are prepared from its leaves.

32. BITTER SWEET.

Hind.—Anab-es-Saleb (berries), Rubabarik.

Found in Kashmir but the red berries are imported from Persia into Bombay. The plant resembles to potato. Excess doses are poisonous.

33. DEVILS COTTON.

Hind. & Bom.—Olaktambol. *Ben.* – Uluktambal.

Common in Bengal and Bombay. Its root, bark, leaves and stems are drugs.

34. SPIDER FLOWER.

Hind.—Arkahuli, Aka-holi. *Guj.*—Kharner.

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It is native of Indus valley. It is used as a sudorific and stimulant.

35. INDIAN BIRTH WORT.

Hind. & Ben.—Isharmul, Ruhimula. *Tel. & Can.*—Eeshvarberu. *Tam.* — Perumarindu. *Guj.* — Sapsan. *Mah.*—Sapsanda. *Mal.*—Eeshvar-mulla.

Common throughout. Root, rhizome and leaves of this twine are used as Tonic drug.

36. SIDA ACUTA.

Hind. – Isarbedi, Bariaca-kareta. *Ben.* — Kareta. *Bom. & Guj.* — Jhangli methi. *Tel.* — Visha-boddi. *Tam.*—Vathathiruppi. *Mah.*—Pata. *Mal.*—Cheruparuva.

Common throughout. Roots of this common plant are bitter tonic.

37. DATISCA CANNBINA.

Hind. — Akalbar, Bhang-jala, Bujrbanga. *Sd. & Per.*—Akalbar.

This herb is known and used in Punjab and Kashmir and Nepal. Herb is given in scropula, fever. Root and leaves applied to head in headache. This herb is a common drug in Punjab and Kashmir.

38. INDIAN BREAD-SHOT.

Hind. — Akal barki, Sabjaya. *Ben.* — Sarvajaya. *Tel.* — Krishnatamara. *Tam.* — Poovala, Kandamanu. *Can.*—Kaelahoo, Sugandhraju. *Mah.*—Devakali. *Mal.*—Katuvara. *Sd.*—Akal-barki.

There are several varieties throughout. The root and juice of seeds are used as drug.

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39. AGATI GRANDI FLORA.

Hind.—Bagphul, Vaka, Agati. *Ben.*—Buko. *Tel.*—Avisi. *Tam. & Mal.*—Akatti. *Mah.*—Aagasti. *Can.*—Agase. *Sd.*—Agati.

They are common leaves of a tree growing in Bengal and South India. Its bark, leaves, flowers gum and roots are used as drugs.

40. GREAT LEAVED CALEDIUM.

Hind.—Alooka, Ran-allu. *Guj.*—Alavu. *Ben.*—Mankochu. *Mah.*—Kasalu. *Can.*—Genasoo. *Sd.*—Ran-allu.

Indiginous in India. Root, tubers, Pitioles and stems are used as drug.

41. SAGE-LEAVED ALANGIUM.

Hind.—Akola, Dhera, Ankol. *Ben.*—Akar-kanta, Baghankura. *Guj.*—Onkla. *Tel.*—Ankolamu. *Tam.*—Ankolum, Atikoevam. *Mah.*—Ankoli. *Can.*—Ankoclae-mara. *Mal.*—Ankolam, Chem-maram.

Common in South India. Infusion and decoction of root and powder of root are used as drug.

42. AYAPANA.

Hind. Ben. & Mah. — Ayapana, *Guj.* — Allipa. *Tam. and Tel.* – Ayap-panii.

Herb contains a volatile oil. The herb is used medicinally in the form of Arak.

43. TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA.

Hind.—Asan, Ain. *Ben.*—Piasal. *Bom. & Mah.*—Ain. *Tam.*—Karuppo mara. *Tel.* — Maddi. *Can.*—Kari-matti, Banapu, Aini. *Mal.*—Thambaon.

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Common in Deccan. It yields gum. Used as cosmetic and incense. The bark is used as drug.

44. PETEROSPERMUM ASERIFOLIUM.

Hind.—Chhota sondal, Kamier, Olat-kanbal. *Tel.*—Kerugakay, Goguchettu. *Mah.*—Yaghu-yahava. *Ben.*—Olat Kambal. *Bom. and Sd.*—Olat-kambal.

This is the variety of "amaltas" i.e., Indian Laburnum.

45. LAGERSTRAEMIA FLOSREGINAE.

Hind. — Arjuna, Tamana. *Tam.* – Kadali. *Tel.*—Chen-nangi. *Ben.*—Jerul. *Bom.* — Tamana. *Mah.*—Mota-bon, Dara. *Can.*—Challa, Hob dasal, Maruva.

It is a kind of grass found in East Bengal, Assam, Burma and the West Coast. Bark and leaves, are purgative. Bark, leaves and seeds are used as drug.

46. CROTON OBLONGFOLIUM.

Hind.—Arjuna. *Ben.*—Baragachi Chuka. *Mah.*—Canasura. *Mal.*—Kote putol.

Found in Bengal, Bihar, South India, Deccan, Burma and Ceylon. Its root, bark, leaves and fruit are used as drugs. Seeds are purgative, useful in enlargement of liver and spleen and it is a kind of Jamal Ghoto.

47. JUNIPER BERRY.

Hind. — Aarar, Abhal-hanbera, Abbal, Padma. *Per.* — Hab-ula-ashara, Juz-al-saro. *Bom. & Arb.* — Abhhal-arar, Arar, Juz-al-saro.

An ever green shrub. The berries of which are used in making gin. Its tree is called "Saro". It

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is common in the North West of Himalayas and Persia. The berries and its volitile oil are used as drugs.

48. INDIAN MALBERRY.

Hind. and Sd. — Al, Achhi. *Tel.* — Maddi-chettu, Moolughoodu. *Tam.*—Noona, Tunavu. *Mah.*—Buratindiala. *Can.* — Haladi-pavata, Tugatea-mara, Maddichekhi. *Bom.*—Aal. *Mal.*—Kadap-pilavu.

It is a bush. Root bark yeild a red dye "morindin". Root, fruit and leaves are used as drug.

49. SWEET CLOVES.

Hind. — Sinji, Banmethi, Nakhoonah, Aspark, Giyah-kaisar. *Sd.*—Zir, Aspark. *Bom*—Aktula-mulka. *Per. & Arb.* — Aklil-al-malika, Giahi kaisara, Razir, Tireer. *Bom*—Banpiring.

Common. Seeds used as drug. Substitute "Baboonah".

50. PELLITORY.

Hind.—Akar-karab, Akal-kalah. *Per.* — Bozidana, Akar-karah. *Sd.*—Akar-karho. *Ben. and Tel.*—Akarkarah. *Arb.*—Akar-karah, Samood-al-karah.

Common root throughout used as drug.

51. HUREALEE GRASS, COUCH GRASS, CREEPING PANIC GRASS.

Hind.—Durba, Tulla, Kabbar, Dub, Ushbah, Ushbamughbrami. *Sd.* — Ushbo. *Ben.* — Durba. *Per.* — Murgh, Fariz, Ushba-mughribi. *Tel.*—Garike, Haryali. *Arb.* — Ab, Ushbah, Ushba-Murghribi, Ushbah-al-nar. *Tam.* — Arugu, Mooyarpul. *Can.* — Garikae, Ambatehullu. *Mal.*—Karuka-pullu. *Mah.*—Haryalli, Doorva.

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Common scented grass. Its root is used as drug. Its effects are like those of chob-chini.

52. PAEONEY ROSE.

Hind. — Ud-salap, Mamokh, Ud-salib, Udseeb. *Guj.*—Ud salam. *Bom.* — Ud-salam. *Sd.*—Ud-saleeb. *Per.*—Fâdâniya.

Tubers of this plant are well known to be blood purifier. Tubers and seeds are used as drug.

53. WILD EGGS PLANT, BITTER SWEET WOODY NIGHT SHADE.

Hind. — Kateli, Badyan-jan. *Ben.* — Kaulakari. *Bom. & Mah.*—Bhuiringani. *Guj.*—Patharingani. *Tel.*—Nela-mulaka. *Sd.* — Badian-jan, Adderi. *Tam.* — Kandankattari. *Ben. & Can.* — Kanlakari. *Arb.* — Hadaka, Ban-jan-barri, Mirar. *Per.*—Badinjan-e-bari, Badan-jan-Dashti. *Mal.*—Velvottu-valutina.

Common plant throughout. Fruit, dried leaves and root are used.

54. SALLOW, WILLOW BARK.

Hind.—Bed-mushk (flowers), Khwagawala. *Arb.*—Khilaf, Ma-el-khilâf, Khilâf-al-bakhi. *Sd. & Per.*—Bed-mush-k.

Common in Northern India. Fragrant flowers yield a good essential oil and its infusion (ark) is commonly used as refreshing drink.

55. CHAMOMILE, CAMPHOR PLANT, BABOONAH.

Hind.—Baboonah. *Ben.*—Baboon-ki-phul. *Per.*—Babunah, Gul-chishim. *Arb.*—Babunj, shijrat-ol-kâfur, Aktaran. *Can.*—Shime-Shavantige. *Tam.*—Shimedapu.

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Tel.—Sima-Chamauli, Pushpamu. *Sd.*—Baboon. *Mah.*—Baboona.

Common. The odour of the plant is just like that of Camphor. Its dried flower heads and oil are used.

56. BABCHI SEEDS.

Hind. — Babachi, Bhavji. *Ben.* — Latakas-turi, Hakuchi. *Bom.* — Bowachi. *Tel.* — Bhavachi villula, Bogi vittula. *Per.* — Bachi, Amlagash. *Tam.* — Karpokarishi. *Arb.*—Balchi. *Guj.*—Bawachi. *Mah.*—Bavanchi. *Sd.*—Bab-chi.

Common. The seeds yields colourless perfumed oil.

57. SAPPAN WOOD, BRASILETTO.

Hind. Guj. & Mah.—Bakamlakri, Patang. *Per. Ben. Arb. & Bom.* — Bakam, Chob-bakam. *Tel.* — Bukkapuchettu, Bakaruchakka. *Tam.* — Parthangi, Vetteku. *Can.*—Sappanga. *Sd.*—Patang, Bakam-kathi. *Mal.*—Chappanam.

Small thorny tree. Its wood is a substitute for log wood. The wood is a powerful astrengent.

58. BLOODVENED SAGE (RED) AND ANOTHER WHITE.

Hind. Ben. & Bom.—Sahamana. *Arb. Per. & Sd.*—Bahaman.

Common. It is a tonic drug.

59. BAMBOO.

Hind. & Bom.-Bhans, Bansa, (Concretion) Baslochan. *Guj.*—Wans. *Ben.*—Bhans. *Per.*—Ma-ee, (Concretion) Tabashira. *Tel.*—Veduru. *Tam. & Mal.*—Moongil.

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Sd.—Bans, (Concretion) Tabashir, Banslochan. *Arb.*—Kasb, (Concretion) Tabashira, Lochan. *Mah.*—Bamboo. *Can.*—Bedru.

Common throughout. Silicious concretion of Bamboo Milk is well known as a very useful drug. Young shoots, articulations, seed and roots are used.

60. ACONITE, MONKEY'S HOOD, MONKS HOOD WOOLF'S BANE.

Hind.—Mitha-zahar, Bachhang, Mitha Khar, *Sd.* — Banchang, Bachhang. *Arb.* — Bish, Chaghral. *Per.*—Bishnag, Zahar, Chaghral. *Ben.*—Kat-bish or Mitha-vish. *Mah. & Guj.*—Vuchnag, Nagpuri Bachanag. *Tel.* — Vasanubhi. *Tam.* — Visbamavi-Vishnanuir. *Can. & Mah.*—Vatsanabhi.

Common. Its dried tuberous root is a drug for preparing liniment for external use. Large doses are poison. Good in snake bites.

61. BANYAN TREE.

Hind.—Bar, Vâda-vada, Bargat, Bargad, (juice) Darrhi-bargad-ki. *Ben.* — Bar, Barat. *Tel.* — Marichettu, Pedda-mari. *Per.*—Dashris, Darkhat-Resha, (juice) Resha-Bargad. *Tam. & Can.*—Ala-maram. *Arb.*—Zat-al-ravat, Khir-al-shir, Zat-al-zavaib, (juice) Yahtah-al-talis. *Mah.*—Vata-vraksha. *Mal.*—Paeral, Vatam. *Sd.*—Bar (Juice) Bar-ji-ras.

Well known big tree throughout. Its milky juice, bark, seeds and fruit are used.

62. PERSIAN LILAC, COMMON BEAD TREE.

Hind.—Bakayan, Drek, (Villayati) Nim. *Ben.*—

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Ghora-neem. *Guj.*—(Vilayatti), Neem. *Tel.*—Konka, Vepa, Turuka Vepa. *Tam.*—Malai Vembu. *Sd.*—Bbakâinn. *Mah. & Bom.*—Villayati Nim. *Arb.*—Hab-al-ban. *Per.*—Tak. *Can.*—Turka-bevu, Huchha-bevu, Chikka-bevu, Bettada-bevu.

This is one of the "Margosa tree". Its effects mostly are the same as that of Margosa tree.

63. ANISE, STAR ANISE.

Hind.—Badyan Khataee, Badiyan-roomi, Zirah-khata-ee. Anison Zira-roomi. *Sd.*—Badiyan Khata-ee. *Bom.* — Badian. *Tel.* — Anasa-purvem. *Tam.* — Anasuppan. *Arb.*—Razizanjo-khatai, Kamoon-al-hulo. *Per.*—Badian-i-khatai, Badian Roomi, Randali, Badian Roomi. *Sd.*—Badiyan Khataee.

This is the fruit of a plant grown in Cochin. It contains a volatile oil. Aromatic, stomachic and stimulant. Sounf is its substitute.

64. GUM ARABIC TREE, GUM, GUM ARABIC.

Hind.—Babul, Kala-babli, Kali-kikar, Sak, Kikar (gum) Arbi-good. (Pod) Phali-Surki. *Mah.*—Babul, Kala-babli. *Ben.*—Babla. *Per.*—Maghhil, babul, (Pod. Akika, Samar-maghhil, Samartah-ul-Karat (Extract) Akakia (gum) Kakar-zard (Pod) Tukhm-mughhil. *Arb.*—Am-mughhilan (Pod), Samal-al-kart, (Extract) Isarah-babul, (gum) Tarah-al-Kae. *Tel.*—Nallatuma, Barbaramu, Nagtuna. *Tam.*—Karuvael, Karuvai, Kuruvi *Sd.*—Bbabur, (Pod) Bbabbur-ji-Phari, Palra, Parân (gum) Bbabur-jo-Khoanr, Arbi-gond. *Can.*—Kari-Jali, Bauni. *Mal.*—Karuvelum.

It is a very common gum tree. It yields a good quantity of arabic gum. Its bark, gum, leaves

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and seeds and fruit (pods) are used as drug. Its leaves are eaten by sheeps and goats. Its shoots are good tooth brush. Another gum arabic tree is described below.

65. GUM-ACASIA, ACASIA FLOWER.

Hind.—Kikar-villayati, Gand-babul, Gu-kikar, villayati babul-ka-gond. *Ben.*—Guya-bubla. *Guj.*—Jabbaval, Gu-baval. *Tel.*—Kempu, Nugatuma. *Per.*—Kharnam, Kanank-zard-villayati (gum). *Tam.*—Pikkaruvil. *Arb.*—Kharnoob, Bero-zard, (gum) Tarah-al Kae-villayati. *Sd.* — Kuebanal, (gum) Villayatibbabbar-jo-Khoanr. *Can.*—Kari-jali. *Mah.*—Gin-babhul. *Mal.*—Karivilam, Pituma-pivelum.

This is the gum and flower of villayati babul tree. The flowers of the tree are yellow bright which give delicious perfume. Barks, gum, pods and flowers are used as drug.

66. LIPPIA NODIFLORA.

Hind. & *Bom.*—Bukkan, Bhuiskra. *Guj.* & *Ben.*—Ralaolis. *Tel.* — Bokkena. *Sd.* — Bbakan. *Tam.* — Poduthalai. Talaibodam. *Can.*—Nelahippali. *Per.* & *Arb.*—Bakkan. *Mah.* — Katu tippali. *Mal.*—Kattu tippali.

Common plant demulcent, resolvent.

67. BELERIC MYROBALAMS.

Hind. & *Ben.*—Bahera. *Guj.*—Berang. *Tel.*—Tadi, Tandrakaya. *Tam.*—Tanrik-kay, Kattu-elupay. *Sd.*—Bbabera. *Can.*—Tari, Shanti-mara. *Mal.*—Tanni. *Per.*—Bablah. *Arb.*—Balilaj.

Common throughout. It is one of three ingredients of " Triphala ". It is tonic and purgative.

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68. LONG LEAVED PINE.

Hind.—Gandha biroza, Saral, Bharoza, (Resin) Chirgond. *Guj.*—Gandha biroza. *Tam.*—Shirsal. *Per.*—(Resin) Samaghe Sanobara, Barzoo, Gandha-Beroza, Bar-zard. *Arb.*—Aalakus, (Resin) Kafah, Kanah. *Sd.*—Ganda-beroza, Bberchoo (resin).

It is the resin of "Sanauber tree" found in Himalaya. The resin is purified and is used as a compound of other drugs. The unpurified resin is used externally in plasters.

69. ECLIPTA ERECTA.

Hind. Mah. & Guj.—Bhangara, Bungrah, Mochrand, Markava, Bhringraj, Bhimraj. *Ben.*—Kessoorai, Kesuti. *Tel.*—Guntagalijaeru, Galagarachettu. *Tam.*—Kai Keshi, Karishalanguni. *Can,* — Kadege-garage, Ajagara, Garunga. *Arb.*—Radim-al-bint, Bhangrah. *Per.*—Bhangrah, *Sd.*—Mochrand, Bhangro. *Mal.*—Kajen-neam.

Common herb. Roots and leaves are drugs. There are two other sorts which are described below.

70. SONCHUS ARVENSIS.

Hind.—Bhangra-kala, Shahdevl bari, Kala bhangra. *Ben.*—Ban palang. *Tel.*—Nalla-papata. *Sd.*—Bhangro-karo, Mochrand karo.

Is a plant. Cattle eat them pleasantly. The root is used as drug in Jaundice. See other two varieties described above and below.

71. WEDELIA CALENDULACEA.

Hind.—Bhanra. *Bom.*—Pivala-bhangra. *Mah.*—Pivala-maka. *Ben.*—Bangra, Kesa-raja.

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It is one of the quality of Bhangra found in wet places of Assam and Syelhet and used as drug. Two other varieties are described above.

72. MISTLETOE.

Hind.—Bunda, Bambaj, Kishmish-kawal. *Arb.*—Kishmish-e-kawaliyan. *Bom.* — Kahbang, Kishmish-kawal. *Pre.*—Turapauil.

Common. The berries are useful tonic and purgative.

73. HEMP.

Hind. & Guj.—Bhâng, Bhang. *Ben.* — Bhang. *Sd. & Arb.*—Kinnab. *Per.*—Daarakte-bang. *Can. & Tel.*—Bhangi. *Tam.*—Pangi. *Mah.*—Bhanga. *Mal.*—Kancha-pangi.

Common intoxicating drug. There is other kind "Mountain hemp"; Bengal or sun hemp described somewhere else.

74. MARKING NUT.

Hind—Bhela, Bhelawa. *Guj.*—Bhiamoo. *Tel.*—Jeedivittulu. *Tam.*—Shenkottai. *Ben.*—Bhella, Bhilawa. *Arb.*—Beladin, Hab-ul-Kalbah. *Per.*—Bilader. *Bom. and Mah.*—Bibba. *Can.*—Ger-kayi. *Mal.*—Cher-mara.

Common nuts of a tree grown on mountains. The nut, gum and oil are used.

75. SMALL CULTROPS.

Hind.—Gokhru, (Seed) Gokrai-ka-bij, Bakhra. *Sd.* Bharat, (Seed) Bakhro. *Ben.*—Gokru. *Per.*—Khar-Khask, (Seed) Tukhm-Kharkas. *Arb.*—Khask, (Seed) Asal-al-khask. *Tel.* — Pallern-mulla. *Tam.* — Cheru-

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narinchi. *Mah.* — Lahan-Gokhru. *Mal.* — Nerungil, Nerinnil. *Can.*—Negil-mullu.

It is a kind of grass. Its seeds are full with thorns and used as cooling drug.

76. PEDALIUM MUREX.

Hind. Mah. Ben. & Guj.—(Bara)-Gokhru, (Moto) Gokhru. Karva-Gokhru. *Tel.*—Pedda-palleru. *Tam.*—Perru-neranji. *Can.*—Aneneg-gilu, Doddanegilu. *Mal.*—Kattu-nirangal.

Common herb with fruit. Its seeds are drugs.

77. SWEET-FLAG.

Hind. & Ben.—Bach, Vach. *Sd.*—Bbach. *Per.*—Agri-turki. *Arb.*—Vaj. *Guj.*—Godavaj. *Tel.*—Vasa. *Tam.* — Vasambu. *Mah.* — Vekhand. *Can.* — Baje. *Mal.*—Vayambhu.

Common dried rhizome used as drug. Tonic.

78. BARLERIA (WHITE AND RED).

Hind. and Ben.—Lal boriala, Sufed bariala, Suved-barleria, Sap-devi. *Guj.* — Kehelara-ubal-dana, Ban methi. *Tel.*—Mayir manikam. *Mah.*—Sadeva. *Arb.*—Kulbahe-bari. *Per.*—Shambli-bevilo. *Sd.* — Sup-devi, Kulba (barri).

Common weeds. The roots of their weeds are reputed in the treatment of rheumatism.

79. PRINCES FEATHERS, COCK'S COMB.

Hind. — Sarvali, Deokati. *Ben.*—Sveta murga. *Guj.*—Lapadi, Sufed Murga. *Arb. & Sd.*—Bartanki. *Tel.*—Gurugu. *Mah.*—Koordoo. *Can.*—Goraji.

This is a green vegetable. Its seeds leaves and roots are used as drug.

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80. PUERARIA TUBEROSA.

Hind.—Bilaikand, Bidari kand, Siali, Sural. *Ben.*—Shimeeya, Batrajee. *Tel.*—Daree, Goomodee. *Guj.*—Kawai-nai.

It is a climber with woody tuberculated stem. The tuberous root is used as drug. Another one is described below.

81. IPOMOEA DIGITATA.

Hind.—Bilaikhand, Bidarikhand or Barai-kand. *Ben.*—Bhuin kumra. *Mah. & Guj.*—Bhui kohala; Pattana. *Tel.*—Malta-piltiga, Nelagummudu. *Tam.*—Phalmodika, Nellikumbala. *Can.*—Bujagumbala, Nella kumbala. *Mal.*—Mothal-kanta, Palmodika.

Is a root of mountainous plant and used in several medicines. It is round and is a very big root. Taste sweet acrid and bitter. Colour white.

82. KNOT GRASS.

Hind.—Machutti, Kuwar, Nisomali. *Sd.*—Endraru. *Arb.*—Asar-Rai. *Per.*—Hozur.

Common. Tonic drug.

83. CLERODENDRON SERRATIFOLIUM.

Hind.—Bharangi. *Ben.*—Bamanhati. *Tam. & Mal.*—Cheruteku.

It is one of the quality of (Hind.) Arani. Bitter tonic. Another variety is described below.

84. PREMNA HERBACEA.

Hind. & Guj.—Bhârangi. *Ben.*—Bhooi-Jam. *Mah.* Shirutek. *Tel.*—Gunta Bharinga. *Can.*—Nayit-yaga.

Found in Himalaya and Deccan. In compound with other drugs, it is used as drug. Is a bitter

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tonic. Leaves and juice of the root are used as drugs.

85. PICRASMA QUASSIOIDES.

Hind.—Bharingi, Puthorin, Birgo.

This plant is found in the Himalaya and Bhutan. Bark, wood and root, leaves are quite as bitter as "Quassia" and used as drug.

86. TRIANTHEMA DECANDRA.

Hind. & Sd. — Bheeskhupra. *Ben.* — Gada-kani. *Tam.*—Vallay Sharumay. *Tel.*—Tella ghalijeroo. *Can.* – Jaija soppu.

Found in Deccan. Root, bark, juice of the leaves are used as drug.

87. HYPERICON.

Hind.—Balsunt, Dendlu. *Per.*—Hyufarikum. *Arb.* Dadi, Jau-i-jadu.

This plant is found in Punjab. It is astringent, aromatic and mild purgative.

88. CROTALARIA ALBIDA.

Hind. & Ben.—Ban-sen, Banmethi. *Tam.*—Vullei-Khillu-Killupai. *Tel.*—Ghelagherinta. *Mah.*—Khilkhil-Dingala. *Bom.*—Tirat.

Found in Himalayas and Ceylon. Leaves and the juice of the leaves and root are useful drugs. Root is purgative.

89. BALM OF GILIAD, BALM OF MECCA.

Hind. — Rogan-balsan, Donhula Balashana (oleo resin).

This is the gum of balsan exported from Arabia

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and is available in Indian Bazars. Its gum or oleo-resin, fruit and wood are used as drugs. They are named as under :

(H. and Sd.) Balsân, (stalk) Chob-bulsan ;
(Per.) Tukhm-balsân, (stalk) Chob-balsan ;
(Arb.) Hab-al-bulsân, (stalk) Ud-balsan ;

They are used as drug. Wood possesses scenting smell.

90. SPREADING HOG WEED.

Hind. — Beshakapur, Gadhaparna, Thikri, Sant. *Ben.*—Gandhapurna, Swetapoorna. *Guj.*—Vakha-khaparo, Ghetuli, Satodimool, Motosutaro. *Tel.*—Attatama-midi. *Tam.* — Mookkiratti, Kadiyirattam. *Can.*—Sanadika, Gonajali. *Mah.*—Punanava, Kharpra. *Mal.* Tamilama, Talutama. *Sd.*—Bisha-kapur.

The herb is of two kinds. One with red flowers and the other with white. The herb and root are used as drugs.

91. THREE LEAVED CAPER.

Hind.—Tapia, Bilasi, Barun. *Ben.* — Tikoshak. *Mah. and Guj.*—Vayavarna. *Tam.*—Marilingi. *Can.*—Narumbele. *Tel.*—Uskia, Urumatti. *Sd.*—Bil-pattra.

They are cultivated in the vicinity of temples. They are offered to God Shiva. The bark, leaves and root bark are used as drug.

92. EPHEDRA VULGARIS.

Hind.—Butshur, Chewa Amsarma. *Bom. and Per.*—Huma.

Found in Western Himalaya and Afghanistan. Its roots and dried branches are used as drug.

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93. ZANTHOXYLUM BUDRUNGA.

Hind.—Budrung.

Found in Himalaya. The fruit has the smell of lemon peel.

94. DALBERGIA LANCEOLARIA.

Hind.—Bithua, Takoli. *Ben.*—Chakendia. *Bom.*—Jakoli, Harrani, Gengri. *Tam.*—Nalvalangee. *Tel.*—Erra-pachchari, Pedda-sopharo, Pasarganni. *Mah.*—Kanrebi, Dandusa. *Sd.*—Takoli.

Common beautiful plant found on plains. Its barks, oil obtained from the seeds, leaves and roots are used medicinally.

95. DALBEGRIA OOJEINENSIS.

Hind.—Falsa-kala, Sandan, Terrichcha. *Bom.*—Tanach. *Ben.*—Jurul gachh. *Tel.*—Tella-motuku. *Can.*—Kari mutal. *Mah.*—Syandan.

Common. Is another quality of "Bithua". Its bark is used.

96. JASMINUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

Hind.—Ban-mallica. *Guj.*—Kusara. *Ben.*—Ban-mallica. *Tel.* — Adavi malle. *Tam.* — Katu-mallige, Shirumalle. *Can.* — Kadu mallige. *Mah.* — Kusara. *Mal.*—Kattu-malika. *Sd.*—Ban-malika.

Forest herb. Good drug for ring-worm ointment.

97. AVERRHOEA BILIMBA.

Hind.—Belambu, Tamarang. *Ben.*—Bilimbi. *Guj.*—Blimbu, Kala-zounsi. *Tam.*—Pilimbi, Pullicha-kai, Kachittamarthakai. *Mah.*—Bilamba. *Can.*—Bimblee. *Tel.*—Pulusukayulu, Bilibilikayulu. *Mal.*—Vilimbi.

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This is cultivated in garden. The common fruit juice is a cooling drink. The fruit is pickled.

98. RHUS ODINA.

Hind.—Besharam, Jingan, Kashmal. *Ben.*—Jiol. *Guj.*—Shambat. *Tam.*—Odyamaram, Anni-karra. *Tel.* Oddimanu. *Sd.*—Besharam. *Bom.*—Shimpti. *Mah.*—Muya. *Can.*—Shimtee, Poonu. *Mal.*—Udi-maram.

Found in hotter parts. The bark and fresh juice of the bark are used as drug.

99. GUAZUMA TOMENTOSA.

Hind.—Bandook-ke-Jhar. *Ben.*—Tunch. *Tam.*—Tainpuchli. *Tel.*—Udrik-chettu. *Can.*—Rudrakshi.

Generally cultivated in warmer parts. Its old bark is useful in skin and chest diseases.

100. HONEY BUSH, COSMETIC BOX, CHINA BOX.

Hind.—Bibzar-koonti. *Ben.*—Kamini. *Tel.*—Naga golanga. *Mah.*—Utkara, Kounti.

Found in Himalayas, Bengal and Ceylon. Flowers and leaves are tonic and stomachic drug.

101. NIGHT SHADE.

Hind. Bom. and Mah.—Dili-moola, Moti-ringani. *Ben.*—Byakura. *Guj.*—Ubhi-ringani. *Tel.*—Tellam-moolaka, *Tam.*—Karimulli. *Can.*—Kiriguli-gida. *Mal.*—Cheruchunda.

Common plant. Fruit and root are used as drug. The root is one of the ingredients of "Dasamool" preparation. It is not given alone but in compound with other drugs. Other sort is described below.

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102. TRAGIA INVOLUCRATA.

Hind.—Barbanta, Kanch-kuri. *Ben.*—Bichuti. *Bom.* Kanch-kuri. *Tam.*—Kanchuri, Sirukanchni. *Tel.*—China dulo gondi, Tella diradagondi. *Mah.*—Khajkotli. *Can.*—Haligilu. *Mal.*—Sheriganam.

Common. The root is used as drug. The other sort is described above.

103. WILD COWRIE FRUIT.

Hind.—Bairi, Chilla, Chillara. *Tam.*—Kaddla-shinga. *Tel.*—Gundu-gungure. *Mah.*—Mora-ageru, Mormassi.

Found in Malabar and Bombay. The bark and the root are used as drugs.

104. ELAEODENDRON GLAUCUM.

Hind.—Bakrajamrasi, Mirandu, Bakra. *Tam.*—Cheluppaimaram. *Tel.*—Nerija, (leaves) Boolige. *Bom.*—Tamruj, Aranlandigbhuka. *Mah.*—Bhuta-pala.

Common in hotter parts of India. Its leaves root and bark are drugs.

105. GENDARUSSA VULGARIS.

Hind....Kala-bashimb, Kala adulso, Shanballi, Nila-nirgandi. *Tel.*—Nallanochili. *Tam.*—Karunochhi. *Can.*—Karinekkigida. *Bom.*—Kala adulso, Shan balli. *Mal.*—Karunochhi.

Common. Found in Malabar. Its bark, leaves, root and tender stalks and juice are drug.

106. CALLICARPA LANATA.

Hind.—Bastra. *Tam.*—Katkomal. *Ben.*—Masandari. *Mah.*—Pondi, Karavati, Isvar.

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Common in South India. The root, bark and leaves are used.

107. TRADESCANTIA AXILLARIS.

Hind.—Bhagnulla, Soltraj, Itsaka. *Bom.*—Itsaka. *Tel.*—Golagandi. *Tam.*—Nirpulli.

Found in plains of India. The juice of the plant and seeds are good drug.

108. MUSSAENDA FRONDOSA.

Hind.—Bebina. *Tam.*—Vellalay. *Can.*—Bellotigida. *Bom.*—Saward, Bhooteasse. *Mah.*—Bhutakesi. *Mal.*—Velil.

It is a common plant. Root, the juice of the leaves and fruit are used as drug.

109. RHAMNUS JAJUBA.

Hind.—Balsinjal, Karu, Mimarira, Kinji.

It is found in Himalaya. Its fruit is used as purgative.

110. LIMONIA MONOPHILLA.

Hind.—Belsion. *Tel.*—Doralaga. *Bom.*—Ramlimbi. *Mah. and Can.*—Kawat, Naibal.

Found on dry Hills in various parts of India. Leaves, and dried fruit or berry are used as drugs.

111. PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA.

Hind.—Baltanga. *Ben.*—Bartung. *Per.*—Purhar, Pangi.

It is grown in Himalaya. Its leaves and seeds are drugs.

112. SMALL WILD SQUILL.

Hind. and Guj.—Piyaz-chhota-Jhangli, Kanda-

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pahari. *Ben.*—Suphaid khus. *Bom.*—Kanda-pahri. *Tam.*—Shirunari-Vengayam. *Tel* — Adavi-tella-gadda. *Mah.*—Kantena. *Sd.*—Basar-nandha-Jhangli.

Common. Used as drug. One sort is described below. This is smaller than that.

113. INDIAN SQUILL.

Hind. and Ben.—Sila-kanda, Piyaz Jangli, Gol kanda, Jhangli kanda, Kandra. *Sd.*—Basar-Jhangli. *Guj.* — Bankando. *Tel.* — Adavi-tellagada. *Tam.*—Nari vengayam. *Arb.*—Basal-al-phar-e-Hindi, Ansal. *Per.*—Piyaz dasht-e-Hindi. *Bom and Mah.*—Kolkanda-Jangli kanda. *Mal.*—Kanthanga.

Bulbs are like onions in size. Bulb is cut into slices and then after taking away its central portion, it is dried and used as a drug. Another sort is described above.

114. SILPHIUM PARSLEY.

Hind. — Komal, Fitura-salium. *Bom.* — Fitura-salium. *Arb.* — Phatera-e-saleyuni. *Per.* — Badian-e hohe.

Found in Northern India. The dried fruit contains an essential oil. Root and fruit are used as drug.

115. INDIAN PENNY WORT.

Hind. — Khula kudi, Vallari, Brahmamanduki. *Bom.*—Karinga. *Ben*—Thol kuri, Gimasaka. *Guj.*—Karbrahmi. *Arb.*—Artaniya-e-hindi. *Tel.*—Manduka, Bokuduchettu. *Tam.*—Vellarai, Bullari-kirai. *Can.*—Vondelaga. *Mah.*—Karivana, Undri. *Mal.*—Kutakam. *Sd.*—Brahaman-duki.

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This small weed is common throughout. The roots are the active parts. Alterative, tonic.

116. BITTER ASH, DOGWOOD, PEGWOOD, INDIAN ARROWWOOD, PRICKWOOD, BURNING BUSH, STRAWBERRY TREE SHEWER WOOD, SPINDLEWOOD.

Hind.—Barphali, Shikhi, Rangchul, Guli, Papar, Chopra, Kunku, Kesari.

Common in northern parts of India. Its bark of the root-wahoo bark is Remedy for torpid liver, constipation dropsy, pulmonary affections and peduculi, indigestion.

117. DODONALA VISCOSA.

Hind.—Ban-Mendru, Dhasera, Dawaka-jhar. *Mah. and Bom.*—Zakhmi, Bandari. *Tam.*—Virali. *Tel.*—Bandaru. *Can.*—Bandrike.

This is common in Punjab. Its leaves are used as drug for wound burns and scalds, snake bite.

118. SAXIFRAGA LIGULATA.

Hind.—Banpatrak, Shaffrochi, Dakachru. *Ben.*—Pashanbheda. *Per.*—Kamarghval.

The root dissolves the graval and stone of the bladder and it is a drug in cough and in uric acid deathesis. It is a tonic in fevers.

119. THYME-LEAVED-GRATIOLA.

Hind.—Barambhi, Sufed kami. *Ben.*—Dhopkammi, Adhabirani. *Can.* — Brahmi, Neer brahmi. *Tel.* — Sambrani Chettu. *Tam. and Mal.*—Neerbrahmi. *Mah.*—Bamba. *Sd.*—Brahmi.

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It is a plant. Nervine tonics are prepared. Oil is prepared for habitual headaches.

120. TEA.

Ver.—Chai, Chan-h. *Tel.*—Tea, Tehakku. *Sd.*—Chanh. *Tam.*—Tea. *Per.*—Chai-khatai. *Arb.*—Chai.

Commonly drunk throughout.

121. ROSE COLOURED LEAD WORT.

Hind. — Chitrak-lal, Lal-Chitarak, Rakto-Chita, Chita, Chinah. *Ben.*—Lalchita. *Per.*—Bikh-barandah, Shitarali. *Arb.*—Shitaraj-hindi, Maswak-al-ra-ee. *Tel.*—Yerra-chitramulam. *Sd.*—Chitrak-garho. *Tam.*—Shivappu-chittramulam. *Mah.*—Lal-chitarak. *Can.*—Yerra-chitramulam. *Mal.*—Chekki-koluveri.

This plant is common throughout. The root is used as a drug in compound with other medicines It will expel the foctus from the womb whether died or alive.

Another sort is described below.

122. CEYLON LEADWORT, WHITE LEADWORT.

Hind.—Chitramula, Chitra, Chitrak. *Ben.*—Chitra. *Guj. and Mah.*—Chitramula. *Tel.*—Agnimatha, Chitramulamu. *Tam.*—Chittira. *Mal.*—Vellakotu-veri. *Can.* Bile-Chitramula.

T he plant is found wild in Bengal and Southern India. Its root is used as drug paste (externally used) as it is poisonous to take internally.

123. CHARAS.

Hind. and Sd.—Charas, Charsh. *Per.* – Shambam-

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Bhâng, Shabman-bhang. *Arb.*—Ruh-ul-banj, Duj-al-banj.

It is the exudation of flowers of hemp plant collected and prepared for smoking as an intoxicating drug.

124. GUM CHANDRAS.

Hind. and Sd.—Chandras. *Per.*—Sand-roos. *Arb.* Kandroos.

It is a kind of gum. Its colour is yellow like "Kahrba." It is used in surma. Is used as drug. Its smoke is given in piles. There are four kinds.

1. Out colour is yellow and inside mild red.
2. „ dim yellow.
3. „ dim dark.
4. „ dark.

125. WHITE SANDALWOOD TREE.

Hind.—Sufed Sandal, Sufed Chandan-Lakri. *Ben.*—Swet Chandan, Pitchandan. *Guj.*—Sukhara. *Tel.*—Gandapu-chekka. *Tam.* — Chandana kattai. *Per.*—Chandan-sufed. *Arb.*—Sandal-abiz. *Sd.*—Chandanachho. *Ben. and Mah.*—Sufed Chandan. *Can.*—Shrigandharamara. *Mal.*—Chandna-maram.

This common small ever green tree. The wood contains a volatile oil. The wood is bitter, cooling, sedatiue and astringent. It is also medicinally used. Good syrup is made. A dark viscous liquid derived from Sandal is named "chua".

Two other qualities are described below.

126. RED SANDERS OR RED SANDALWOOD.

Hind.—Sandal (lal) Lal chandan, Chandan-lal, Lal-Sandal, Mukt-chandan. *Guj.*—Ratanili. *Tel.*—Raktâ-

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Gandhamu, Erragandamu. *Tam.* — Shen-chandanam. *Per.*—Sandale surkh, Chandan-surkh. *Arb.*—Sandal-Ahmer. *Mal.*—Chanchandanam. *Sd.*—Chandan-Garho.

127. YELLOW SANDALWOOD.

Hind.—Sarkanda, Ratnam. *Sd.* – Chandan-zard, Sarkand. *Per.*—Shiri-kand, Sandal-zard. *Arb.*—Sundal-e-safar, Chandan-rangat.

The wood of the tree is used is drug. The two other kinds are described above.

128. PEPER CHABA.

Hind.—Chob-chini, Chab, Gaj-phal. *Per.*—Chob-chini. *Arb.*—Khash-ba-asini. *Ben.*—Chair. *Bom.* & *Mah.*—Kankola, Chab-chini. *Sd.*—Chob-chini.

It is the fruit of a plant. It is imported in India from Europe. This is common drug.

129. CHINA ROOT, BAMBOO BRIAR ROOT.

Hind. Ben. Bom. and Mah. — Chobchini-ki-par. *Tel.*—Parangi-chekkai. *Sd.*—Chob-chini-ji-par. *Tam.*—Parinkipatte. *Arb.*—Kasbussini, Khasib-al-fani. *Per.*—Bikh-Chini.

It is the root of a plant growing in China and Japan but the drug is common in Indian bazar. The root is used in India as sarsaparilla. In compound with other drugs is used in rheumatism, gout, epilepsy, chronic nervous diseases, seminal weakness and syphilis.

130. CASSIA ABSUS.

Hind.—Chakur, Châksoô, Banar. *Tam.*—Mulaip-palavirai, Kuttukol, Eddikol. *Tel.*—Chanupalavittulu. *Bom.*—Chaksi. *Guj.*—Chimar, Chinola. *Sd.*—Chowan,

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Choor, Châkso. *Arb.*—Chasemizaj, Kash-miraj, Juhat-al-suda. *Mah.*—Chamara, Kan-kuti. *Per.*—Chas-e-miraj, Chohsha-makn, Chasauma, Chohsha-mak. *Mal.*—Karin-killa.

Common throughout. Seeds and leaves are used for various medicines and applications.

131. PINUS DEODARA, HIMALAYAN CEDAR.

Hind.—Chirr, Deodar, Toona, Pahari-keli. *Sd.*—Chil-jo-van. *Ben.*—Toon. *Tam.*—Toon-marram. *Tel. and Can.*—Devdari. *Mah.*—Devataram. *Per.*—Deodar. *Arb.*—Shujr-al-jan. *Sd.*—Chil Kathi.

Ormental tree—The wood, the bark, leaves and Turpentine are used as drugs. Its resin is described some where as "Chir-gond".

132. JEQUIRITY, INDIAN OR JAMAICA LIQUORICE.

Hind.—Rati, Guncha, Mulati, Gongchi. *Guj.*—Gumchi, Chanothi. *Ben.* — Kunch. *Tel.* — Guriginja. *Per.*—Chism-kharoosh. *Arb.* — En-al-deek. *Tam.*—Gundumani. *Sd.*—Rati, Chinothi. *Mah.*—Gunja. *Can.*—Guru-gunji. *Mal.*—Kunni.

Small red stone like, having black spot on the top. Used for weighing gold. 96 ratis in one Tola. Its roots, seeds and leaves are drugs. Bigger quality is described below.

133. JEQUIRITY (BIG), INDIAN OR JAMAICA LIQUORICE (BIG).

Hind.—Ratti barri, Bari-gumchi, Hatigumchi. *Ben.* Raktâ-kambul, Ranjan. *Bom.*—Val, Thorligunj. *Tam.* Manjadi. *Tel.*—Bandi-gurvina, Manseni-kottae. *Guj.*—

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Bari gumchi, Hati-gumchi. *Per.* — Chishm-kharo osh-barri. *Arb.* – En-al-dik. *Sd.*—Waddi rati, Chinothi-waddi. *Can.*—Manjuti. *Mal.*—Manjeti.

Is another big quality of (E.) Jequirity or Indian or Jamaica liquorice described above. Its seeds, leaves and root are used as drug.

134. EDEBLE MOSS, SEAWEEDS, CYLON MOSS.

Hind.—Daraya-ke-gas or pachi. *Tel.*—Samudupu-pachi. *Bom.*—Chinai gas. *Sd.*—Chhabbar-gah. Dara-yahi-gah. *Per.*—Bel-Giah. *Arb.*—Til-zafar-al-katan.

The dried plant is used medicinally.

135. SNEEZWORT.

Hind. Ben. & Bom. — Nak-Chhikni, Nakdowna, Machittie. *Sd.*—Chhikann. *Arb.*—Afkur, Nak-chhikini, Kandash. *Guj.*—Chhikani. *Mah.*—Nakasingani, Shi-kani. *Per.*—Atas, Bikh-Kârzân.

Common—Useful for ozena, headaches and cold in head and paralysis, pains in joint.

136. CHAULMUGRA.

Hind. Ben. Bom. & Mah.—Chaulmugra. Berinj-mogra. *Can.*—Surantaeil.

See also "Chalmurga" described below.

Its extracted oil known as "Chaulmogra oil", The seeds and oil are alternative and tonic and improve the blood. The seeds and oil from the seeds are used as drug.

137. (WILD) ALMOND.

Hind. & Per.—Chaulmoogra. *Mal.*—Niradi muttu. *Tam.* – Niradi muttu. *Tel.*—Niredi vittulu. *Mah.*—Kadu Kawata, Kowtee.

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See also (Jhangli) described above.

Its oil is superior than the Chaulmurga. Seeds and oil are used. The seeds are smaller than the seeds of chaulmugra.

138. BUCHANIA LATIFOLIA.

Hind.—Piyar, Niye-veru, Chironji (Kernal), Chirauli (Kernal), Charki Charoli. *Ben.*—Pial. *Guj. & Bom.*—Charoli, *Sd.*—Chironji. *Tam.*—Katma, Mowda or Kattimango. *Tel.*—Chara Mamidi. *Mah.* — Pyal-Chari. *Per.*—Nakal-Khvajah. *Arb.*—Hab-e-Samnah.

Common in hotter parts of India. Fruits, seeds, gun, roots and leaves are used as drugs. The fruit is edible and is sweet and laxative. The gum is used to flavour preserved preparations of milk such as barfi, pedra etc. Kernal is tonic. Oil extracted from the kernels is used as substitute for almond oil in medicines and confectionery. Fruit is used in tonic medicines. Varnish is also made from the fruits.

139. INDIAN KINO, MALBAR KINO.

Hind. — Nat-ka-damula, Bijasar, Chinai-goud. *Ben.*—Pitsal. *Bom.*—Chinai-goud (gum), *Tel.*—Peddagi. *Sd.*—Chinai-goud. *Tam.*—Vengai Maram. *Arb.* — Damula Akavena hindi. *Per.*—Khun-e-Suyiavu-Shâne Hindi. *Mah.*—Bibla, Honne. *Can.*—Hanemara.

It is common in Central & Southern India. Kino is the gum obtained from trunk of the kino tree. The gum is used as a drug.

140. CHIRATA, CREAT, KING OF BITTERS.

Hind.—Charata Kiryat, Kalafnath, Maha-tita. *Ben.*—Kalmegh, Cherorta. *Per.*—Nainehavandi. *Guj.*

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—Kiryato. *Tel.* — Nalavemu. *Tam.* — Nilavambu. *Sd.*—Charato. *Mah.*—Olenkirayet, Chirayita. *Can.*—Nelabaevu. *Mah.*—Nilavaepu, Kiryat.

Common throughout. The herb, dried stalks and root are used as drug. It is stomachic and tonic and blood purifier. See below other qualities also.

141. HIMALAYAN OR INDIAN GENTIAN. CHIRETTA.

Hind.—Chirata, Nilakanthi, Kamala phul, Charaytab. *Ben.* — Karu, Chiretta. *Bom.* — Pashanveda. *Guj.*—Kadu Chirayata. *Can.*—Kiriyatu. *Tel.*—Nêllavembu. *Tam.*—Nillavembu. *Sd.*—Charato. *Mah.*—Kirayet. *Mal.*—Kiriyat.

Common-Bitter tonic and blood purifier. Entire plant is useful for drugs. It is used in several kinds of Indian medicines.

142. INDIAN SARSAPARILLA.

Hind.—Sarsaparilla, Kalisar, Hindi-Salsa. Anantamul. *Sd.*—Charato. *Per.*—Yasmine Barri, Aushbahehindi. *Tel.*—Sugundhipal. *Tam.*—Nannariver. *Can.* — Namada-beru. *Arb.* — Zaiyana, Ausaba Lunnara. *Mah.*—Upersari, Dudhasali. *Mal.*—Nannariver. *Sd.*—Ushbat.

Common plant. Cures all kinds of diseases caused by vitiated blood. Blood purifier.

143. WILD SARSAPARILLA.

Hind. & Guj.—Jangli-ushabat. Guti. *Tam.*—Malaitamara. *Tel.* — Konda Tamra. *Mal.* — Kuri-vilandi. *Ben.*—Kumarika. *Bom. & Mah.*—Gutval. *Sd.*—Ushbat-Jangli.

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It is exported from Portuguese. It is one of the sarsaparillas. It is used as an alterative in syphilis, scrofula etc.

144. SCIRPUS ARTICULATUS.

Hind.—Chichoro, Chichro. *Ben.*—Laghu Kessura.

This plant is found in Bengal. Its root is a mild purgative.

145. RANWOLFIA SERPENTINA.

Hind. — Chota-Chand. *Ben.* — Chandra, Sarpagandha. *Bom. & Guj.*—Harkai. *Tam.*—Chivan Melpori. *Mal.*—Chivan Avelpori. *Can.*—Sulranabi.

It is a climbing shrub found in Himalaya and other mountains. The root is a bitter tonic. It is an antidote to bites of insects and snake. The root is used as drug in painful affections of the bowels. Juice of leaves is instilled into eyes.

146. DILLENIA INDICA.

Hind. & *Ben.*—Chalta. *Mah. & Bom.*—Karambel, Moto Karmal. *Tam.*—Uva. *Tel.*—Pedda Kalinga, *Can.*—Bellakanagala.

Found in forests. Its fruit, bark and leaves are used as drugs—cooling—Good for fever and cough.

147. ZIZYPHUS RUGOSA.

Hind.—Churan. *Bom.*—Churna, Toran. *Ben.*—Seya-Kul. *Mal.*—Todali.

It is found in Himalya, South India. Its flowers are used as drug in menorrhagia.

148. AGARIC OF THE OAK, TOUCH WOOD OYSTER MUSHROOM.

Mah.—Panasalambe.

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Is another kind of the "chhattri." Its fungus are used as drug. Its paste is applied to the gums in aphthae. It is also given internally in dysentry and diarrhoea.

149. TRIUMFETTA RHOMBOIDEA.

Hind.—Chitke, Chiriyari, Nichari, Jhinjudi, *Ben.*—Ben-okra. *Tam.*—Aodaiotti. *Bom. and Mah.*—Nichardi, Jhinjuri.

Common weed. Its fruit, flowers and leaves are used in several medicines for gonorrhoea, diarrhoea etc.

150. COUNTRY MELLOW.

Hind.—Kubazi, Sonchalla. *Sd.*—Chanderi. *Tel.*—Trikala Malle. *Tam.*—Kath-Kadalai. *Can.*—Kadu-Kadle-soppu. *Mal.*—Kathada-lekka. Similar to "Sonchal."

Is a plant met in Deccan. The paste of leaves is used in piles. The powder of seeds is good in cough, inflamations and ulceration of bladder and they are used as paste in skin diseases.

151. FOETID CASSIA (DESTROYER OF RING WORM.)

Hind. and Ben.—Chakunda, Panevar, Tarota, *Bom. and Guj.*—Kovaraya. *Tel.*—Tagirisa. *Tam.*—Usilagarai, Tagarai, Aendu. *Can*—Tagache, Taragashi. *Arb.*—Kulikul, Sanji. *Mah.*—Tankala. *Mal.*—Takara.

Leaves and seeds are used as drug. Its oil mixed with other ingredients is named "Chakro Mardha" is useful for skin diseases.

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152. SEA COCOANUT.

Hind.—Daraya-ka-narel, Kopra-Daryai, Khopra-Daryai. *Sd.*—Daryai-narel. *Guj.*—Juhari-narel. *Tam. & Mal.*—Kadala-tengai. *Tel.*—Samudrapa-tengai. *Bom. & Mah.* — Jahari-narel. *Arb.* — Narjil-bahri. *Per.* — Narjil-e-Daryai, Nargale-abi.

Palm tree giving a kind of fruit like cocoa which is heavy. Is tonic, good paste for enlarged glands. Reduces the quantity of sugar in urine. Is a kind of fruit like.

153. WHITE DAMMAR PINEY RESIN OR INDIAN GOPAL TREE.

Hind.—Ral sufed, Sufed-damar, Sundras, Gopal resin, Kikabar. *Bom.*—Kundro. *Guj. & Mah.*—Ral. *Per.*—Lalamuabri. *Tel.*—Telladu Maram. *Sd.*—Dhoop-Ral, Ral-sufed. *Arb.*—Shal-khabrah. *Tam.*—Vallai-Kunnrikam. *Cna.* — Dhupa-dammar. *Mal.* — Vella-kundurukam.

Common throughout. It is used like "Gopal varnish." If put on burning coal it gives very pleasant smell. It is used in ointments and plasters. Black dammar is described below.

154. BLACK DAMER.

Hind. Ben. & Guj.—Ral-kala, Kala damar. *Mal.*—Kara-Kundurukam. *Tam.* — Karapu damar. *Can.* — Mandadhup, Raldhup, Nalha-damar. *Tel.* – Nalla-rojen. *Sd.*—Karo-damar, Ral-kari, Karo Dhoop. *Mal.*—Kanari telli.

Common. The resin obtained from the tree is used as plaster and ointment and plasters. White dammar is described above.

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155. THORN APPLE.

Hind. Ben. and Guj.—Dhatoora. *Per.*—Tatutrah, Kouzmasab, Naturah, Tatutar. *Arb.*—Jouz-ul-masil. *Tel.*—Umetta, Dhaturamer. *Tam.*—Umattai. *Can. and Mal.* — Umatum. *Sd.* — Dhatooro chario. *Mah.* — Ummatum.

Common fruit (like an apple with thorns) of a plant. This plant is noted for its intoxicating and narcotic properties. So over doses should be avoided.

156. YELLOW THISTLE, PRICKLY OR MAXICAN POPPY.

Hind. — Dhatura-pila, Pila-dhatura, Bherband Kutaila, Feringee-dhatura. *Ben.*—Sialkanta. *Guj.*—Darudi. *Tel.* — Brahmadandi. *Tam.* — Kudi yoetti. *Sd.* — Dhaturo-pillo. *Mah.* — Kanta-dhotra. *Can.* — Arasena-ummatta. *Mal.*—Ponnum mattam.

Common throughout. Milky juice of the fresh plant and the fixed oil of the fresh seeds and the fresh root are used as drugs. Care should be taken that it may not come in and contract with eyes.

157. PHARBITIS SEEDS, BLACK SEEDS.

Hind.—Kaladana, Ishk-pacha. *Ben.*—Kaladana, Mirchai. *Arb.* — Hab-ul-nil, Tukhm-e-pech, Labab, *Per.*—Tukhm-i-nil, Sujahdanah, Labab. *Tel.*—Koli-villulu. *Tam.*—Kodi-kakatan. *Can.*—Gouribija. *Sd.*—Karo dhatooro, Takhm-pech. *Mah* —Nil pushpi.

Common—Dried seeds—Cathoric and anthelmintic. It is purgative-effects like Jalap.

158. FAGONIA ARABICA.

Hind.—Samada, Samarra, Badavar. *Sd.*—Dram-

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maha, Dhamaho. *Per.*—Badavard. *Arb.*—Shakee, Shankal-al-beda, Kangri-sufed. *Guj. and Mah.*—Dhamaea. *Ben.*—Bara-vara. *Mah.*—Shakayi.

Is a small spring shrub with erect branches. Its leaves, twigs and juice are used as drugs.

159. DITA BARK.

Hind.—Datyuni, Chatian. *Ben.*—Chhatin. *Tel.*—Palagaruda, Aedakulariti chettu. *Tam.*—Aelilappala, Wodrasi, *Mah.* — Satveen. *Can.* — Hale. *Mal.* — Daivapal. *Sd.*—Dhatiyun.

Common bark of a tree and bark and milky juice used as drugs.

160. CRANE TREE (GUM TREE)

Hind.—Dhaura. *Tam.*—Vellanaga. *Tel.*—Yellamudi, Cheriman Shertinamu. *Mah. and Guj.*—Dhavada. *Can.*—Dinduga, Dindlu, Bejulu.

Common. Fruit is just like the head of a crane bird. A large amount of gum flows from it like milk from the breast. Leaves and gum are used as drug. Gum is substitute for gum arabic and gum acacia.

161. RINGWORM SHRUB.

Hind. Sd. & Ben.—Dadmurdan, Dad-ka Patra, Vilayati-agati. *Tel.*—Sheema avisi, Mattatamara. *Tam.*—Vendukolli, Sheemai- agatti. *Can.*—Sheemigida, Agasegida. *Mah.*—Dadamurdana. *Mal.*—Seemagi.

Common. Leaves are used in ring worm and skin diseases.

162. BLACK-CREEPER.

Hind.—Dudhilata, Krishina-sariva. *Ben. & Bom.*—

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Shamalata. *Can.*—Kareambu, Gouriballi. *Tel.*—Nellatiga. *Mah.*—Kante bhouri. *Mal.*—Palvalli.

It is a climbing plant. Alterative tonic and effects like Indian Sarsaparilla.

163. GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE.

Hind. — Chhota-dudhilata, Merasingi, Parpatrah. *Ben.*—Chhota-dudhilata, Merasingi. *Guj. Ben. & Mah.*—Kavali. *Tel.*—Boda-patra, Putla-podra. *Tam*—Shiru Kurinja. *Bom.*—Wakandy.

A climbing plant in Central and Southern India. Astringent, Stomachic tonic and refrigerant.

164. AMMONIA BACCIFERA.

Hind. & Ben.—Dadmari, Jangli mehuri, Dadarbooti, Ban mirich, Agin booti, Bhura-jambol. *Tam.*—Kallurivi, Nirumol, Neruppu. *Tel.*—Angni-Vendra-paku. *Bom.*—Ban-mirichi. *Ben.*—Dadmori, Jhangli mehuri. *Mal.*—Kallur-vanchi.

Common—The herbs and leaves are drugs in skin diseases.

165. WOODFORDIA FLORIBUNDA.

Hind.—Dhauta. *Guj.*—Dhavadina. *Tel.*—Seringi, Errapurva. *Tam.*—Dhathari pushpam. *Ben.*—Dhaiphul. *Mah.*—Pulsathi. *Can. & Mal.*—Tamrapushphi.

Is a large shrub with bright red flowers. Its flowers are largely used as tanning material.

166. GOATS FOOT CREEPER.

Hind.—Dopatilata. *Ben.*—Chagal kuri. *Tam.*—Adapukodi. *Tel.*—Balabandatige. *Guj.*—Ravarapatri. *Mah.*—Mayadvelo, Bangadivalli.

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Common — Possesses alterative, tonic and purgative properties.

167. TWO FLOWERED INDIAN MADDER.

Hind.—Daman-papar. *Ben.*—Khitpapra. *Tam.*—Parpadagam. *Tel.*—Verincllavembu. *Mah.*—Parpat. *Can.*—Kalasabatrasige.

Is a herb weed used in low form of fever.

168. COCCULUS VILLOSUS.

Hind.—Faridbel, Jamtike bel, Jamti-ka-gratta. *Ben.* Huyer. *Guj.*—Patalagalori. *Tam.*—Kattuk-kodi. *Tel.*—Chipurutige, Katle-ti. *Can.*—Dagadi. *Mah.*—Vasanval.

Common—Climbing shrub, cooling effects. Its root and leaves are used as drugs.

169. INDIAN CORAL TREE, MOOCHY WOOD TREE.

Hind.—Ferrud, Mandiar, Pangra. *Ben.*—Palita-madâr, Pallidhar. *Tel.*—Baryamu, Machhikara, Modugo, Baridachettu, Badchipachettu. *Tam.*—Kalyana murukka. *Can.*—Harawana, Warjippe, Hongara, Pongara. *Guj.*—Panarawas, Pârâroo. *Mah.*—Pangâra, Pamara, Paringa. *Mal.*—Moolo-magrikah.

Common tree—Its bark, juice and leaves are drugs.

170. WHITE-HORE HOUND, EAST INDIAN PEPPERMENT.

Hind.—Farasiyun, Hashishat-el-Kalb (dogs herb), Gandna-pahari. *Per.*—Gandna-kohi. *Arb.*—Farasyun, Alkani. *Sd.*—Farasyun.

It is a herb containing volatile oil, a better

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glucoside called "Marubien", Useful for coughs, chronic bronchitis, dyspepsia jaundice.

171. GUM ENPHORBIUM.

Ver.—Farbiyun, Afarbiyun, Ferfyun, Abarbyun. *Per. & Arb.*—Hâtiz-alfâl, Ferbiyun.

Common—Dried juice (gum) of a shrub. It is of yellow brown colour. It is a common drug. If given to pregnant woman internally, it will cause abortion.

172. RIVEA ARNATAE.

Ver. & Mah.—Phand.

The juice of this is useful in piles.

173. MARSH MINT.

Hind. Ben. Tel. Tam. & Guj.—Pudina. *Arb.*—Fudnij, Fudnij-nahri. *Per.*—Pudinah-bastani. *Mah.*—Puttiyana. *Can.*—Chatni marugu. *Sd.*—Phudno. *Mal.*—Puttiyani.

Common herb of mint.

174. SPEAR MINT OR WILD MINT.

Hind. Bom. & Ben. — Pahari phudina. *Arb.*—Sudanaj. *Per.*—Nagbo, Shah sufian, Phudna-kohi. *Sd.*—Shah-suffan, Phudino-pahari.

Grows on hills and mountains. Same as mush mint but differs in odour and flavour.

175. PEPPER-MINT.

Hind. — Gamathi Pudina, Pepperminta, Basari Phudina.

From this kind of Phudina oil, menthol and peppermint are prepared.

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176. WHITE AGARIC, BAMBOO OR WORM MUSHROOM.

Hind. and Bom.—Gharekun, Chhatri, Kiain, Jhangli Bulgar. *Sd.*—Ghha-Yakkun. *Per. and Arb.*—Ghha-rikkun, Mah-Shama.

It is a white gum in piece. In shape and appearance it resembles "Bhui-Kohala." The odour is acrid and taste is bitter used in drugs. Its effects are like afstin.

177. GAOZABAN, ONOSMA BRACTEATUM.

Hind. & Ver.—Gaozaban. *Per.*—(Flowers) Gul-e-Gaozaban.

Common-quincho thrist-good for stomach and blood purifier. It is used in the form of arak (infusion) prepared with cold water. There is another kind described below.

178. TRICHODESMA INDICUM.

Hind. Arb. and Per.—Kulpha-Chhota, Kalmandoo, Gaozaban. *Sd.*—Gaozaban. *Tam.*—Kazhuthai-thumbai. *Tel.*—Gusva-Gatt. *Mah.*—Lahar-Zingi, Nakalpa.

Common in India except Bengal leaves and root are used in snake bite. The plant is used as emollient poultice.

179. GANJA.

Hind. Ben. and Guj.—Ganja. *Tel.*—Ganjayi, Jada Ganja. *Per.*—Bhang-Dasti. *Tam.*—Kanja, Mada-mattagam. *Arb.*—Kanbri.

It is prepared from Bhang and tobacco and is smoked as intoxicating drug.

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180. GAJUPUT.

Hind. — Kayaputi, Gaju-put. *Ben.* — Gajaputi, *Guj.*—Kayakuti, Gayaputi. *Tam.*—Kijapute. *Bom.*—Kayakutti. *Sd.*—Kajupat.

Common. Its oil is exported from Java and other Islands. Oil is known as "*Kajuputi-ka-tel.*" *Gajpat oil.* It can be had from chemists.

181. SULAI TREE, GUM NUGGALS AND IDIAN BDELLIUM.

Hind. — Googul, Gugal. *Ben.* — Gugul, Mukul. *Tel.*—Guggulu, Maishakshi. *Tam.*—Kukkulu. *Guj.*—Guggara. *Arb.*—Mogala, Aphalatana. *Per.*—Baija-hundana. *Sd.*—Guggar. *Mah. and Can.*—Gugula.

It is a common dhup gum like. It is burnt in worshiping places. Constitutes volatile oil. Paste of ointment, confection and plasters are prepared for skin diseases. There is another kind also and is shown below.

182. AILANTHUS MALBERIAN.

Hind.—Guggledhup (Malbari). *Bom.*—Maddedhupa, Baga-dhupa. *Tel.*—Maddipalu or Peddamanu. *Tam. and Mal.*—Perumarum, Mattipal. *Mah.*—Guggula-dhup. *Can.*—Hem-mara, Dhup.

It is a tree common in Malabar and Travancore and Ceylon. Its bark, fruit and gum are used as drugs. Resin is soluble in alcohol. There are 3 varieties of the resin in the market, the soft, the flat and the hard. The first variety is most useful. The gum Googul is described above.

183. HEART LEAVED MOON SEED.

Hind.—Gulancha, Gulbel, Gilo-Gulanch, Vebari.

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Ben.—Gulancha. *Bom.*—Ambervel-Giroli. *Guj.*—Gadu, Parvati. *Tel.*—Tippateega. *Tam.*—Sindukodi, Amradvalli. *Can.*—Amralavalli. *Mal.*—Chittamratam. *Sd.*—Gulancho, Veharo, Ullarbillar.

Common climbing shrub growing on nim and other high trees. Leaves and root are used as drugs.

184. PAEDERIA FOETIDA.

Hind.—Gandna, Gandni, Gandhali, Khip, (Seed) Gandana-Ka-bij. *Sd.*—Gandna, Khip. *Ben.*—Gandabhaduli. *Tel.*—Savirela. *Guj.*—Ghudbana. *Mah.*—Hiranval. *Per.*—Gandana. *Arb.*—Kiras, Karas.

These are two varieties one "Ulpha and other Beta seed is called (Hind)" Gandna-ka-bij. (Per.)—Yukhm Gandna. (Arb.)—Bazr-al-karas (Sd.)—Gandna-jo-Bij.

185. SIDA SPINOSA.

Hind.—Gulskari. *Guj.*—Kantalo-bal, *Ben.*—Pilabarela, Gorak- Chaulia. *Mah.*—Tukati-Khareti, *Mal.*—Kattu-Ventiyam, *Can.*—Kadu-Menthya, *Sd.*—Gul-Shakri, *Per.*—Shamlethe-dashti.

It is one of the kind of Lal-Bariala or "sufed Bariala". The leaves; root and bark are used as drug.

186. TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA.

Hind.—Gurach-Gilo, *Mah*—Guloe, *Tel.*—Guduchi, *Per.*—Giloti.

Leaves of a climbing grass grown on hills are used as drug.

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187. IMITATE VLERIANA.

Hind.—Gandha-nakli, Rasana-nai, *Ben. Mah. and Guj.*—Rasana Nai, *Tel.*—Kanapa Chettu, Badnike, Neardan-Chettu.

It is growing on trees. Useful in all nervous diseases, rheumatism and allied disorders.

188. PLANTAGO AMPLEXICAULIS.

Hind.—Gajpipali, Spighvai.

Found in Punjab. Antidoti for snake bite.

189. LEUCUS CEPHALOTES.

Hind.—Gul-dora, Guma Madhupatte. *Sd.*—Kubo, Gul-doro. *Ben.*—Duruna phuta, Halkasa. *Guj.*—Kulen-nu-phul. *Tel.*—Tumni. *Tam.*—Tumbay Kirai. *Mah.*—Bahuphul. *Mal.*—Tumba.

It is small herb with white cup shaped calx and flowers.

190. PREMNA INTERGRI FOLIA.

Hind.—Ganiari. *Ben.*—Bhut-bhiravi. *Bom. and Guj.*—Airanmula. *Tam.*—Munnay. *Tel.*—Ghebinelli. *Mal.*—Appel. *Can.*—Takkile.

They are the leaves of a tree found on the coasts. This is one of the ingredient of Dasamula.

191. BOABAB OR MONKEY-BREAD TREE OF AFRICA.

Hind. and Guj.—Gorakhamli, Sumpura, Hathi-Khatiyan, *Tam.*—Papper-appauli, Anaipuliyamaram, *Tel.*—Simai Chinta, *Mah.*—Gorakh-chinch.

Is the largest and long lived tree. Found in Bombay ang Guzrat. The fruit when dried (shells) are used as water pots by Sadhus and are known as

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"Karmandal." Hatti Khatiyan (Elephants flax) is prepared from the bark of this tree,

192. LEMON GRASS, SWEET-RUSH, GINGER GRASS.

Hind and Sd.—Gandhatrana, Haree Chuha, *Ben.*—Ganhdha bena, Lilicha, *Tel.*—Nimmagaddi, Chippagaddi, *Tam.* — Karpoorphul, *Guj.* — Gandha-bela, Lilcha, *Mah.* — Sugandi-chah, Gavatichacha, Paticha-chaha, *Can.*—Majjige-hulla, *Mal.*—Chayapul.

Common grass having scent of lemon or ginger. The herb and its essential oil are useful drug.

193. WORM KILLER, BIRTHWORT.

Hind. Guj. and Bom.—Gudhatee, Kiramara, Gaval. *Tam.*—Adu-tinna-palai. *Tel.*—Cudide, Gaddithaigada-para. *Can.*—SanaJali-hullu. *Mah.*—Gandhani, Gaval. *Mal.*—Atu-tinlap.

The herb, seeds and leaves are used as drugs. Purgative.

194. BUL BOSA PROPER (2) ESCULENTE (3) LUSHII THREE KINDS.

Hind.—Gullot. *Tam.*—Bach-challimanda. *Tel.*—Manchi-manda. *Mah*—Khappar-Kadu, Gayla.

Is a twing herb-Tonic and digestive. Also used for eye diseases. Tubers of this herb are used as drugs.

195. DIKAMALLI OR CAMBI RESIN.

Hind. Mah. Ben. and Guj.—Gandha-raj, Dikamali. *Tel.*—Karinga, Tella manga. *Tam.*—Kumbai.

It is the Resin of fruit used as drug. One resin is of yellow colour and the other is green.

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196. EUPHOBIA HELIOSCOPIA.

Hind.—Gandabooti, Dudaikulfa dodak, Chatrival Mahubi, Herrusceah.

Common creeper found in Punjab. Its milky juice and roots are used as drug.

197. WILD CARROT.

Hind.—Daku, Dukku, Jhangli gâjar, *Sd.*—Jhangli-gajar. *Bom.*—Baphalle. *Per.*—Gazar-Dashti, Duku. *Arb.*—Jarar-al-barri.

Found on hills of Western India and is used as drug.

198. ENTADA SCADENS; E. PUSAETHA.

Hind.—Gardul, Pilpita, Garabi. *Guj.*—Suvali-amli, *Ben*—Gila-gach, *Arb*—Samgh-e-arabi. *Tel.*—Gilatiga. *Bom.*—Pitpapra (seeds). *Mah.*—Girambi. *Sd.*—Gardul, Garbi. *Mal.*—Parin-kakavalli.

Seeds are used for swellings, pains of lion and joints. They are used as a soap to wash hair.

199. CHEBALIC MYROBALANS, INK NUT.

Hind.—Harar, Pila-hara, Harda, Zard Halelah, Kabuli Harar, Halilah, Harir. *Ben.*—Hora. *Guj.*—Hemaja, Pilo-harde, Kabuli-harda. *Mah.*—Hirada. *Sd*—Harir waddi, Harir-Kabuli. *Tel.*—Karakaya. *Tam.*—Kudukai. *Arb.*—Halilaja. *Per.*—Halil-ahe-zarad, Halil-Kabuli, Halilah-kallan.

They are of two kinds one which big is called Harir Kabuli and the other which is smaller than that is called Halar-zard.

Very common throughout. There are 4 varieties (1) Survari harde (2) Rangari harde (3) Bala

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harde (4) Java harde. Survari harde are large, dense and heavy about 2 inches long, yellowish brown. When cut it contains a yellow brown pulp and stone. They are purgative Rangari harar are smaller, less wrinkled and less furrowed than the Survari harar. In length it is about one inch. It is of yellow colour.

Bala Harar are smaller than the above two varieties. Their colour is deep brown or black and they have no stone and is described below.

Java Harar are the smallest of all the above three.

The dried fruits myrobalams and galls are used.

They are safe and effective purgative. *Ranguri harar* used by tanners and dyers are alterative, stomachic and laxative and tonic. Survari harar is superior purgative. Bal-harar is mild purgative.

200. CHEBALIC MYROBALAMS (BLACK).

Hind.—Kali-mar, Chhota-harar, Bala-harar. *Sd.*—Injin-nu, Nandi-harir, Harir-bala. *Per.*—Halilah-siyah, Halilah-zangi. *Arb.*—Habj-assood.

201. ARJUNA MYROBALAN.

Hind.—Arjuna-harar. *Ben.*—Kahu, Arjun. *Bom.*—Arjuna Sadra. *Tel.*—Yermadde, Maochettu. *Tam.*—Vella-marda. *Guj.*—Sajadan, Sadado. *Mah.*—Shardul, Sanmadat. *Can.*—Billi-matti, Tormatti, Hole-matti.

202. GOLDEN COLLYRIUM.

Hind.—Huran Tutiya.

N.B.—Prepared from corn or bulbons root and is called Haran tutiya.

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Haran-tutiya is a medicine of reputation. Used in gouts and rheumatism.

203. BALANITIS ROXBURGHII.

Hind. Ben. and Sd.—Hingan, Hingol. *Guj.*—Hingar, Egorca. *Tam.*—Nanjunda. *Tel.*—Gara chettu, Ringri. *Mal.*—Manchutta.

It is a scaggy shrub or a small tree ending in strong, sharp, ascending spines. Its seeds, bark, leaves and fruit are useful drug. Is a purgative.

204. VITIS QUADRANGULARIS.

Hind. Bom. and Guj.—Harsankri, Harsankal. *Mal.* Isgangalam parenda. *Tam.*—Pirandal. *Tel.*—Nullerotigen.

Root, leaves, young shoots of this plant are useful drugs.

205. HOLY LEAVED ACANTHUS.

Hind. and Ben.—Harkach Kanta. *Mah.*—Marandi. *Mal.*—Paina-Schulli.

It is found in west India. Its roots, leaves and tender shoots are used as drugs. Is a good tonic.

206. ENHYDRA FLUCTUANTS.

Hind.—Harhuch. *Ben.*—Hingcha.

Found in Bengal. Leaves and their juice are useful drugs. It is a tonic.

207. VITIS SETOSA.

Hind. and Sd.—Harwal. *Tel.*—Baree bach-challi, pulla bach-challi. *Tam.*—Puli perandai, Pulinaravi. *Mah.*—Khaj-goli-chavel.

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It is a plant of South India. Acrid. Leaves are used as drug.

208. NAUCLEA CADAMBA.

Hind. — Haldee. *Ben.* — Keli Kadamba. *Tel.*— Magulikarani. *Mah.* — Dharkatambu. *Can.* — Dharujakaur.

The juice of its capsules is used in Malabar mostly for colic. It is bitter acrid. Its leaves are used for bandaging boils.

209. BUTTER FLY PEA, WINGED LEAVED CLITORIA, MAZERION.

Hind. — Nili-koyala, Kava-thenthe. *Ben.* — Nila-aparajita. *Tel.* — Dintana. *Guj.* — Garani. *Tam.* — Kodi-kakkanam, Kavachhi, Kuruvillaí. *Can.*—Shankapursa, Karnike, Kanlisoppu. *Arb.*—Bazrula, Maseriun-e-hindi. *Per. and Sd.*—Tukhm-e-Bikhi-hayat. *Mal.* — Aral, Shankapusam. *Mah.*—Gukurna mool (root).

Common garden flower plant.-roots, bark, seeds and leaves are used as drug. Its stick is called (Hin. & Sd. & Per.) chob-hayat. (Arb.) Kashab-al-hayat and is used as drug.

210. GALBANUM.

Hind.—Gandha-biroza, Barija-gonda, Javashira. *Arb.* & *Per.*—Barzhad, Kinneha, Gao-shira, Javashira, *Sd.*—Jâvshir.

It is a kind of gum common in North West India. Useful drugs.

211. OMMUM (SEEDS) OR BISHOPS WEED.

Hind.—Ajwan, Ajawain. *Ben.*—Jowan. *Guj.*—Vavan, Ajamo, Yavan. *Sd.*—Jann. *Mah. & Bom.*—

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Vova. *Tel.* — Omamu. *Tam.* — Ommum. *Per.* — Ziniana-a-Nankhvah, Akhiloos, Ami. *Arb.*—Talib-ul-Khubza, Amusa, Kamumi-mulki. *Mal.*—Homam, Ayam-odakam.

It is a kind of common seed. Resembles "Anisoon." Taste acrid and slight, and bitter sharp odour.

212. HENBANE.

Hind. Bom. and Guj.—Khurasani ajwan, (seeds) Buzrool. *Tel.*—Kuranani-yamani. *Tam.*—Kurasani-ommum (seeds). *Sd.*—Khurasani Jan, Jan Khurasani. *Arb.*—Bazar-al-banj. *Per.*—Nibakh, Nankhuvah-Khurasani.

Herb grown in mountains with black seeds and purple flowers.

213. SESELI INDICUM OF THE GENUS UMBELLIFERAE.

Ben.—Ban-ajwan. *Mah.*—Kirminji-ajwan.

It is common in Bengal. The seeds are used as drug in round worms and bowel complaints.

214. DELPHINIUM DENUDATUM, NIRVISHI.

Hind. and Bom.—Jadwar, Nirbashi, Nirbasi *Per.* —Mafarfin, Zarvar, Mah-parvin. *Arb.*—Zhadwar, Antila, Zadwar-Khatai. *Sd.*—Jadwar.

Well known drug weed in Punjab. Its tubers and seeds are used as drugs.

215. PURGATIVE CROTON, CROTON OIL SEED.

Ver.—Jamalghota, Jaipal, (root) Dattoon. *Ben.*—Jailap. *Tel.*—Naepalvaema. *Tam. and Mal.*—Nae-

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vâlam, Chiduran. *Can.*—Japâla beeja. *Arb.*—(Seed) Hab-ul-sulatina, Hab-al-maluk, (root) Asal-hab-sultani, Asal-hab-al-muluk. *Per.* — Bed-anjir-e-klatai, (root) Bikh bedanjire-khatai. *Sd.*—Jhamal ghoto, (root) Dhattoon. *Mah.*—Jeyapal.

Common. It is known as strong purgative. It is used in several other medicines also. There is another which is described below as *Hakni* or *Jhangli Jamal Ghoto*.

216. JATROPHA MONTANA.

Hind.—Hakni, Jhangli Jamal Ghot. *Guj.*—Dantimul. *Bom. and Mal.*—Jamal ghot. *Tam.*—Nagdanti.

Found in tropical Himalaya and Deccan and Bengal. The root are used for purgatives.

217. TOOTH BRUSH TREE.

Hind. and Bom.—Chhota-Peelu, Pilva. *Tel.*—Varago, Gu. *Tam.*—Ughaiputtai. *Ben.*—Chhota pilu. *Mal.*—Pilu. *Per. and Arb.*—Darakht-e-miswak, Arâk. *Sd.*—Jjar. *Bom.*—Pilva, Kakham. *Can.*—Goni-mara.

It is a common tree found in Sind and Punjab and North West India. It has colouring properties. The root is useful for tooth aches and tooth gums. Flowers yield oil which are laxative and good in several diseases. Its small red berries have strong aromatic smell and are eaten.

218. SCUM OF WATER.

Hind.—Ka-ee. *Per.*—Jam-nimook. *Arb.*—Tahlab, Tope-al-maee. *Sd.*—Jjaro-pani-a-jo, Sewar-pani-a-jo.

It is the green substance that rises on standing waters of pool, tanks, wells and stones. Bitter in taste used as drug.

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219. TURPETH ROOT, (INDIAN) JALAP.

Hind.—Jalapa, Pithori, Nagpatra, Nishoth. *Ben.*—Teori, Dhud. *Guj. and Mah.*—Taed, Turbeda, Nishotar, Phutkari. *Arb.*—Turband. *Tel.*—Telgada. *Mal. and Can.*—Tigade. *Tam.*—Chivadai, Gunakandi. *Per.*—Jalap. *Sd.*—Chalapa, Jalapa.

Common plant. Its flowers are offered by Hindus to Shiva. Its root is said to be a good purgative drug.

220. TROPICAL DUCK WEED.

Hind.—Jal-khumbhi. *Ben.*—Takapana. *Bom.*—Prashni. *Tel.*—Antara, tamara. *Tam*—Agasa-tamare. *Arb.*—Satar-Ivas. *Sd.*—Jal-khumbi.

It is a grass which grows on the surface of water in tanks and stagnant pools in Bengal. The plant is reputed to be an effectual bug destroyer. The Ash of the plant is known as "*pana salt*" and has a repute as a good application for ring worm.

221. SUN OR BENGAL HEMP.

Hind.—Janab, Masina, Mustanpatt. *Per.* & *Sd.*—Janab. *Ben.*—Sonpat, Ghorepatt, *Bom.*—Macsapatt, Taagambhari. *Gaj.*—Sun. *Tam.*—Wakwooganapan, Shanabo, Janapanar. *Can.*—Sanabu, Sanabinapundi. *Mah.*—Tega-sonabu. *Mal.*—Janapa.

Found throughout the plains in India, specially Mysore and Deccan—Blood purifier and purgative. Leaves, roots and seeds are used as drugs.

222. EMTIC NUT.

Sd. & Arb.—Jauzel-kai. *Tam. & Tel.*—Walurrsi.

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They are found in Malabar and Ceylon. It acts as a fish poison. So it is not good to eat. Fruit is used for washing hair and it kills lice.

223. DENDROBIUM MACRAEI.

Hind.—Jaivanti, Jiba. *Ben.*—Jebai.

Much branched plant found on Jambul trees. Plant, root and stems are used as drugs. Tonic and cooling.

224. PUTRANJIVA ROXBURGHII.

Hind. and Ben.—Joti, Jayaputta. *Tam.*—Karupali. *Tel.*—Kadrujuvi, Mahapulra Jiviyarala. *Mah.*—Jivan-putr, Puta-jan. *Mal.*—Pongalam.

Is found wild and also cultivated in tropical India. Decoction of leaves stones of the fruit is given in colds and fevers. The nuts are hung round the neck of children as a charm to keep them in good health.

225. PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI.

Hind.—Jaramla, Niruri, Bhuiavala. *Ben.*—Bhuiamla. *Bom. & Mah.*—Bhniavala. *Tel.*—Nela-usirikaya. *Tam.*—Kizkay nelli. *Can.*—Kiruneli. *Mal.*—Kilanelli.

It is common plant in Central and Southern India. Cooling. Decoction and the plant is good in Jaundice, dysentry and diabetes.

226. SESBANIA AEGYPTICA.

Hind.—Jetrasin, Ravasin, Jaintar. *Ben.*—Jayanti. *Guj.*—Janjan, Shevri. *Tel.*—Julugu, Somanti. *Tam.*—Champai, *Bom. & Mah.*—Janjan, Shevari. *Can.*—Karijeenangi-mara.

It is small tree found wild. The seeds are

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useful in diarrhoea, excessive menstrual flow and reduce enlargements of the spleen.

227. TAVERNIEA NUMMULARIA,

Hind.—Jethimad, Jeti-mar. *Bom. & Sd.*—Jeti-mar, Jetimad.

They are met in Sind, Punjab and Deccan. The leaves ground in paste are applied as poultice to sloughing ulcers to keep them clean.

228. MONKEY FACE TREE, KAMALA DYE.

Hind.—Kamela, Kambila. *Ben.*—Kamala guri. *Guj.*—Kapllo. *Tel.*—Kunduma. *Tam.*—Kapila. *Mah.*—Shendri. *Arb.*—Kinbila, Kambila. *Per.*—Kanbela. *Can.*—Vasare. *Sd.*—Kambilo.

Colouring matter gives orange brown dye to silk cloths. It is also used in medicines.

229. PURPLE FLEABANE.

Hind. — Kalounji, Kara-hiro. *Ben.* — Kalounji. *Per.*—Shar-niz. *Tel.*—Adavi jilakara, Vishakanta kalu. *Arb.*—Hab-al-sooda. *Tam. and Mal.*—Kattujiragam. *Guj.*—Kadvo-jiri. *Mah.*—Kalle-jiri. *Can.*—Karo-jiri. *Sd.*—Kolanji.

Common—Its oil is useful for skin diseases. It is a useful drug. This is a black seed like the seed of onion.

230. LETTUCE.

Hind. & Bom.—Kâhu, Salad. *Bom. Guj. & Mah.*—Kâhu. *Arb.*—Bazr-al-khas, Tukhm-e-kâhu, Khasis. *Tam.*—Shalatu virai. *Per.*—Kâhu, Tukhme-kahu, Asfar. *Sd.*—Kahu.

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They are the seeds in action similar to opium poppy. Cooling.

231. ENDIVE; WILD CHICORY.

Hind. Bom. Guj. & Ben.—Kasni, Hinduba, Kasin. Chin, Kuku, Kutsai, Gul Suchal, (seed) Kasini-ka-Bij. *Mah.* — Kachani. *Per.* — Kasini, antoniya, (seed) Ambuboia, Tukhmai-Kasini. *Arb.*—Shikoriah, Hindooba, (seed) Bazur-ul-Hindiba, Sandbah. *Tel.*—Kasini-vitulu. *Tam.*—Kasini virae. *Sd.*—Kasini, (seed) Kasini-jo-bij.

Common cooling drug. There is another kind which is grown in plains and is named (H) Kasini Jhangli (Per) Kasni Dashti (Arb). Tarah-ashoka. Effects of both are same.

232. BOX-MYRTLE; BAY BERRY.

Hind.—Kaiphal, Kandula, Kanpal. *Bom. & Ben.*—Kaiphal. *Tel.*—Kaidaryamu. *Tam.*—Marudam Pattai. *Mal.*—Marootam-toli. *Can.*—Kirishi-vani. *Aro.*—Ud-al-brag, azoodi. *Per.*—Kandula, Darshishaan, Darshakyan, Indr-Haroon. *Sd.*—Kaiphal, Kandula, Kanfal.

Ever green tree. Its barks are big and of red colour and are used as drug. Oil prepared from the bark is also useful.

233. GALLS.

Hind.—Kâkarsinga, Kakrasinga, *Sd. & Per.*—Kakra-singi, *Arb.*—Karan-Kakra, *Ben.*—Kakra sringi. *Tel.*—Kakashingi, *Tam.*—Kakatashinge.

The galls are horn like excrescences caused by insects on the branches of the above tree. They are hard and hollow, thin walled generally cylindrical, tapering to either extremity. Found in Himalayan mountains. They are useful drugs.

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234. CAMPHOR.

Hind. Bom. Guj. & Mah.—Kapoor, Mushk-kapoor, Mastic Kafoor. *Tel. Tam. & Mal.*—Karpooram. *Bom.*—Kapoor. *Sd.*—Kafoor. *Per. & Arb.* — Kafur, Arghhool. *Can.*—Karpoora.

Common scented gum of camphore tree and is used as drug and is burnt in temples. It purifies bad atmosphere. There is another sort-called "Bhimseni-Kapoor".

235. THICK LEAVED LAVENDER.

Hind.—Panjiri, Sitakii, Kafoorval. *Guj.*—Ajamanupatree. *Tel.*—Rosa chettu. *Tam. & Mal.*—Karpooravalli. *Mah.*—Kapurli. *Can.*—Doddapatri, Karavalru. *Sd.*—Kâfurval.

Its leaves and essential oil are useful drugs.

236. TAIL-PEPPER, CUBEBS.

Hind.—Kabab chini, Sital-chini. *Guj.*—Tadamiri, *Per.*—Kababah. *Tel.*—Toka-mirayalu. *Sd.*—Kabab-chini. *Tam.* — Val-milaku. *Can.* — Gandha-menasu, Balmenasu. *Arb.*—Kibabeh, Hab-el-aroos. *Mah.*—Kankola, Himsimiri.

It is a climbing woody bush-cubebs (dried fruit) are well known drug by the above name H "Sital Chini". They are exported from Singapore and sold in Bazaar.

237. GOLDEN SILK COTTON; YELLOW FLOWERED COTTON

Hind. & Sd.—Peelikapas, Gajra Kumbi, *Tam.*—Tanaku maram. *Tel.*—Kondugogue pesunu, *Can.*—Buruga-damar, *Per.*—Katira-i-hindi (tree). *Arb.* —

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Katira darakht. *Sd.*—Katiro-jo wan. *Mal.*—Slumae-Punji.

It is a thorny tree. Its leaves and gum are useful drug. Its gum is called "Gum Tragacanth" and is described below.

238. GUM TRAGACAUNTH

Hind.—Katila, Angira, Katira, Gullu. *Guj.*—Karai, *Tel.*—Kalvi, *Ben.*—Katila. *Tam.*—Velley-puttali, *Sd.*—Katilo, Katiro. *Per.* & *Arb.*—Katirah. *Mah.*—Pandruk.

It is a common gum chiefly used as a vehicle for more active medicines. They are of two varieties one is black and the other white.

239. HILLOBORE.

Hind.—Katuki, Kali-Katuki, Kitaki (Black = Kali, White = Sufed). *Sd.*—Kattiki-kari (black), Kattaki-achhi (white). *Tel. Can.* & *Mal.*—Katukarohini. *Bom.*—Kutki. *Guj.*—Kuddu. *Arb.*—Kbartu. Kuerback-assood (black), Kbarik-abiz (Sufed). *Per.*—Kharabeka-hindi, Kharabeka-Sihya, Kharook-Siyah, Kharook-sufed (white). *Tam.*—Katurohini. *Mah.*—Balakadu.

Common plant. Is found on ghats and in the hilly districts. The dried root and Rhizome are used as drugs.

240. VITIS TRIFOLIA.

Hind.—Kasus Amul-bel, Gidardruk, Kassar, Karik, Drikiri, Amarlata. *Ben.*—Amal-lata, Sone Kesur. *Per.* & *Arb.*—Kasus, Aksoos, (seed) Tukhmburish, Bazar-al-kasus, Zajmool. *Guj.*—Khat-Khatumbo, Tamanya. *Mah.*—Ambutvel. *Sd.*—Kasus.

They are leaves of a plant and are applied in yoke sores on necks of bullocks. Roots ground

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with black pepper is applied to boils. Seeds are used as drugs.

241. KAEMPFERIA GALANGA.

Hind.—Kapur-Kachri, Sidhoul, Villayati Kach. *Tam.* — Kachholakilangu. *Per.* — Zukajur. *Bom.* — Chandumula, Humla. *Guj.* & *Mah.*—Kapur Kachri. *Tel.*— Chandramoola, Sime-Kich-Chilik. *Can.* & *Mal.*— Kachur. *Ben.*—Chandumoola, Humula. *Sd.*—Kapur-Kachri, Kach. *Mal.*—Kachuram.

It is a scented root. It is generally used in perfumery.

242. HEDYCHIUM SPICATUM.

Hind. & *Mah.*—Kapur Kachur, Sheduri, Vilayati-Kachur. *Guj.*—Kachur, Sitrati. *Sd.*—Kapur Kachri vilayati, Kuch-Villayati.

It is stomachic, carminative, tonic and stimulant useful in dyspepsia. It is used in the preparation of cosmatic powder to promote the growth of hair.

243. COTTON.

Hind.—Kapas, Ruce, *Per.* – Panbah, *Guj.* – Vana, Ruee. *Arb.*—Katan, *Ben.*—Karpas, Tula. *Mah.*—Kapus, *Tel.*—Patti, Dhoodhi. *Tam.*—Parithi. *Can.*—Hatti. *Sd.*—Kappah, *Mal.*—Karupurutti.

Common plant yielding cotton. From seeds oil is extracted and is called "cotton seeds oil." The cotton seeds are described separately in oil seed Chapter.

244. CAPER PLANT, CAPER BERRY.

Hind.—Kabra, Kachra, Kirir. *Sd.*—Kirir, (fruit)

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Davura, Karvelli, (flowers) Pussi. *Bom. & Arb.*—Kiabara. *Per.*—Kabar, Kallori, (fruit) Bar-kireer. *Can.*—Nispaligay. *Arb.*—Kabbar, (fruit) Bazar-al-Kabbar. *Tel.*—Enugadanta, Mumudatu. *Per.*—Kuraka, Kebir. *Mah.*—Nepati.

It is found in deserts. The plant, root, bark and fruit berries are used as drugs. Its fruit and the unexpanded flower buds are pickled. It is the fodder for camels. Its root is described below.

244. ROOT.

Hind.—Kabar-ki-jar, Kallori-ki-jar. *Sd.*—Karvelli-ji-par. *Per.*—Bikh-Kabar, Bikh Kallori. *Arb.*—Asal-al-Kabar.

It is the root of the above shrub and used as drug.

245. MYRRH.

Hind.—Bol, Marr, Bija-bol. *Mah. Per. and Ben.*—Hirabol, Bol, Samudra-guggul. *Bom.*—Bhensa Bol. *Guj.*—Bol. *Tam.*—Vellaippam. *Tel.*—Balintra palam. *Sd.*—Kinni-marr. *Per.*—Bol. *Arb.*—Mar-maki.

It is a common gum of a tree grown at Arabia but is sold in Indian Bazar and is used in several medicines.

246. CART TRACK PLANT, WAY BREAD.

Hind.—Bartang. Luburiza, (Seed) Bartang-ka-bij. *Arb.* — Lasana-al-hamala, Azan-al-jadi. *Per.* — Tukhm-e-baratunga, Zaban-bar. *Sd.*—Kinro.

They are seeds. Effects and qualities same as those of "ballanga", "Isphaghulla." It is mucilage.

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247. INDIAN ALOES.

Hind. Per. Arb.—Ghikanvar, Musanbar, (Extract) Elwa. *Per.*—Kunwar-booty, (Extract) Sabar, Nisar. *Ben.*—Ghrit Kumar. *Arb.*—Sakotri, Sabara (Extract) Sabar, Sakotri, Erya,-irani-Siyah. *Guj.* — Kunvar, *Tel.*—Katabanda. *Tam.*—Kattalai. *Sd.*—Kunwarbooti. Eriyal, (Ex.) Eryo. *Mah.*—Pevalaloel, Korphad. *Can.*—Kathaligida. *Mal.*—Kallavala.

Cultivated throughout India. There are many varieties. Some of which run wild. The expressed and dried juice of the leaves and pulp are used as drugs and know as "Elva" Varieties are (1) "Sea side aloes" (2) "Arabian aloes" or 'Aden aloes" known as "Yamani" or "Moka" yielded by aloes Indica. It is also known as "Bandhano eliys" and "Petino Eliyo" (4) "Cape Alves" is yielded by Aloes. Small aloes, big Alloes, Jhangli Aloes are described below.

248. SMALL ALOE.

Hind. — Kunwar-chhota, Chhota Kunwar. Elwa, Musanbar. *Ben.*—Annash. *Guj.*—Nahani Kanwar. *Tel.*—China kalabanda. *Tam.*—Chiru Kattalai, Kariambolam. *Per.*—Kunwar Saghir. *Sd.* — Konwar booti, Nandhi. *Mah.* — Lahani-kumari, Kalaboel. *Arb.* — Sakotri Saghir. *Can.*—Lohsara. *Mal.*—Kattavala.

It is common in the Madras Presidency. It is a laxative tonic, useful drug.

249. POISON BULB, BIG ALOE.

Hind. Per. Arb.—Chindar, Sukhdursun, Nagin kapatta, Kunwar-bari. *Ben.*—Sukhdursun, Gaerahonarapatta. *Guj. and Bom.* — Nagdowna. *Tel.* — Kesari

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chettu. *Tam.* — Tudai-ouchi, Vishamongil. *Per.* — Nisara-daraz. *Can.*—Vishamoongil. *Mal.*—Visha-moola. *Arb.*—Sakotri-kabir. *Sd.*—Kunwarbooti wadi.

Common. Leaves and (fresh bulb) are used as drugs.

250. AMERICAN ALOE, CARATA.

Hind.—Rakaspatta, Kantala. *Ben. and Mah.*—Jangli-annash. *Guj.*—Jhangli Kanvar. *Tel.*—Rakashi-matalu. *Tam.*—Anekatalae. *Sd.*—Kunwarbooti-Jhangli. *Can.*—Anekatali. *Mal.*—Eroppa Kaita.

Common plant. Its roots, leaves and gum are used as drugs. The juice which yields on cutting the leaves is also useful drug.

251. COWHAGE, COWITCH PLANT.

Hind.—Kanch Koori, Kavanch (Seed). Kavanch-ka-bij. *Sd.* — Konnj, (Seed) Kanvanj-bij. *Guj.* — Kiauch. *Tel.*—Pilliadagu. *Tam.*—Poonaik-kali. *Bom. & Mah.*—Kuhili. *Can.*—Naasuganni, Nayisonagu-halli. *Per.*—Tukhm-konj. Hub-ul-kulai. *Mal*—Nayikuruma, Chorivalli.

Common. Is a kind of climbing plant and is used in several medicines.

252. IPOMOEA RENIFORMIS,

Hind.—Masha-kani, Chuakini. *Sd.* — Kua-kani. *Tam.*—Paerattae-kirrai. *Can.*—Valliharuhi. *Mal. & Bom.*—Inder Kani. *Ben.*—Indur-kani. *Per.*—Gosh-mosh, Ana-Ghheelas. *Arb.*—Azan-al-far.

It is a plant found on Nilgiris. Its leaves are scented and are like rat ear. Useful drug and has purgative effects. It is antitode for rat bite.

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253. PALAS TREE FLOWERS.

Hind. — Kessuphul, Nessoo, Tessuphul. *Ben.* — Kimsuka. *Bom.*—Palas-val. *Sd.*—Kessuphul-jo-gul. *Arb.*—Varad-dahan, Warad-pallah. *Per.*—Gul-palas.

Common. The flowers yield a yellow red dye. The tree and its seeds are described below.

254. BASTARD TEAK, PALAS TREE.

Hind.—Palash, Dhara, Palas, (Seed) Palas papra. *Mah.* — Palash. *Tam.* — Palash, Murukan-marrain. *Ben.*—Palash. *Guj.*—Khakra. *Per.*—Darkhte-palash, Palas, Dhang, Pallah (Seed) Palas, Tukhm-palas, Tukhm-e-Dhang. *Tel.*—Paladu, Mooduga. *Can.*—Muttagamra. *Mal.* — Pilacham, Murka maram. *Sd.*—Kessufal-jo-van, (Seed) Palas-papro. *Arb.*—Dahan, Pallah, (Seed) Hab-al-Dahan, Hub-al-Pallah.

Common tree. Its flowers are described above. Its seeds and barks are used as drug. Its gum is described below.

255. BUTEA GUM, BENGAL KINO

Hind.—Chuniagond, Kamarkas, Dhang-ka-gond, China-gond, *Ben.* – Kamarkas, *Sd.* – Kamarkas, Kessu-ful-je-wan-jo-khoar, *Per.* – Kamarkas, Zaman-lal, Hukam-kavach-palah, *Arb.* – Lami, Zaman-lal.

This is the resin of Palash-tree and is used in tanning and also as drug.

256. KALANCHOE LACINIATA.

Hind.—Kotak, Hemsagar, Ghaemari. *Bom.*—Parna-bij. *Per.*—Zakhm-hyat. *Sd.*—Kotak. *Tam.*—Mulla kullie. *Can.*—Kalanaru. *Ben.*—Hemsagar. *Mah.*—Ghaipat, Aran-maran. *Arb.*—Diam-al-hyat, Anaghbalis.

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Common. The juice of leaves is given with butter in diarrhoea, dysentry, cholera ; Pounded leaves are applied to cuts, wounds and snake bites.

257. AMMONIAC.

Hind.—Kandar, Samagh-humama, Kandal, ashk, *Per.*—Ushna-ashak, Ushk, Sakbinah, *Bom.* & *Guj.*—Ooshaka, *Tel.*—Gama-nayakam, *Tam.*—Kandal. *Sd.*—Kandar, Kandal, Kindro, Sahit-Kindro, *Arb.*—Sakbinch, ashk, *Guj.* & *Bom.*—Ushaka.

It is a kind of gum-resin useful as medicine for chest diseases, eyes, etc.

258. COCOA.

Ver.—Coca, Coco.

Common. Used as tea and coffee. Its leaves and alkaloid cocaine are used as drugs. Cocaine is prepared from this. Leaves of this are exported from Bolivia.

Coca, Cocaine, (Cocaine) hydrochloride, dixes are prepared and are imported in India by foreign countries.

259. COFFEE.

Hind. Ben. Bom. Can. Guj. & *Mah.*—Coffee, Kafi. *Tel.*—Kapivittulu. *Mal.*—Banu. *Tam.*—Kapi kottai. *Arb.*—Kahwa.

Common. Decoction of its seeds is mostly drunk like tea ; Tonic ; possesses digesting power.

260. DOG BUSH.

Hind. & *Sd.*—Kukronda. *Ben.*—Kukur soka, Kuksungh. *Per.*—Nezah-Tazk. *Mal.*—Som-bong. *Arb.*—Kamafetus.

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It is found in Himalaya. Fresh juice of the leaves is used in eye diseases. Good in stomach disorders, worms, dysentery.

261. ROUND ZEDOARY.

Hind. — Gandamasti, Kakhur, Katchur. *Ben.*— Sutha, Sati. *Per.*—Jadvar Khata, Kazhur. *Can.*— Kochora. *Tel.*—Kichili Gaddlu, Kachoeramu. *Tam.*— Kastori-manjal, Nirvisham, Pulan Kizbana, Adavi-Kachholi. *Sd.*—Kat-chur. *Arb.*—Anrakula-kappura. *Mal.*—Pulan-kizhana, Adavi-kachhola.

Common. Its tubers and leaves are used as drug. It is chewed to correct sticky taste in the mouth—Abirgulal used in Holi festivals is prepared from the powder of the root of this tree.

262. FICUS RELIGIOSA FICUS GEGMERATA.

Hind — Katgular, Dumbar, Kathumar. *Guj.* — Jhangli-anjir, Dhed umbro. *Per.*—Anjir-dashti. *Tam.*— Pe-allippazham. *Arb.*—Ten-barsi. *Tel.*—Verse atti pandhlu. *Sd.*—Kat-gullar. *Can.*—Adavi atti. *Per.*— Kaka-dumar-kakoudumbar. *Mah.*—Vede umro, Kharwat.

It is a kind of fig tree. The barks and the fruit are used as drugs.

263. ABUTILON INDICUM.

Hind.—Kanghi, Peeli booti, Atikirate, Ati-balla. *Sd.*—Kanghi, Gas-pât. *Bom.*—Kanghai. Chakrabhenda, Bal-bij. *Tam.* — Tatti, Peruntutti. *Ben.* – Potari. *Mal.*—Pittaka. *Per.*—Darakht-sham.

Found throughout tropical India. The root, bark leaves seeds and fruits are used as drugs.

264. AZIMA TETRACANTHA.

Hind. & Ben.—Kanta-gur kamai. *Tam.*—Sungam-

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chedi, Nallochangam. *Tel.*—Tella-uppi. *Mah.*—Sukkapat.

Common in Deccan and Ceylon. Its leaves, root and juice of roots bark are used as drug.

265. PHYLLANTHUS RETICULATUS.

Hind.—Panjoli. *Ben.*—Pankushi. *Tam.*—Pula vayr, Karapu-pillangi. *Guj.*—Dot-wan. *Tel.*—Pulaguva, Phulsar. *Mal.*—Katunirure. *Mah.*—Pavana. *Sd.*—Kumohi, Phulsar.

Found in tropical India. The decoction of bark or infusion of leaves is used as astringent, diuretic and alterative.

266. GOANESE OR COUNTRY IPECA CUANTIA.

Hind. & *Sd.* — Kapur-bhindi. *Mah.* — Tinpani, Pitval, Kapur bhendi. *Can.*—Nela naringa. *Mal.*—Nolanarakam.

It is a small shrub growing in Western and Southern India. The root and stems divested of their leaves have emetic properties. There is another kind also which is described below.

267. KAPUR-BHENDI.

Its root is applied to fistula, and is given internally in black leprosy. It is found in Himalayas, Anamalai and Mahabaleswar Hills. It is common in Gujarat. This is another kind of "Kapur-Bhendi" than the one described above.

268. QUASSIA WOOD.

Ver.—Koshia.

It is found in Jamacia. It is better tonic and has febrifuge properties.

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269. CALYCOPTERUS FLORIBUNDA.

Hind. & Sd. — Kokoranj. *Tel.* — Bandi-marudu. *Can.*—Narsada. Baguli. *Mah.*—Baguli, Ukshi.

It is common in West India. It has tanin property. The leaves and fruit are used as drugs.

270. INIAN BUCH.

Hind. — Korang, Kidamal, Suck-chain, Kidamr. *Ben.*—Dahar-karanja. *Bom. & Mah.*—Kidamar. *Tel.*—Kanagu. *Tam. & Mal.* – Punga-maram. *Can.*—Honge-mara. *Sd.*—Kadamar.

It is common throughout. The seeds, stems, leaves, fruit, root and oil are used as drugs.

271. FICUS ARBUTIFOLIA.

Hind.—Kalumar, Sheoda. *Mah. & Bom.*—Kharoti, Kharvat. *Guj.*—Sariro. *Tel.*—Pindichettu, Karakar-buda. *Can.*—Khargas.

Juice of the plant and its bark are used in liver and spleen diseases.

272. BLUMEA LACERA.

Hind. – Kukurbanda, Divali-mooli. *Ben.* – Kukur-sunga. *Bom.*—Jangli mooli. *Guj.* – Kalara Chancharamari. *Arb.* – Kamaphilusa. *Mah.*—Bhamaburadą,

This is shrubby and downy plant of odor of the Eastern plant. Its actions and effects are similar to those of " Kukronda ".

273. PURORRHIZA KURROA.

Hind.—Katuki, Katukarohini, Picrorrhizin.

It is common in Himalaya. Its root is mild purgative.

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274. GARUGA PINNATA.

Hind.—Ghogar, Kharpat, Kurak. *Bom. and Sd.*—Kurak. *Ben.*—Jrom. *Tel.*—Garuga. *Tam.*—Karivembu. *Mah.*—Kusar.

Known drug—Juice is good for Asthama. The fruit is used for pickles and eaten as cooling and good for stomach trouble.

275. BALLOON VINE, HEARTS PEA.

Hind.—Kanphata. Shibjah. *Ben.*—Nayaphataki. *Guj.* — Karodis. *Can.* — Kankaia. *Sd.* — Kanphato. *Tam.*—Modda-coatan. *Tel.*—Buddakakra, Nellagulsetenda, Vekkuditege. *Mah.*—Kanphuti. *Mal.*—Ulinja.

The herb is most common in Bengal. The seeds or fruits yield a kind of essential oil. Bitter and stimulant.

276. ROUND LEAF SUNDEW.

Hind.—Maka-jali, Chitra.

Grows in grass. It is generally used when gold is made into bhasmam (powder.)

277. SUPERB LILY.

Hind.—Karihari, Kari-anag, Natkabachnag. *Tel.*—Adavinabhi, Annishik, Langali. *Tam.*—Kalaippaikizhangu, Kartika Kilangu. *Can.*—Nangulika. *Ben.*—Bisha-languti. *Guj.*—Kharya-nag. *Mah.*—Nagakaria, Karia-nag. *Mal.*—Manthoni-kizhangu.

This elegant climbing plant is common in Bengal and in low jungles of India. Tonic and purgative. Its tubers are used as a good remedy for snake bites. Good for skin diseases and piles. In large doses it is poisonous.

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278. SIEGESBECKIA ORIENTALIS.

Hind. Tam. & Tel.—Katampam.

It is common throughout. It is extremely a good drug in diseases of urethra. It is more powerful than sarsaparilla.

279. MIMOSA PUDICA.

Hind.—Kachora.

It grows in forests of Himalaya. Decoction of leaves is useful for leprosy. It also promotes the growth of hair.

280. NUT-GRASS.

Hind.—Korebi-Jhar. *Ben.*—Moothoo. *Guj. and Mah.* — Barik-mootha. *Tel.* — Tungamusti. *Tam.*—Korai-Kilangu. *Can.* — Tanga-hullu, Koranari-Gadde, Abda-hullu. *Mal.*—Karlmuttan.

Common. Its tuber or bulbous root are used as drugs.

281. DALBERGIA EMERGINATA.

Hind.—Krishina-sinsapa. *Ben.*—Kalasesso Gachh. *Can.*—Kareyvadi. *Mah.*—Kala-sinsapa.

It is common only in Maharastra districts and in Bengal. It is used as drug.

282. GREWIA POLYGANIA.

Hind.—Kukur bicha. *Bom.*—Gowli.

Decoction of its leaves is a good remedy for the cure of dysentery.

283. LIMNOPHILA GRATIOLOIDES.

Hind.—Kuttra. *Ben.*—Karpur. *Mah.*—Ambuli. *Mal.*—Manganari.

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It is a plant, the odour of which is agreeable and resembles to that of "Camphor" or "oil of lemons". Juice is preferable for rubbing over the body of a patient suffering from fever.

284. THATCH GRASS.

Hind.—Kassa. *Ben.*—Chhote-kase.

It is a grass useful in burning of the skin.

285. BARBERIA PRIONITIS.

Hind.—Katserina. *Ben.*—Kantajati. *Guj.*—Kanla asherio. *Tel. & Can.*—Mullu Goranta. *Tam*—Chem-mulli. *Mah.*—Pivala-Koranta or Koreta. *Mal.*—Chemulli.

There are four varieties of this small spiny bush. White, red, yellow and blue coloured flowers. The leaves and root are used as drug.

286. NEGRO COFFEE.

Hind. & Bom.—Kasunda. *Ben.*—Kala-Kasunda. *Guj. & Mah.*—Hikal, Kasuvayee. *Tel.*—Kasinda. *Tam.*—Nalluta-Karai, Paeyavirai, Ponnavirai. *Can.*—Doddata-gache. *Mal.*—Natrum-takara.

Common weed-leaves, roots and seeds possess purgative properties.

287. FLACOURTIA SEPIARIA.

Hind.—Kondai, Kingaro, Sherwam, Joolay, Karoonday, Baincb. *Bom.*—Atruna. *Tel.*—Kanaregu, Conrew. *Tam.*—Sottacle.

Common. Leaves and root and barks are used as drugs. Its fruit is edible.

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288. STAPHYLEA INDICA—LEEA STYPHYLU.

Hind. Ben. & Sd.—Kurkur-jihwa. *Mah.*—Karkani. *Tel.*—Ankadoo. *Mal.*—Nalagu.

It is found in hotter parts. The decoction of the roots and leaves is used in stomachic, tonic and astrigent in diarrhoea, dysentery, colic etc. Root is cooling.

289. PHYLLANTHUS MULTIFLORUS.

Hind.—Kamuni. *Tel.*—Nalla-puru-gudu. *Tam.*—neerpoola. *Can.*—Sanna-kage-appu. *Mal.*—Katu-niruri.

It is met with on the East and West Coast of India. The drug is useful in the treatment of vesical affections.

290. TORCH TREE.

Hind.—Kota-gandhal. *Can.*—Gorivi, Korgi. *Tam.*—Shulundu kora. *Tel.*—Karivi-pola. *Mah.*—Kurat, Rai-kura, Guavi lakri.

Its roots are used as tonic in anaemia and debility and its flowers in whooping cough.

291. SCIRPUS GROSSUS.

Hind.—Kesur, Kaserudila. *Ben.*—Kesur. *Tel.*—Gundaliga-gadda.

Conjee made of the root given with milk is suitable nourishing in diarrhoea and vomitting.

292. SNAKEWOOD.

Hind. & Ben.—Kuchilata, Nogd-man. *Guj.*—Gogurita-kar. *Tel.*—Nagamasti, Tansoopasum. *Mal.*—Modira-kanni. *Mah.*—Kajarwel, Devakadu.

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It is a tree. It is not commonly used as internal drug as it contains strychnini. It is largely used in bites of snakes both locally and internally.

293. CEPHALANDRA INDICA.

Hind.— Kanduri. *Guj.*—iGholi. *Tam*-—Kovai. *Can.*—Tonde Konde. *Ben.*—Tela Kucha. *Tel.*—Dondaliga, Kakidona. *Mah.*—Ran-tondala.

Useful in diabetes, enlarged glands and skin diseases. Its leaves, root and fruit and barks are used as drugs.

294. INDIA ACALPHA.

Hind.—Kupi. *Ben.*—Mukta Jhuri. *Guj.*.—Vanchi Kanto. *Tel.*—Kuppi chettu, Kuppamani chettu. *Tam.*—Kuppivaeni, Kuppimani cheddi. *Sd.*—Kuppi. *Mah*'—Khokali, Khajoti. *Can.*—Kuppi-gida. *Mal.*—Kupamani.

This garden plant is common. Its roots, leaves, stalks and flowers are used as drugs.

295. CAREYA ARBOREA.

Hind. & Ben.—Kumbi. *Guj. Mah. & Bom.*—Vakumbha. *Tel.*—Dudippi. *Tam.*—Pailacputalami. *Can.*—Daddala. Guddada-ippae, Govuldu. *Mal.*—Peelam, Paer, A-lam, Ukamaram.

It is common is sub-Himalayan tracts. Bark, fruit, flowers and juice are used as drugs. The fruit is pickled.

296. PIN REED GRASS.

Hind.—Kansa, Karkana, Ramsar, Garbaganda, Palawar. *Sd.*—Kahan. *Ben.*—Sara. *Per.*—Ramsar. *Tel.*—Belluponik.

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Common in Punjab and Sind. Is burnt near women after delivery for beneficial effects.

297. VELVET LEAF.

Hind.—Harjori, Pila-jur, Pila-jari (root), Nirvisi. *Ben.*—Akanari. *Guj.*—Karnadhis. *Bom.*—Venivit, Pahadvel, Pan mushtik. *Tam.*—Ponmo-moola. *Can.*—Padvalli. *Sd.*—Tikri, Katori, Harjori. *Mah.*—Paharval, Pahada-moola.

Common creeper. Its root, bark and leaves are used.

298. SACRED KUSA GRASS.

Hind.—Kusha, Chinka. *Bom*—Darva. *Mah. & Ben.*—Kusha. *Sd.*—Kusa.

Herb is used as drug.

299. COUNTRY MALLOW.

Hind.—Kanghi, Khareti, Barier. *Bom. & Mah.*—Chikana, Tupkaria. *Ben*—Barela. *Guj.*—Jangli methi. *Tel.*—Chiti mutti, Tullurabenda. *Tam.*—Myir-manikham. Paniyartutti. *Can.*—Kisangi, Hettuti-gida. *Mal.*—Velluram.

Common in most places. It is cooling tonic and good in stomach disorders, urinary diseases, bleeding piles etc. Its seed is called Bijband in Sanskrit.

300. COMMON MELLOW.

Hind.—Vliayati Kangai. *Guj.*—Khabazi. *Per.*—Khatmi-e-kuchaka, Nan-e-kalakh (Crow's bread) Danan, Khabazi. *Arb. & Bom.*—Khubazi. *Sd.*—Khabazi.

This is the seed of Kheri flower. Common fruit in Punjab. It is generally a substitute for

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"Marsh mallow". Its effects are like those of "Khatmi".

301. SISYMBRIUM IRIO.

Hind.—Khakshir, Khub-kalal. Nakrasa, *Sd.*—Jhangli Sarson, Khak-Shir. *Mah.*—Ran-tikbi. *Per.*—Khakshir, Khaksee. *Arb.*—Khub-al-huhab, Jab-Kalan. Hasba.

These seeds are used externally as a stimulating poultica.

It should be purified before it is used. Purified one is sold.

302. CUSCUS GRASS.

Hind.—Khus, Khus bena, Panni. *Arb.*—Khus-khus. *Guj.*—Valo. *Per.*—Khus-khus. *Tel.*—Kuruvaeru. *Sd.*—Khus-khus. *Tam.*—Vettivaer. *Sd.*—Khus, Tatti. *Ben.*—Khas. *Mah.*—Vala. *Can.*—Lavanchi, Madivala. *Mal.*—Ramachham.

Common scented grass. Cooling, Khus, Curtains are prepared for hanging on doors window and in hot seasons for cooling air. By sprinkling water over them, scented cooling breezes are appreciated. It is put in water and the scented water is drunk commonly.

303. OPIUM POPPY.

Hind.—Post, Poshta, Pust-Khas khas (Seeds) Khas khas-Sufed. *Per.*—Koknars, Khash-khash-sufed, (Seed) Tukhm-khas-khas. *Ben.*—Posto-dheri. *Tel.*—Gasg alu. *Arb.*—Bazar-al-khash-khas (Seed). *Tam.*—Gasagassa. *Sd.*—Post dodi, (Seed) Khas khas, Post-ji-kann. *Can.*—Kasa kase. *Mal.*—Kasha-kasha.

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Opium is the milk exuded from unriped opium poppy. These are two varieties. One is with white seeds and the other is with red seeds. Seeds yield a bland fixed oil and is used for culinary purposes and for burning lamps. Medicinally it is used like olive oil. The seeds are used as articles of food. Poppy syrup is good in cough and Asthma. Good tonic used in several medicines.

304. RED POPPY.

Hind.—Lal-poshta, Lal Lhas-khas. *Ben.*—Lal-poshta. *Guj.*—Jhangli, Mudrika, Lal Khas khas. *Tam.*—Shevappu ghas ghas. *Tel.*—Erraposta kaye. *Mah.*—Tambde Khas khasa.

See opium poppy.

305. AUSTRALIAN ASTHAMA WEED, SNAKE WEED AND CATS HAIR.

Hind. Bom. & Guj.—Dudhi. *Sd.*—Khiral-gah, *Can.*—Achchegida, Barasu. *Per.*—Giyah-shir. *Tam.*—Amum, Patchauaressi. *Arb.*—Jama-soki. *Tel.*—Bidarl, Nanabalu. *Mah.*—Nayati, Dudhali, Goverdhan.

Common—Found in waste grounds after rains. The herb is useful drug for Cough, Coryza, Hay Asthma, worms, bowel complaints, accute and chronical dysentery.

306. SALVADORA OLEOIDES.

Hind. & Punj.—Khabar, Jhal. *Sd.*—Khabbar, Mithidiar, (fruit) Pat-perrun, (Flowers) Pussi. *Mah.*—Kbarkanela.

They are found in Punjab, Sind and Marwar. The oil is expressed from its seeds and is a good

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drug. The leaves are purgative like "Senna". The fruit is sweet watery. Flowers are pickled.

307. MIMUSOPS HEXANDRA.

Hind.—Kshiri, Khir-khajur. *Ben.*—Khir Khajur. *Mah. & Guj.*—Ranjana. *Tam.*—Palla. *Tel.* — Palla. *Per.*— Darkhat-khajur-Shirin. *Sd.*—Khir-khajur, (Fruit) Kharik.

Found in South India and North India. Its seeds, fruit and bark are used as drug. Fruit is commonly eaten.

308. WILD DATE PALM; DATE SUGAR PALM.

Hind.—Sendhi, Thalma. *Ben.*—Khejur. *Tel.*—Indu, Ishan-chedi. *Tam.*—Paerichhu. *Can.*—Eechalamara. *Mal.*—Katenth. *Sd.*—Khajur-Jhangli (Fruit) Kharik. *Per.*—Darkat-khajur-dasti.

It is a date palm tree grown wild in jungles. It is cultivated for the sake of its sweet sap. The dates are small and less sweet. The sweet sap is manufactured in gur (Jaggery). The juice is also drunk like toddy (as intoxicating drug).

309. DAEMIA EXTENSA.

Hind.—Utranajutuka, Sagovani, Trotoo. *Guj.*—Nagaladudheli. *Ben.*—Chhagal bati. *Sd*—Kharyal, Dudhavela. *Tam.* — Uttamani, Veliparutti. *Tel.* — Jilla paku-gurtichettu, Duslapu chettu. *Can.*—Talavarana balli, Juttuve, Halakoratige. *Mah.*—Uttarani. *Mal.*—Veli paritte.

It is a plant—Its leaves, roots and root barks are useful drugs. Its effects are similar to those of "scammony".

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310. HOG'S LARD TREE.

Arb. – Shajar-al-lakh. *Hind.* & *Sd.* — Lakh-ka-Darkhat. *Per.* – Darkht-Lakh.

It is a tree found in Burma. Its fruit yields an oil of the consistence of lard.

311. MANDRAKE.

Hind.—Lakmani, Bhagener, Lebraj, Lachhmana, Lachhmani. *Tam.* — Kalav-Jate. *Sd.* — Lakhma-Sukhnni, Lachhmani. *Per.* — Mardami, Geatya bruz, Sang-shikan, Mahar-Giyah. *Arb.*—Ast-rang, Dastam Haryah, Beroj-al-Sanam, Alal-fah-al-basri.

Common in Northern parts of India. Grows in mountains. Leaves and root, barks are applied to painful swellings. It resembles " belladona " which is the product of foreign. Its effects are like those of " Dhatoora ".

312. BENZOIN, OLIBANUM OR FRANKINCENSE.

Hind.—Loban, Kundur, Lobhan, Ood, Lubban, (Essence) Johar-Loban. *Ben.*—Luban, Salai, Kundre. *Guj.*—Dhup-gugali. *Tel.*—Parangi-Sambrani. *Tam.*—Kundrikam, Shambirani. *Per.*—Boo-e-Jamu-dan, Dar-Khash-Khak, (Essence) Dukhan-al-faro. *Arb.*—Kafar, Khard, (Essence) Maghz-loban. *Sd.*—Loban, (Essence) Sat-labon. *Mah.* — Pahadi-rekam. *Can.* — Guggula, Vishasha dhoop. *Bom.*—Gandhabiroz. *Mal.* — Sambrani, ood.

Common gum—Gum resin and oil is used as drugs. Resin is used as an incense in houses during religious ceremonies. Its ointment is useful in ulcers, deceased bones, buboes etc. The gum is

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used in rheumatic and nervous diseases, urine disorders and in skin diseases etc. Johar-loban is also used as drug.

313. IRON WOOD TREE.

Hind.—Lohandi, Limba. *Tel.*—Alli-chettu. *Tam.*—Kayam privuchedi, Kasery chedi. *Bom.*—Lokhandi. *Mah. & Can.*—Limba. *Mal.*—Kashoa. *Sd.*—Lohandi.

Common timber tree.

314. LODH LOTUR BARK.

Hind. Bom. Mah. & Guj.—Lodhra, Rad-raj, Lodh, Lodh-pathani. *Sd.*—Lodhro or Lodh. *Tel.*—Ludduga. *Can.*—Bala-loddu-gina. *Arb.*—Moogama, (bark) Armal. *Per.*—Armak, post armak (bark).

Is a small tree on the hills of Bengal, Amsas and Burma. Bark is cooling and useful in bowel complaints, in dropsy, eye diseases, liver complaints fevers ulcers etc. Fruit Lodhra or Red-raj are used for worshipping malahan.

315. WILD BLACK PEPPER.

Hind.—Limri, Jungli Kalli Mirch. *Ben.*—Kadatodah. *Tel.* — Konda-kashinda. *Bom. & Sd.* — Limri. *Tam.*—Milakaransi. *Can.* — Kada-hakukara. *Mal.* — Kar. *Sd.*—Limri.

Is a climbing shrub. It consists an oil property. The fresh bark and the whole plant are pungent and aromatic. It is used in diarrhoea, debility, fever.

316. ANDROPOGON IWARANCUSA.

Hind.—Limjak, Bar, Panni, Karan kussa, Ibharam Kussa, Ghatzari. *Ben.*—Karan kusa. *Guj.*—Pilo valo. *Mah.*—Pivala-vala.

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It is a kind of grass like Lemon grass. Its fibrous roots and flowers are used in gout, fever, cough, cholera and impure blood.

317. URENA LOBATA.

Hind.—Lotloti, Kunjia, Tapkote. *Ben.*—Bun-ochra. *Bom.*—Tap-kote. *Mah.* — Vanabhenda, Rantupkada, Wagdan-bandi.

Found in waste open ground of the hotter parts of India. Its root is used as an external application for limbago and rheumatism.

318. LAVENDER BURMANI.

Hind. & Guj.—Lavender Jhangli, Surpano charo, Asmanigalgota, Jangli lavender.

This plant grows where the serpents abound. It is antidote for poison.

319. SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE.

Hind.—Lil-jahri. *Per.*—Mamiran. *Arb.*—Ibra-ur-raae.

It is found in Himalaya—It is given in diarrhoea and dysentery, cholera and diabetes.

320. OAK GALLS, MAJIC NUTS.

Hind.—Muphali, Majuphal, (Tree) Balut, Shah-balut. *Bom. & Guj.*—Mai-phala. *Tel.*—Masbi Kaya. *Sd.*—Mava. *Tam.*—Macha-kai. *Mah.*—Majuphala. *Arb.*—Akas, Mazoo, (Tree) Baloot, Balut-al-malak. *Per.*—Mazu, (Tree) Shah-balut, Salutt. *Can.*—Machi-kai.

Common nuts of the oak tree. They are imported from Greece and other foreign places. The galls are much employed in India by Magicians and used as drug.

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321. STAFF TREE (OIL OLEUM NIGRUM).

Hind. Ben. & Guj.—Malakanguni, Sankhu. *Sd.*—Malkangnni. *Can,*—Kariganne. *Bom.*—Sankhu, *Tel.*—Mala-eri-kata, Bavunji, Gundoo Mira. *Tam.*—Atiparichcham. *Mah.*—Kanguni. *Per. & Arb.*—Malik-dana, Malkangni.

Common. This is a seed of a red tree. Oil is obtained from its seeds. Its oil is useful for many pain diseases. Oil is used in pomades. Its seeds, leaves and oil are used as drugs.

322. GOLDEN THREAD ROOT.

Hind. & Bom.—Mamera-Haldi, Huladiya, Mang-man. *Per.*—Mamiran. *Sd.*—Mamiro. *Arb.*—Ud-al-rih.

It is found in Assam mountains and its dried root is imported into Bengal and is a pure bitter tonic. It is useful in jaundice and in debility, mild fever.

323. GOLD THREAD.

Hind.—Pilli-jari, Gurbiani Mamiri. *Bom.*—Mamirana. *Sd.*—Mahamiri.—*Bom. & Mah.*—Thayamana.

It is a kind of herb grown in Himalaya mountain. Its root is very bitter and is used as drug.

324. SWEET HOOD, LIQUORICE, EXTRACT LIQUORICE (GLYCIRHIZE.)

Hind.—Mithi-lakri, (Extract) Malthi, Kubas Susa Raba-aloos, Isarah-mahak, Satsoos, Isarah-aloos. *Guj. & Mah.*—Jashti Madh. *Tel.*—Yashti Madhukam, Guruginzar-chettu. *Tam.*—Ati-madhuram. *Can.*—Jestamaddu. *Arb.*—Alsus-asal, Asal-alsoos, (Ex.) Isarah-al-soos. *Per.*—Bikhah Mahak, Sat-soos. *Sd.*—Mithi Katti (Ex.) Raba-soos.

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Very common in bazar. Cooling-and purgative-good for cough, asthma. It is used in several medicines.

325. CATECHU.

Hind.—Katha, Kher, Kath-Khar, Kath. *Mah. & Ben.*—Khair. *Per.*—Kath. *Guj.*—Kher, Katha-khar. *Arb.*—Tastar. *Tel.*—Podalimanu, pogammu. *Tam.*—Voadalam, Karangalli, Kasku-kutta, Katha-kambu. *Sd.*—Mitti-a-kat, Katho. *Can.*—Khadira. *Mal.*—Khadiran, Gambier.

It is like arabic gum tree. Its extract is called "Katha, common throughout. Bark and flowering tops and gum are used as drugs.

326. MASTIC.

Hind. Ben, Guj. Sd. & Mah.—Rumi-mastaki or mastaki roomi, Kundoor-roomi, arab, Jundur roomi, *Tel. & Tam.*—Rumardhakamu, Pillakondla-gugilam. *Per.*—Kundari or Sakir-Rumi, Mastaki. *Arb.*—Mastaki Roomi.

Common drug. It is imported in India from Asia Minor through Persia in barks. Its bark and gum are used as drug in tooth ache and several other diseases.

327. WILD MASTIC.

Hind.—Jangli-madan-mast-ka-phul, Pahari-madan mastaka. *Mah.*—Malabari Sopari. *Bom.*—Buzoorbatu. *Tam.*—Madankambu. *Tel.*—Ranaguva, Kamakshi. *Sd.*—Madan-mastki, *Mal.*—Rinbadam.

Common in Malabar and South India. Its male bracts, the nuts and the stem are used as drugs. Flour made from the nuts and the stems which is

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inferior to rice is eaten by hill tribes and poor class people when rice is dear in famine.

328. THEREBINTH OR TURPENTINE TREE, (THE RESIN).

Hind.—Mastaki-Kabuli, Kambuli Mastaki, Khinjak, (galls) Gulipista, *Arb.*—Mastaki Kabuli.

It is another kind of the tree of mastak but its effects are lesser than that of the above said tree one.

329. EAST INDIAN GLOBE THISTLE.

Hind. & Mah.—Gorak-mundi, *Ben.*—Murmuria, *Sd.*—Gorak-mundhi, Mundhi, *Tel.*—Boedatarapu Chettu, *Tam.*—Vishnu Karandai, *Per.*—Zakhim-al-hyat, ab-e-hyat, *Arb.*—Kamazariyus, mondhi, *Can.*—Karanda-gida, *Mal.*—Adaku-maniyam.

Mostly found in Southern India. The herb yields essential oil. The seeds, flowers and roots, and oil are useful drug.

330. SPHARERAITHUS.

Hind.—Mundi, Koti mundi, *Ben.*—Sravani.

It is common in Bengal. It is used as tonic vermifuge and diuretic.

331. HENNA, SAMPHIRE.

Hind. Guj. & Mah.—Mendhi, Mendi. *Ben.*—Mehdi. *Sd.*—Mendi, *Tam.*—Maru thori, Aivanam. *Tel.*—Goeranta, Kuravamu. *Per.*—Hina, Hana. *Arb.*—Voranna, Hana, *Mal.*—Mailanchi.

Common throughout. Leaves give yellow colouring matter. Seeds yield oil. Leaves have cooling power.

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332. MADDER.

Hind.—Manjit, Manjsta, Itari. *Bom. Mah. & Can.*—Itari, Manjista, Chitravalli. *Tel.*—Mandastic, Tamravalli. *Tam.*—Manditta. *Sd.*—Manjithh, Mith. *Mal.*—Poont. *Per.*—Donas, Roonas, Rodhang. *Arb.*—Arak-anan-al-saba, Arak-al-saghhin.

It is a climbing plant. The roots are commonly used in colouring matters. It is also used as drug.

333. SILK COTTON TREE.

Hind.—Sanbil, Nurma, Deokapas, Huttian, Lalkatayan (Its gum is known as "Mocharas" or Gond-Sibal,) *Ben.*—Ruktasimal. *Tel.*—Mundla-booruga chettu, Poor Patti. *Tam.*—Elevan. *Sd.*—Sanbhal, (gum) Mochras. *Bom.*—Shembal-savari. *Can.*—Boorugda-mara. *Guj.*—Rolosbemalo. *Mah.*—Tambdi-savaru, *Mal.*—Mullulava-maram. *Per.*—(Gum) Samaghh-surkh. *Arb.*—(Gum) Arak-sabil.

It is found throughout the hotter forest regions of India. Its gum is known as mocharas or suparika Phul. Gum, seeds, leaves, capsule, taprule, bark, cotton and flower are used as drug.

334. WHITE MUSALI.

Hind. & Bom.—Sufed Musli, Khairuwa. *Tam.*—Tannivittang. *Tel.*—Tsallo-gadda. *Per. & Arb.*—Musli-sufed, *Sd.*—Achhi musli, *Mal.*—Shede-veli.

Common drug throughout. Its tuberous root or rhizome decorticated are used as drugs. They are found in Western Himalaya, Punjab, Guzarat and Central India.

335. BLACK MUSALI.

Hind. & Guj.—Musali-kand, Kali-moosili. *Tam.*—

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Nellapana killongu. *Ben.*—Talamul, Sada-musli. *Per.* & *Arb.*—Musli Siyah, musli asood. *Tel.*—Naelatadi-chettu or gadde. *Can.*—Neladab. *Tam.* & *Mal.*—Nellapaua kilangu. *Mah.*—Bhuyimaddi.

Common in Indian Bazar. Useful drug for medicines. There are two varieties one white (sufed) and the other black (Kala). The white one is described above. It is bitter aromatic tonic.

336. MULSARI. MIMASOPS ELENGI.

Hind.—Mulsari. *Ben.* — Bakul. *Tel.* — Pogada, *Tam.* — Vakulam. *Mah.*—Ranjanasal. *Can.* — Ranje, Pagada-mara. *Guj.*—Bolsari. *Sd.*—Molsari. *Per.* & *Arb.*—Bolsary. *Bom.*—Taindu.

Common. Large ornamental tree cultivated in gardens for its sweet scented flowers. Its flowers fruit and bark are strengthening. Oil of flowers increases vital functions.

337. LITSAEA SEBIFERA.

Hind —Maida-lakri, Gurbi-Jarr, Safira. *Ben.*—Kukur-challa, Maida lukri. *Guj.*—Maida-lakri. *Tel.*—Narraatagi, Medu. *Tam.*—Mushaippa Yetti (bark), *Bom.* & *Mah.*—Maida lakri (bark). *Per.*—Khilza, Kalz. *Sd.*—Meda-lakri. *Arb.*—Muf-sat.

Common root drug for diarrhoea, dysentery.

338. EMETIC NUT.

Hind.—Mainaphal, Mendaphal, Mindu kola, Gela phal, Mainphal. *Sd.*—Mainn-phal. *Guj.*—Mindhala. *Tel.*—Manda, *Tam.* — Murak-kallan-kai, Poongarai. *Arb.*—Konsala, Jouz-al-ki. *Per.*—Menfal. *Bom.* & *Mah.*—Gelaphala. *Can.*—Mangari-kai. *Mal.*—Manga-kai.

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It is a fruit round in shape like "Akhroot". It is bitter fruit of small thorny tree found throughout. The rind and fruits have purging and vomitting properties.

339. PLEROSPERMUM SUBERI FOLIUM.

Hind. Per. & Arb.—Muchkand. *Ben.*—Maskunda, Muchkand. *Tel.*—Lolagu. *Tam.*—Taddo. *Mah.*—Much kand.

It is found in Western Peninsula and some other places in the South. Its flowers are used as drug. The sepals are used by high class ladies in their hairs on account of its fragrance.

340. MALBAR CATMINT.

Hind.—Mahogbira, Kaspatta. *Tel.*—Mogbeerka. *Tam.*—Paeyemruti. *Mah.*—Chod-hara. *Can.*—Karithumbi. *Bom.*—Gaozaban. *Mal.*—Karilumba.

Common herb. Its leaves and essential oil are useful drugs.

341. SALVIA AEGYPTICA.

Hind. & Per.—Tukhm-malanga.

Common seed in Punjab and Sind. Used as drug. The taste is like that of aniseed meal and eat in the way of luxury.

342. SANSEVICRIA ROXBARGHIANA.

Hind.—Murahri. *Ben.*—Murba. *Guj.*—Murvel. *Tam.*—Marut. *Tel.*—Ishaura-koda-udr. *Mal.*—Katukapel. *Can.*—Heggurutika.

This is a root of a plant and is used as drug.

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343. GRASS OF NEMAUR, ROOSA GRASS.

Hind.—Merchya. *Ben.*—Gandha bena. *Tam.*—Kamakshapullu. *Tel.*—Kamachi-kas-suvu.

It is a common grass in South India. Essential oil and infusion from the grass is used as drug. It resembles lemon grass oil.

344. AILANTHUS EXCELSA.

Hind. & Ben.—Maharukha. *Tel.*—Peddamanu. *Tam.*—Perumarrutu. *Guj.*—Adusa, Motho-araduso. *Mah.*—Mahanimb, Adusa. *Can.*—Doddamani or Niremara. *Mal.*—Perumaram.

Common throughout. Barks and leaves are used as tonic.

345. SHAGGY BUTTON WEED.

Hind. — Madana ghanti. *Ben.* — Madana-bantakadu. *Tam.*—Nutti choorie. *Tel.*—Madana-ghettu. *Mah.*—Ghanti-chi-Bhaji, Gondi. *Mal.*—Thartu-val.

Found throughout. The confection of the seed are cooling. The decoction of the root is alterative and is used like sarsaparilla.

346. ASH COLOURED FLEA BANE.

Hind.—Moti sadori. *Guj.*—Sadori. *Tam.*—Nai chettu. *Can.*—Sahadevi. *Bom.*—Moti-sadori. *Mah.*—Sayadevi. *Mal.*—Pirina, Puvankurutala.

Common. The whole plant i.e. leaves, root, flowers and seeds are drugs in skin diseases and worms.

347. INDIAN VALERIAN.

Hind.—Bala-tagara, Mushk-i-wali, Balachhara. *Ben.*—Tagar, Nahani. *Arb.*—Asarum. *Mah.*—Tagara-

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gandhona. *Can.* — Nandi-battle. *Sd.* — Mushk-val, Balchhar.

Its effects are the same as of true valerian described above.

348. TRUE VALERIANESE.

Hind.—Sugndha-balachhara, Vilayathi Jhatamanshi, Bala-chhara-sugndhu. *Per. and Arb.*—Sumbul-ul-Tib, Sambul-al-asfar.

It is a drug of foreign medicines-see also Indian valerianese.

349. NAZ BASIL.

Per.—Shah-sufed, Tukhm-Rihan. *Arb.*—Rihan-e-sabz, (seed) habak. *Sd.*—Naz-boon, Tukhm-e-Reehan. *Hind.* — Naz-boon, (seed) Tukhm-e-Rihan, Shimtu, Baleestul.

It is a common plant like Holy Basil. Its leaves and seeds are used as drug.

350. COBRAS SAFFRON.

Hind. & Tel.—Nag Kessar, Gajapusham. *Ben.*—Nagesar. *Tam.*—Veillutta, Champakam, Cherrunagapu. *Mah.*—Nagchampe. *Can.*—Nagasampige. *Sd.*—Nag-kesar. *Mal.*—Naga-champakam. *Per.*—Nar-mashk, *Arb.*—Nar-kessar.

Common. Syrups and ointment and decoction are prepared. Useful in several medicines.

351. NEEM, MARGOSA TREE, INDIAN LILAC.

Hind. & Ben.—Neem (seed) Tukhme-nim. *Guj.*—Limba. *Sd.*—Nim (seeds) Nimori. *Tel.*—Vepa. *Tam.*—Vembu. *Arb.*—Sima (seeds) Hab-al-sima. *Mah.*—

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Kadunimba. *Can.*—Bevina-mara. *Per.*—Nim, Nib (seed) Tukhm-nim. *Mal.*—Veppu.

Very common useful tree for several medicines. Its oil is a useful drug in skin diseases. There is another "nim," called "jal-nim". It grows on the banks of water canals, wells.

352. MELIA SUPERBA, MELIA DURBIA OR ROBASTU.

Hind. Ben. & Bom.—Kadu Khajar, Kala Khajur.

Is another kind of margosa tree. Its pulp colour is black and resembles a date in size and shape. The fruit is bitter. Its pulp is used as drug.

353. WILD PEPER (INDIAN)

Hind.—Nichinda, Paniki-shumbala. *Ben.*—Paniki-shumbala. *Tam.*—Shiranch-chi. *Tel.*—Niru Vavilli. *Per. & Sd.*—Panj-angushte-abi. *Can.*—Nira-lakki-gida. *Mal.*—Nirnoschi, Langodi.

Its medicinal properties are similar to those of "five leaved chaste tree."

354. CLEARING NUT.

Hind. Ben. Bom. and Mah.—Nirmali. *Sd.*—Nirmali. *Tel.*—Chilla chettu. *Tam.*—Tella maram. *Can.*—Chali-mara.

The seeds are used to clarify foul and muddy water.

355. PRICKLY PEAR.

Hind. — Nag-phani, Phani-mansa, Nag phane, Chapal sund. *Ben.*—Phane-manasa, Nag phani. *Guj.* Thora-they-to, Nagneval. *Tel.*—Nagjamudu. *Tam.*—

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Nagar kali, Pallakai kali. *Mah.*—Villayati Nevarung. *Can.*—Shivaram kalli, Mulli-galli. *Sd.*—Nag phani. *Mal.*—Nagtali, Palakali.

Its fruit is made into syrup and is a good remedy in asthma, whooping and cough. It is and useful for gonorrhoea. Juice is a good purgative.

356. HELIOTROPIUM ESCHWALDI.

Hind.—Nil kattee, Bithua, Atwan. *Sd.*—Nil katti.

The plant is emetic and is employed in snake bite.

357. SKIMMIA LAUREOLA.

Hind.—Ner, Barru, Shalangli.

This under shrub is common in Punjab. It grows in Himalaya. It is extremely aromatic, gregarious ever green shrub. Its wood has aromatic scent when fresh cut. It is said that the odour of the musk deer is popularly supposed to be derived from it.

358. EUPHORBIA THYMI FOLIO.

Hind.—Niga-chuni, Dodhak, Hazardana. *Ben.*—Seutkherua. *Tel.*—Peddavri. *Tam.*—Sittra paladi, *Mah.*—Ladannayati.

Plant found in Northern India. Its seeds and small leaves are given to children for bowel complaints and worms and its leaves are like those of Thyme.

359. KYLLINGIA TRICEPS.

Hind. — Nirbishi, Nirvishi. *Ben.* — Nirbishagas,

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Sueta-golubhi. *Mah.*—Musta. *Mal.*—Mothenga, Pee-mothenga.

It is a kind of grass. Its root is used as drug. Similar effects as possessed by nut grass.

360. ASPARAGUS.

Hind.—Nakdown, Margiyeh, Halyaun, (Seed) Nagdoon-ka-bij. *Per.*—Marchubah, Safa, (seed) Tukhm Marchubah-Hurf-Bayili. *Arb.* — Halyun, Bazar-al-Halyun. *Sd.*—Nak-dhoun, Halyo.

Common in North India. Useful for dropsy, rheumatism and chronic gout.

361. GINGER (WILD).

Hind. & Bom.—Mahabari bach, nar kachur. *Sd.*—Nar-kachur. *Mal.*—Kathu-inshi-kua.

Common. Its effects are same as of Ginger.

362. INDIGO.

Hind.—Nil. *Ben.*—Nil. Nila. *Sd.*—Nir, (Leaves) Kis. *Guj.* – Gali. *Tel.* & *Can.* — Neela. *Tam.* – Nilam. *Arb.*—Nibatuna-nilaja, Nilaja, (Leaves) Wark-al-Salih. *Mah.*—Nila. *Can.*—Neeli. *Per.*—Darakht-e-nila, Neel, (Leaves) Barg neel. *Mal.*—Amari, Avri, nilij.

Common shrub. Plant yields a dye stuff "Indigo" and useful for medicines also.

363. BARINGTONIA RACEMOSA.

Hind. Bom. & Guj. – Samudarphal, Norvishi. *Ben.* – Samandar, Samudar-phal. *Tam.* – Kadapam, Sametra-palam. *Tel.* – Kanapa, Kanagi, Kadanic. *Mal.* — Samudra-pad. *Can.* — Nivar. *Mah.* — Pivar, Sathphal, Dhatriphal.

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Common throughout. Seeds or fruits, root and leaves form part of several medicines. They are used internally and externally.

364. CYPERUS.

Hind. — Nagar-motha. *Ben.* — Nagara motha-Lavela. *Sd.*—Moth, Nagar-moth. *Per.*—Mushkezamin. *Arb.*—Sayad-kooni. *Tam.*—Mutta Kachi. *Tel.*—Kala-tunga, Musta. *Mah.*—Lavala. *Bom.*—Musta. *Can.*—Konnari-gadde. *Mal.*—Kora, Kizanna.

Common. Found in damp places in Bengal. Its tubers are useful drugs.

365. MANGOOSE PLANT.

Hind.—Sarhati, Patala bhedi, Nagavalli. *Ben.*—Gandhanakuli. *Guj.* — Mungusvel. *Tel.* — Sarpashi Chettu. *Tam.*—Keerippund. *Bom.* & *Mah.*—Nagavelli. *Can.*—Putala garuda. *Mal.*—Avilpori. *Sd.*—Nagavelli.

Its roots are useful for snake bite and bites of mad dogs. It is bitter tonic for stomachic and moves bowels.

366. BETEL LEAF.

Hind. Sd. Ben. Guj. & Mah.—Pan, Tambool. *Tel.*—Nagavalli, Tamalapaku. *Tam.*—Vithlae. *Per. & Arb.*—Tanbool, Tâmbool. *Can.*—Villayadele. *Mal.*—Vettila. *Sd.*—Pan.

Common leaves for chewing and are also used as drug.

367. JUVA GALANGAL, GRAND OR GREATER GALANGAL, GALANGA CARDAMOMS.

Hind. Ben. and Bom.—Pan-par, Kulchand-panaki-jhar-sufed, Bara kalajan, Kosthe-kalanjana. *Tam.*—

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Periareta. *Tel.* — Pedda-dhumpa. *Sd.* — Pan-ji-par. *Can.*—Dhumarasmi. *Mal.*—Chitta-ratta. *Arb.*—Asal-al-tunbul. *Per.* — Kholan-jan, Bikh-pan, Khardaro, Kalanjan.

Found in South India and Bengal. Rhizoine and fruit are used as drug.

368. SACRED FIG TREE, PEEPUL TREE.

Hind.—Peepul, Ani peepul, Pipul, Ashwath. *Ben.*—Asud, Ashwath. *Guj.*—Jari. *Tel.*—Ravi chettu, Raiga. *Sd.* — Piple, Pipil, *Tam.* — Arasha-maram. *Can.*—Rangi basri, Ashvatha-mara. *Mah.*—Pimpala. *Mal.*—Areyal. *Per.*—Bed-al-larzan. *Arb.*—Shajal-al-larz.

Well known large sacred tree throughout. Its root and bark are used as drugs.

369. DRIED CALKINS, LONG PEPER.

Hind.—Pipli, Pipuliana, Pipla mool (root). *Bom. and Ben.*—Pipli, Pipra-mool (root). *Guj.*—Pipara. *Tel.*—Plppali katta. *Tam.*—Tippali. *Sd.*—Pipri, Pipra-mool (root). *Mah.*—Mothi, Pimpli. *Can*—Hippali. *Arb.*—Hub-al-fil-fil, Asal-al-Faz, Asal-al-fil-fil (root). *Per.*—Fil phoni-ab, Bikh-fil-fil, Dar-fil-fil (root).

Common drug. Effects are same as "Suranjann."

370. SCINDAPSUS OFFICINALIS.

Hind.—Pipli-bari, Bari-pipli, Thora pimpli, Gaj-pipli. *Sd.*—Pipryun-wadyun. *Ben.*—Gaj-pipul. *Per.*—Filfil-daraz. *Guj.*—Moto pipar. *Tam.*—Attitippaili. *Tel.*—Enuga-pippalu, Attitippaili. *Bom. & Mah.*—Thora-pimpli. *Mal.*—Anaitippali. *Arb.*—Fil-fil-daraz.

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It is a large climbing plant. The dried fruit is used as a drug.

371. STONE FLOWERS, YELLOW LICHEN, ROCK MOSS.

Hind.—Charela, Chharela, Pathar-ki-phul, Paryo. *Guj.*—Chedila, Ghabilo. *Per.*-Davalah. *Arb.* – Hinna-i-Korisha, Ashtar, Shibtah-al-juz. *Sd.*—Paryo. *Can.*—Kallu-Huvu.

It is a scented grass. It is found on trees, old planks, walls and rocks. It is bitter and febrifuge. They are used as drug.

372. HUNDRED LEAVED OR CABBAGE ROSE.

Hind.—Pannir. *Mal.*—Pannir.

It is cultivated in many parts of India. The fresh fully expanded petals are of a sweetish bitter and faintly astringent taste and roseate odour, both readily imported to water. They are mildly laxative. The rose water distilled from the flowers is employed for lotions, collyriums etc.

373. VEGETABLE RENNET.

Hind.—Akari-akri, Panir punpir, Kaknaj, Kaknab. *Bom. & Mah.* — Asvagandha. *Tel.* —Panneru-gadda. *Tam.*—Amikkira. *Per.*—Arusaku-pas-e-parad, Punirbad, Kadando, Shajar-al-Kasim. *Arb.* — Habbula-Kakanaj, Kakanj. *Sd.*—Panir. *Ben.*—Kakanaj, *Can.*—Amakiri-gadde. *Mal.*—Amukiram.

Common in Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Good for dyspepsia, colic. The round capsular fresh fruit is used as an emetic and when dried it is used as stomachic. It has the popular

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property of coagulating or curdling milk. The capsules contain small seeds and are closely allied to the animal rennet.

374. IGNATIUS BEANS.

Hind. & Per.—Pâpitah, *Arb.*—Pap-tah. *Tam*—Kayapan-kottai. *Sd.*—Papi-to.

They are the fruit of a tree. They are grown in foreign and exported here. The seeds are used in Europe for preparing strychnine which they give in larger quantity than nux-vomice seeds. The seeds are therefore to be used with great caution.

375. INDIAN RED WOOD TREE, BASTARD CEDAR.

Hind. Ben. & Bom.—Rohun. Rohini, Patranga. *Mah.*—Rohuna. *Guj.*—Rohina. *Ben.*—Rohun. *Sd.*—Rohina, Pat-runga. *Tel.*—Sumi, Somida-manu. *Tam.*—Shem-marram. *Can.*—Swami-mara.

The tree is common in the hilly districts. It consists the tanin properties. The bark is employed as drug.

376. FICUS BENJAMINA.

Hind.—Kamrup, Jilli-kam-roop, Pimpli. *Ben.*—Kamrup, Zir. *Bom.*—Pimpli. *Tel.*—Putrajanvi, Yerrajuva, Nandireka. *Mah.*—Nandruk. *Sd.*—Pimpli.

Its effects are equally similar to those of Banyan tree.

377. PARA CRESS.

Hind.—Pokarmul, Ukra, Pakar-mool. *Tel.*—Maratimogga, Maratitige. *Mah.*—Acharbondi, Pipulka. *Can.*—Vana-mugali.

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Found throughout. The flower beads are used in medicines. The plant is acrid. Flowers are chewed to relieve headache, paralysis of the tongue, cough, etc.

378. COSTUS.

Hind.—Pokharmul. *Ben.*—Pachak. *Bom. & Guj.*—Upalet. *Tel.*—Kustam. *Tam.*—Gostam. *Mal.*—Seppudday. *Can.*—Koshta.

Grows on mountains around Kashmir. Essential oil is prepared from the roots. Powdered root is good in Asthma.

379. COSTUS SPECIOSUS.

Hind.—Keua, kust. *Ben.*—Keu, Kura. *Tel.*—Kashmeeramu. *Tam.*—Koeshtam. *Can.*—Pushkaramoola. *Mal.*—Chanak-Koova.

Elegant climbing plant. Root and Tubers are used in fever, coughs, worm and skin diseases.

380. URARIA LAGOPOIDES.

Hind.—Pitvan, Dowla. *Ben.*—Chakulia. *Sd.*—Pitwan. *Tel.*—Kolku-pona. *Guj.*—Ranaganja. *Bom.*—Dowla. *Mah.*—Debra- *Can.*—Nabiyal-bone.

Common plant. With other drugs it is used for rheumatism, fever, bleeding piles etc.

381. FICUS ARBUTIFOLIA.

Hind.—Pakur, Pakar. *Ben.*—Pakur.

It is a very big tree, yields juice (i.e. milky excidation) is applied to poisoned wounds and indolent ulcers.

382. RHINACANTHUS COMMUNIS.

Hind.—Palak joohi. *Ben.*—Jai pana. *Bom. and*

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Mah.—Gaja-karni. *Guj.*—Gaja karni. *Sd.*—Palak-joohi. *Tel. Tam. and Can.*—Negamuli. *Mal.*—Puru kolli.

It is small grass cultivated in West and South India and in Ceylon. Its leaves and root are antidotes to snake bite. Good drug in eczema, ring worm, Dhobi itch.

383. POGOSTEMON PATCHOULI.

Hind. and Sd. — Patchoola, *Ben.* — Patchauli. *Guj.*—Pacha. *Tam.*—Kattam. *Bom.*—Phangla. *Mal.* —Kattam.

It is met with Himalayas and Deccan. The dried tops yield by distillation a strong scented volatile oil and is named "oil of patchouli." Its leaves, flowering spikes or dried tops and roots are used in medicines. The herb is kept in rooms to drive away flies, ants, moths, mosquitoes.

384. DANDELION.

Hind.—Dadal, Baran, Kanphul, Pâthree, Dudli. *Sd.*—Buthari, Pathree.

This is the root and is used as drug. It contains milky juice.

385. PARSLEY.

Hind.—Parsley.

It is a culinary herb. "Opiin" "opiol" is the essential oil of parsley distilled from the root.

386. TYLOPHORO ASTHMTICA.

Hind.—Pita-kari. *Tam.*—Peyppalu. *Bom. and Mah.*—Kharaki, Rasana,

Is a plant common in sandy places in Bengal

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and other parts of India. Roots and barks are also drugs. Leaves, root and bark are useful drugs.

387. RED CREEPER.

Hind.—Pitti, Luri-chakka, Lokandi. *Ben.*—Raktapitta. *Guj.* — Ragatorocharo. *Tam.* — Surate cheka, Vempadon. *Tel.*—Petli-tige, Lurala tige, Yerra charatali. *Bom.*—Lokandi. *Can.*—Papli-chakke.

It is a creeper. Its root, bark and oil are useful drugs.

388. VANGUERIA SPINOSA.

Hind.—Pundrika, Bangari-ki-lakri. *Ben.*—Mayna. *Tam.*—Peddamunga. *Tel.*—Vedankiki, Chega gadda. *Mah.*—Chircholi-madandrika.

Its fruit is used in biliery complaints with hepatic congestion. Fruit is eaten when ripe ccoked or uncooked or roasted.

389. PRUNUS PADUM.

Hind.—Paddam, Chamiari, Amul guch. *Guj.*—Padma kathi. *Mah.*—Padma kastha. *Sd.*—Padma-kathi.

Found in Himalaya. The fruit is acid. The Kernel is used in stone and gravel.

390. BIRDCHERRY.

Hind.—Paras, Jamna, Kalakat.

Found in Himalaya. The seeds yield oil like oil of almonds and is used in medicinal preparations.

391. INDIAN PODOPHYLLUM.

Hind.—Papra-papri, Bhavan bakra, Gal kakri. *Guj.*—Venewel. *Mah.*—Padwal.

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Grows in high mountain of Himalaya. Its resin is called "Podophyllin". It is also called vegetable "calomal." Its scarlet-red pulpy fruit is eaten.

392. NERIUM ANTIDYSENTERIUM.

Sd.—Pandra-kuda. *Ben.*—Kurachi.

Used is dysentery. Chronic pulmonary affections, for vomiting in Cholera.

393. ELEPHANT GRASS.

Hind.—Pater. *Ben.*—Hogla.

It is a grass grown in Bengal and Assam. Good drug in wind exciting, in strangery, calculus, burning of the skin and bile diseases.

394. INDIAN SPINACH OR MALBAR NIGHT SHADE.

Hind.—Poyi. *Ben.*—Rukhtopuri. *Tel.*—Bachali. *Tam.*—Pachalai. *Bom.*—Velgond, Mayalubhaji. *Can.*—Basale. *Mal.*—Pachala.

Found in every part but specially in lower Bengal and Assam. The root, leaves stalks are all used as drug.

395. RANDIA ULIGINFOLIA.

Hind.—Pedalu, Perralu. *Guj.*—Pinglu. *Mah.*—Pendbari. *Tam.*—Vagata. *Tel.*—Guaku, Peddam-rangu.

Is found in moist places of India. The unripe fruit is used as astringent. After taking away the stones and seeds of the fruit the fruit is roasted and is used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

396. TREWIA NUDIFLORA.

Hind.—Pindara. *Ben.*—Pittori. *Mah.*—Sivani *Can.*—Kat-kamba.

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Is found in various parts of India. Decoction of root is used as stomachic and alterative in flatulence, gout, rheumatism etc.

397. VOMITTING SWALLOW WORT.

Hind.—Jhangli pikwan. *Ben.*—Anta mool. *Tel.*—Kurinja, Kuka palla, Veripalla. *Tam.*—Nalpalai. *Mah.*—Pittamari, Pittakari. Kharaki. *Mal.*—Vallipal.

Common in Bengal and South India. Its dried leaves and the root are drugs.

398. CANERESE PEPPER.

Hind. and Mah.—Pokala-miri. *Tel.*—Murial-tiga.

It is found in South India. It is used as paste and powder like Kala-miri. Good in tooth ache and as an internal remedy for Cholera.

399. GARDENIA FLORIBUNDA.

Hind. and Guj.—Pindithagara. *Tel.*—Thagara-pandika. *Mah.*—Anantha.

It is a beautiful plant. Flowers have fragrant smell. It is not so common drug. Its paste is useful for headaches and pains.

400. HEART WOOD, PORTIA TREE, TULEP TREE.

Hind.—Parus pipal, Porish. *Ben.*—Paresh. *Tel.*—Gangurani-chettu. *Guj.*—Parusa pipalo. *Tam.*—Chanda maram, Parusha maram. *Can.*—Kandarola-mara. *Mah. and Bom.*—Bhendi.

Common. It possesses the properties of "asvatha" tree.

401. STERCOSPERMUM SUAVELONES.

Hind.—Par. *Ben.*—Paral, Mahan-kamapu, Padri.

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Tam.—(Flowers) Madan kampa. *Guj.*—Pandan. *Mah. and Tel.*—Kalgoripadri. *Can.*—Hudai.

Found in moist parts of India. Infusion of the bark is used in dyspepsia, fever, cough, dropsy, etc.

402. HOLOPTELIA.

Hind.—Pâpri. *Tel.*—Navili. *Tam.*—Aya. *Can.*—Rasbija. *Mal.*—Vavala. *Per.*—Sham-shad. *Arb.*—Sard, Bakas. *Sd.*—Sham shad.

Is a big tree. Its juice is useful for rheumatic swelling.

403. PAVELTA (INDIAN.)

Hind. — Papari, Kankra. *Ben.* — Kukuaevayr. *Mah.*—Papari. *Tel.*—Paputta-vayru. *Tam.*—Pavatai-vayr. *Guj.* — Pavate, Sule-bottu-gida. *Can.* — Patta, Pavata kodi.

Common shrub. Bitter tonic. Root possesses purgative properties.

404. NEPAL BARBERRY, TREE TURMERIC FALSE CALUMBA.

Hind.—Rasaut, Rassool, Raswanti, Chitra, Jharkhi-halad. *Per.* — Filzahrah, Isarah-bargai-jat, Aswat, Asoot. *Arb.*—Haz-haz, Hafz. *Ben.*—Darhaldi, *Tam. and Mal.*—Mara manjal. *Tel.*—Kasturi-paspu. *Mah.*—Daruhalad. *Can.*—Doddamaradarsina. *Sd.*—Raswal.

Common—It is an extract of Turmeric tree. Bitter tonic drug.

405. RHUBERB.

Hind. — Revand chini. *Ben.* — Bangla-revanchina. *Bom. Mah. and Guj.*—Ladaki-revand-china. *Per.*—Tursak, Bikh-revas, Haft-barag. *Arb.*—Ravand, Mâz

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ruyn, Revan. *Tel.*—Natta-ireval-chini. *Tam.*—Variyattu. *Sd.*—Revand chini.

Common.—Found on the mountains of Himalaya and Kashmir. It is a good laxative.

406. MYSORE GAMBOGE.

Hind. — Tamal. Usrarah-revan, Revan-usrarah, (gum resin) Camboge. *Per.*—Ussareh-i-revanda, Gota gamba, Sat-haft-e-burag. *Arb.* — Isarah-maz-ryun. *Tam.*—Mukki. *Tel.*—Irevel. *Sd.*- Reval-ras. *Can.*—Jorihehali mara. *Tel.*—Reval chinipal (oil). *Mah.*—Reva-chini. *Mal.* — Revachina. *Sd.* — Ras Revand Chini.

Gum (resin) is used for tape worm and other several diseases and is used only with other drugs.

407. WAVED LEAVED FIG TREE.

Hind.—Ram-anjir. *Bom.*—Ram-anjir. *Tam. and Tel.*—Jevi. *Can.*—Javi, Kari. *Mah.*—Bassari, Pakri.

It is a waved sacred fig tree but of minor importance. Its use are practically the same as of the fig of Pipil tree.

408. ALKANET ROOT, ANCHUSE ROOT.

Hind.—Raungapatta.

It is a plant, native of the Levant and Southern Europe, cultivated for its roots which yields red colouring matter, the dye itself. It can be got from bazar and also from chemists.

409. MIMOSA RUBRICAULIS.

Hind.—Kingly, Kacheyta, Ral. *Sd.*—Hajeru. *Tel.*—Surjjasasamu, Chandra. *Ben.*—Shinkanta.

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The exudation (discharged substance) of the tree is called "Shorea Robusta". Leaves, root and gum are used as drug. Another Ral is mineral one which is described in mineral chapter.

410. WILD THYME.

Hind.—Ranga shiraz, Mushk-e-taramshia. *Per.*—Ranga-shiraz. *Sd*—Jann-pahari.

It is found in Persia and Baluchistan. Smell like "Phudina".

411. JUNGLE GERANIUM.

Hind. & Ben.—Rangan, Rajana. *Can.*—Kepala, Kissargida. *Tam.*—Cheddi, Vitchie. *Mah.*—Pentgal.

Small Shrub is sacred to Siva. It is stomachic, tonic. It is useful for many medicines. The roots and flowers are used in diarrhoea and dysentry and gonorrhoea.

412. COLOPHONY, PINE RESIN, BROZA.

Ver.—Rosin, Rojon, Guzellamu, Warangan, Kungiliyum.

Is the dark coloured resin got from the distillation of turpentine with water.

413. ECHITES DICHOTOMA.

Hind.—Ramsar, Chamrika-val. *Ben.*—Haparmali. *Tel.*—Arbinalletigo.

Is a climbing plant. The milky juice of it is applied to old sores and wounds. It is a mild irritant.

414. BRYOMS.

Hind. & Ben.—Rakas-gaddah, Garajphal. *Per.*—Lufa. *Tel.*—Nagadonda, Akashagadda. *Tam.*—Akasha-

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karudan. *Guj*.--Kadavi-nai-noon-kando. *Can*.--Akash-garuda-balli. *Mal*.--Kollan-kova-Kizhanna.

It is a common herb. The root of it is used as drug. This is specially useful in syphilitic cases, old veneral complaints and in the later stage of dysentry.

415. JAGGERY PALM, MALBAR SAGO PALM, HILL PALM, GHAT PALM, BASTARD SAGO.

Hind.--Ramguoah, Mari-ka-jhar. *Guj. & Mah*.--Ardhi Sopari. *Tam*.--Kouda. *Tel*.--Kondaa-jilugu. *Bom*.--Bhiralimada. *Mal*.--Irampanae.

Common. Palm juice, palm wine, confection are prepared and also used in medicines. Its toddy is a purgative.

416. RHAMNUS TRIQUEBER.

Hind.--Rangret.

It is found in Punjab and Western Himalayas. Its properties are equally the same as of "Rakta-rohida."

417. RANGOON CREEPER, CHINESE HONEY SUCKLE.

Hind.--Rangoon ki bel. *Tam*.—Rangun Malli *Tel*.--Rangoonu Malli Chetti. *Mah*.--Vilayati chemeli.

It is a creeper in Malaya and Rangoon. Its seeds are used as drug in round worms in children. Larger doses are not advisible. The ripe seeds are roasted and given in fever.

418. RHAMNUS WIGHLII.

Bom.--Raktarohida, Rak-tazoar.

It is found in the highest hill of Nilgris. The

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bark is reputed to be tonic; astringent and deobstruent.

419. ANEMONE OBTUSILOBA.

Hind.—Ratanjog, Padar.

It is found in Himalaya. The root and seed are used as drugs. It should not be given internally as it produces vomitting and purging. The oil extracted from the seeds is used externally in rheumatism.

420. COMMON OR WILD MARJORAM.

Hind.—Sathar, Kamephatusa, Marwa, Satri, Kini booti, (seed) Nanli-ka-bij. *Tel.*—Maruvamu. *Tam.*—Marvu. *Sd.*—Sathar, Kini-booti, (seed) Kini booti-jo-bij. *Bom.*—Kamephatusa. *Per.*—Marzan-gush, Sadab-hari, Alishan, (seed) Takhm-sadab, Bazar-al-sadab. *Arb.*—Saittar, Sa-ir, (seed) Bazaral-sadab.

Common pot herb like mint. It is used in tonic medicines. Its oil is useful drug. There is another kind also which is named as under:

Hind.—Kini Lakri. Sd.—Kini Kathi. Arb—Vaj. Per,—Agar-Turkh.

421. WITTON ROOT, MAN-NECK.

Hind.—Salib-misri, Sang-misri, Goruma. *Ben.*—Salib-misri, Budbara. *Guj.*—Salum. *Per.*—Khayah-robah, Sunga misri. *Tel.*—Goru chettu, Unaniturphylla, Saturyan orchis. *Sd.*—Salab-misri, Sanga-misri. *Mah.*—Bhui-ka-kali, Ambarkand, Mankandh. *Arb.*—Khasitar-al-salib.

Tonic Blood purifier. Used for scrofulous diseases of the neck and for worms. There is another one also which is described below.

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422. SALEP ORCLIDE.

Hind. Per. Guj. Bom.—Salab misri, Badshah salab. *Mah. Tel. Tam. and Mal.* — Sala-misri. *Sd.*—Salib, Salib-panja.

This is another kind. One is described above. Very good tonic. Powder boiled in milk is a good tonic. To take its powder boiled in milk is a good tonic.

423. TEAK TREE.

Hind. Guj. & Mah. — Sagwan. *Ben.* — Segan. *Tam.*—Teku. *Tel.*—Tekkoo. *Sd.*—Sag-jo-wan. *Per.*—Sal, Nelgone. *Mal.*—Tekka, Jati. *Arb.*—Saj, Ezan-al-fil. *Can.*—Jaddi, Tegu.

Common ornamental tree. Its wood and seeds are used medicinally also.

424. ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS.

Hind. Guj. Mah. & Mal. — Satavarai, Shali. Sali, Dohali. *Ben.* & *Can.*—Sutmulli. *Guj.*—Sutavari, *Tel.*—Philitaga. *Tam.*—Paniyanaku. *Sd.* — Satavar, Shakakal. *Per.* – Bozidan, Gazurdusti. *Arb.*—Ardak-al-biz, Shakâkal.

Common throughout. Its roots and leaves are useful drugs.

425. MUSK ROOT.

Hind.—Balchhar, Surhi-murr. *Can. Tel. & Ben.* – Jata mashi. *Sd.*—Surhi-marr, Marr, Balchhar. *Tel.*—Jatamansi. *Bom.*—Jatamansi. *Tam.*—Jatamasi. *Per.*—Sumbul-hindi. *Arb.* — Sunbal-al-tib. *Mah.*—Jatamavshi. *Mal.*—Jata-manchi.

This herb is growing high up the Himalaya

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Useful. Common. It is useful drug. Medicinal oils are prepared and is used in perfumery.

426. DAFEADILLA, FINGER OF HARMES, MEADOW SAFFRON,

Hind.—Suringana, Shirina, Suran-jan, Jangli Singara. *Per*—Shambalida. *Arb.* — Surinjan-ki-Talk. *Sd.*—Suran-jan.

There are two varieties of this. One is sweet and the other is bitter. The sweet one is of white colour and the bitter is of yellow or black colour. The black is poisonous.

427. SENNA (INDIAN, TINNEVELY SURUTI).

Hind. & Ben.—Sunnamaki, Sana, Nat-ki-sona, Sanâ muki, Mahâr. *Arb. & Per.*—Sana-e-Hindi, Jasbi, Sannâ. *Guj.*—Senamakki. *Tel.*—Naelaponna. *Sd.*—Sanâmakaee. *Tam. & Can.*—Nilavirai, Nilavagai. *Mah.*—Mulcacha sonamukhi, Bhui-tarwar. *Mal*,—Nilavaka.

Common drug. Leaves possess purgative properties.

428. SENA-SOPHERA, SENA ESCULENTA SENA PARPUREA.

Hind.—Bas-ki-kasunda, Jangli takla. *Tel.*—Pethatangedu. *Tam.*—Peria takarai. *Ben.*—Kalka-sunda. *Mah.*—Ran-tankla. *Mal.*—Natrum-takara, Ponnaveeram. *Can.*—Doddalagache.

Common. Infusion, powder, plasters and ointment are prepared for medical purposes.

429. OROXYLUM INDICUM.

Hind.—Sona-patha, Mulin, Miringa, Talm orang. *Ben.*—Sona, Nasona, Sondala. *Tel.*—Dudilum. *Tam*

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Vanga maram. *Mah.* — Kharasinga. *Bom.* — Tetu, Sauna assar. *Mal.*—Peiam.

Root bark is used as mixture in several medicines.

430. ANSINI, ANI-SEED.

Hind.—Saunf, Anisoon, Mahuri, Badyan, (Roomi) Badyan roomi Sounf roomi, Randni. *Ben.*—Muhuri, Metha-jira. *Guj.*— Erwados. *Tel.* — Kuppi, Sompu. *Tam.*—Sombu. *Sd.*—Sonf, Vadaf, (Sonf roomi another kind.) *Bom.*—Ervados. *Can.*—Sapujira. *Per.*—Bikh-Badiyan, Badyan roomi. *Arb.*—Asal-ulria-bij, Razyanj, Anisoon (roomi).

There is another kind also which is called "Badyan roomi." Common drug. It is cultivated in Persia and in Northern India. The anise seed is a realiable remedy for Dyspepsia. There is another sort also which is described below.

431. SWEET FENNEL.

Hind. Bom. & Mah.—Bari Saunp, Pan-muhri. *Ben.* — Panmauri, Vanamethi, *Tel.*— Sopu, Jilakurra. *Tam.* — Sombu-sohikirai. *Per.* — Bikh-Badyan-daraz. *Guj.* — Wariarri. *Arb.* — Anisoon-daraz, Habal-ulria-bij-daraz. *Can.*—Badisopu. *Sd.*—Wadl-waduf, Sonf-wadi.

It is common. Possess the properties of European fennel fruit. Purgative.

432. JUTE.

Hind.—Sinni, Bawphal, Singhin, Janascha. *Sd.*—Sinni. *Guj.*—Chunchro, Motichunch. *Ben.*—Tita pat, Lalitapat, Koshta. *Tam.*—Piratti-kirrai. *Tel.*—Parinta.

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Per. — Lavanah. *Bom.* — Tankal, Chunch. *Mah.* — Kurru chantz. *Mal. and Arb.*—San-abiz.

Common low country weed—mostly cultivated in Eastern Bengal. Leaves and seeds are bitter and purgative. Tonic.

433. SAL TREE.

Hind.—Sakhu. *Ben.*—Sal (Resin), Ral, Dhuna, *Per.*—Sal. *Arb.*—Saj. *Tel.*—Jalari chettu. *Sd.*—Sakhu, Sal. *Tam.*—Taloora. *Bom. and Mah.*—Sal. *Can.*—Bile-bovu, Bile-Bhogi-mara. *Mal.*—Karmaruthu.

Common in Sub-Himalaya and forests of Bengal. It possesses tanin properties. The bark and the resin (Ral) are used as drugs in compound with other drugs for several diseases.

434. FIR TREE, PINE.

Hind. & Ver.—Sanoobar, Sanobar, (Seed) Sanobar-ka-bij. *Sd.*—Sanobar, (seed) Sanobar-jo-bij. *Arb.*—Sanoobar, (seed), Hab-al-Sanubar. *Per.*—Sanoobar, (seed) Tukhm-Sanoobar.

It is common tree. Its wood and barks are used as drug.

435. BLACK WOOD, ROSE WOOD.

Hind.—Shisham, Sisam, Tali-Safedar. *Ben.*—Sishu. *Tam.*—Nuku-kattai. *Tel.*—Sessukarha. *Can.*—Hamba-davu. *Sd.*—Shisham. *Mah.*—Pivala sesaba. *Per.*—Sasam.—*Arb.*—Shajar-al-sood. *Sd.*—Tarri.

Common ornamental wood for making furniture. Its bark, root, leaves are also used as drugs.

436. SENSITIVE PLANT, HUMBLI PLANT.

Hind.—Lajalo or Lajwanti, Sharam-booti. *Ben.*—

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Lajak. *Per.* — Darakhte-maha, Lajo-ee. *Guj.* — Lajjapatti. *Arb.*—Lajaloo. *Tel.*—Munuguda, Maram Muttavapalagamu-chettu. *Tam.*—Thottal pavi, Thottal shurangi. *Bom.* — Lajjabati. *Can.* — Nachika-gira. *Mah.*—Lajri. *Mal.*—Thottamvati. *Sd.*—Sharambooti.

Common herb useful in diseases arising from corrupt blood and bile, urinary complaints.

437. ARNOTA PLANT OR ANNATTO (ORANGE RED DYE).

Hind—Senduria. *Ben.*—Lathan, Wat kana, Shabke-pandeka-jar, *Bom and Mah.*—Kesari, Shendri. *Tel.*—Jaffra chettu. *Tam.*—Jaffra maram. *Sd.*—Senduri. *Can.*—Kappu-man-kala, Rangamali. *Mal.*—Korangu-moonga.

Common throughout. The seeds, seed pulp, root and bark are good drugs in gonorrhoea, fever and dysentery.

438. CINCHONA BARK, PERUVIAN, BARK JESUIT'S BARK.

Ver.—Sinchona.

This is the bark of Sinchona tree. There are three varieties yellow, red and pale. It is chiefly cultivated in Nilgiris. Useful for fevers. Tonic. It possesses the quality of Quinine. Dried branch of the stem and branches of the red Cinchona bark are used as drugs.

439. WILD CINCHONA.

Hind.—Jhangli Sinchona. *Guj. Bom. & Ben.* — Kadamba. *Tam.* — Vella Kadamba. *Tel.* — Rudrak-skamba. *Can.*—Heltege, Arsenatega, Kadvala.

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Common throughout. Its fruit, leaves and bark are used as drugs.

440. MALVA PARVIFLORE.

Hind.—Sonchal, Nar. *Sd.*—Sonchal.

Seeds are good in cough, ulcers—well known in Punjab and Sind. Effects are similar to Country mallow.

441. PERFOLIATE, SOAP WORT.

Hind. and Sd.—Sabooni. *Arb.* — Elsabuniyeh. *Ben.*—Sabusie.

Its infusion is used in cough, chronic bronchitis, Asthma, Liver diseases, Jaundice, Syphilis, Gout and Chronic skin diseases.

442. FERULA SUAVEOLENS.

Hind.—Sumbul, Narden. *Per.*—Narden. *Arb. & Sd.*—Sunbal Roomi, (other sort) sunbal-Hindi.

It is a species found in Afghanistan. Its scented root which contains a gum resin, is used medicinally as a substitute for asafoetida. There is another kind which is named (Arb.) Sunbal-Hindi.

443. MIMOSA SUMA.

Hind.—Chhikur, Samar. *Ben.*—Saigachh. *Mah.*—Sami. *Can.*—Bani.

A kind of Thorny plant. Two varieties, large and small. Large is known as "Samur". Useful in Cough, Phthisis, leprosy, epistaxis diarrhoea and piles.

444. MOLUCCA BEAN, BONDUK SEED, PHYSIC NUT, FEVER NUT.

Hind.—Sugarghota, Kalkaranj, Katkaliji, Gutchha.

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Tel.—Galchkaya, Yelakhi. *Tam.*—Kalarkodi, Mulal Kalangu. *Can.*—Gajike-kayi. *Guj.*—Kakachia, Gajaga. *Mah.*—Gajago. *Mal.*—Kalan-chikuru.

Is a climbing shrub common throughout. Its nuts, root, bark and leaves are used as drugs in fever, Asthma, Colic etc.

445. PROSPIS SPICIGERA.

Hind.—Sikura. *Ben.*—Sai.

Found throughout India. The seeds furnish a yellow dye. The bark and leaves are used in tanning. Manna like substance exudes from the trunk and branches.

446. HEDYSARUM GANGETICUM.

Hind.—Sarivan. *Ben.*—Salpani. *Guj.*—Salvan. *Bom.*—Salvan. *Tel.*—Gitanaram, Kolakuponna.

Is a plant—Bitter tonic, febrifuge, digestive and anticaltarrhal.

447. DELPHINIUM BRUNONIANUM.

Hind.—Samp-phali, Dakhanga.

Is an erect herb common in Punjab, Himalaya and Nepal. Leaves have strong musk scent and are offered to Gods in temple—Leaves are poisonous grass to cattles.

448. CANSCORA DECUSSATA.

Hind.—Sankhahuli. *Ben.*—Dankuni. *Mah. and Can.*—Shankha-pushpi.

Found throughout—The entire plant and the fresh juice are used. It is laxative, alterative and nervine tonic. Juice is used in insanty.

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449. EVOLVULUS ALSINOIDES.

Hind.—Shankapushpi. *Tel. Tam. Can. & Mal.*—Vishnu kranti. *Mah.*—Vishinoo-Kranti.

Common throughout—The whole herb is used medicinally. It is tonic good remedy for bowel complaints, dysentry.

450. LEEA MACROPHYLLA.

Hind.—Samoodrake. *Ben.*—Tulsamdra. *Bom. & Mah.*—Dinda.

Is a plant of North India used in medicines of of ulcers and ringworms.

451. PURPLE TEPHROSIA.

Hind.—Sarphenka, Bansa, Unhali. *Ben.*—Bannilgachh. *Bom.*—Jangli kulthi, Kulthi Jhangli. *Guj.*—Jhila. *Tel.*—Vempali, Pamparachettu. *Tam.*—Kolluk-kay-velai. *Can.*—Kaggi. *Mah.*—Unhali. *Mal.*—Kazhinnilla.

Common—Useful for cough, asthma, powder of it is smoked in Hukahs and Chilims. Powder of root is also used as snuff. Useful in liver, kidney and spleen. Is a blood purifier. Useful drug in several diseases.

452. STREBLUS ASPER.

Hind. Bom.—Sahora. *Tel.*—Baranke. *Ben.*—Scora. *Mah.*—Sahor. *Can.*—Akhor moranu.

Is a small tree found in tropical India. Its seeds are beneficial in piles, diarrhoea. Root is used in epilipsy and swellings and is applied to boils.

453. SARCOSLEMMA BREVISTIGMA.

Hind. and Ben.—Somalata, Soma. *Bom.*—Soma.

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Tel.—Jigalshumordoo. *Sd*—Thorinjal. *Mah.*—Ransher.

Found in Deccan, Common in dry rocky plains. Water passed through a bundle of Somalata and a bag of salt will expel white ants from the field watered through them.

454. FLEMINGIA NANA.

Hind.—Bara salpan, Bhalai. *Bom.*—Dowdala.

Its roots are applied as paste to ulcers and swellings chiefly of neck.

455. ROCK-ANCTHUM.

Hind. and Mah.—Pathar-suva. *Guj.*—Davana-papda. *Ben. and Tel.*—Parpalaka. *Arb. and Per.*—Shah-taraz.

Common—It is good for pitta and vayu. Whole plant is used medicinally in the form of confection and is given for suppressed menses.

456. ACACIA CONCINNA.

Hind. — Kochi, Siki. *Ben.* — Banritha. *Tel.* — Cheekaya, Gogu, Chikaya. *Tam.*—Sheeyakaee, Shirya kay. *Guj.*—Reetha, Ritha. *Can.*—Sheegae. *Guj. and Mah.*—Reetah, Ritah. *Sd.*—Siki, Sheeka-kaee. *Mal.*—Cheeya kayi.

Common like Babul tree. Its pods and leaves are good drugs. Decoction of pods is used as hair wash and promotes hair. Its tender leaves are used in Chutney.

457. PAVONIA ODORUTA.

Hind. and Sd.—Sugand-val. *Ben.*—Bala. *Guj.*—Kalo-valo. *Tel.*—Muttu pala-jamu, Erakuti. *Tam.*—

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Peramtai, Avebatham. *Bom.* — Kalo-valo. *Mah.* — Kala-vala, Randho-daki. *Can.*—Bala-raksi-gira.

Common—Contains odour like musk—cooling.

458. COMMON FUMITORY,

Hind.—Pithpapra, peet-papro, Pit-papra, Papra. Gad-gajro, (seed) Pitpara-ka-bij. *Ben*—Shotara, Pit-papra, Ban sulpha. *Per. and Arb.*—Shahtera, Baklat-el-malik (seed) Bazar al-shah-taraj, Tukhm shahtro. *Guj.*—Pitapapro. *Bom.*—Pitpapra (seed). *Sd.*—Pit-papro, Shah-taro, (seed) Gada-kajro-jo-bij.

This is a kind of grass—Useful in syphillis, scropula, leprosy and skin diseases. It is a blood purifier. Its seeds are also used as drugs.

459. BROWN INDIAN HEMP.

Hind.—Patsan, Ambari. *Ben.*—Mestapal. *Tam.*—Phalungu. *Tel.*—Ghongukuru. *Sd.*—Sajjiro, *Guj.*—Bhindi, Ambol. *Mah.*—Amadi. *Can.*—Pinidrike gida.

Common—Its leaves are mostly used for purgative.

460. SALVIA PLE BEIA.

Hind.—Sumandar soka, Sathi. *Guj.* – Kammor-kasa, Bijabunda.

It is found throughout in the plains and hills. Its seeds are used in gonorrhoea and menorrhagia and is given to promote sexual power and seminal weakness.

It is a seed in resemblance to the "Rai seed".

461. ELEPHANT CREEPER.

Hind. and Guj.—Samudra-shokha, Samandirka-patta. *Ben.*—Bijtarka. *Bom. and Guj.*—Samudra-

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shoka. *Tel. and Can*—Chandrapada. *Tam.*—Samudrapachchai.

Common throughout. Its leaves and root are used as drug. Root is a nervine tonic.

462. GMELINA ARBOREA.

Hind.—Gambhara. *Ben.*—Gamar. *Mah.*—Shewanasal. *Guj.* — Shewan. *Tel.* — Gumar tek, Peddagoruru. *Mal.*—Kumbula. *Tam.*—Gummadu teku *Can.*—Kashmiri mara, Shivani-gida.

Demulcent, stomachic tonic, refrigerent and laxative. The tender leaves are demulcent. The fruit is sweetish bitter and cooling.

463. RANTHIUM STRUMARIUM.

Hind.—Chhota gokhra, Shankhahuli. *Ben.*—Bunokra. *Tam.*—Marhe-matta. *Tel.*—Veritelnep. *Sd. and Punj.*—Kullan. *Bom.*—Dhupa. *Mah.*—Shankeshawar.

The plant is found in hotter parts near the houses. Decoction of the plant is good in urinary and renal complaints, in gleet and malerial fevers. The root is a bitter tonic.

464. RHAZIA STRICTA.

Hind. — Sunwar, Vena, Gandero. *Sd.* — Sehar, Senwar. *Per.*—Vargalum.

It is found in Sind and Peshwar. The juice of the leaves, fruit, root, stem flowers are used as drug.

465. SWERTIA DECUSSATA, LIQUID STORAX, ROSI MALOES.

Hind.—Salaras, Kadu, Salajit. *Ben. and Guj.*—

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Silaras. *Mal.*—Rasamulla. *Tel. and Tam.*—Shilajatu, Neri-arishipal. *Sd.*—Salaras, Salajit. *Per.*—Silaras, Ashi, Lubani, Mayai-sila. *Arb.*—Mayah-sayalah.

It is found in Himalaya and Deccan. Its actions are like "Chiretta," bitter stomachic tonic, febrifuge, laxative, antiperiodic. Is a good tonic. These salajits are the products of a tree. Salajit which are the product of mountains are described in mineral chapter of this book.

466. CAPOK TREE, WHITE SILK COTTON TREE.

Hind.—Safed simul, Huttian, Sufed khatyan. *Ben.*—Svetspimool. *Can.*—Beliburga. Apoorani. *Tam.*—Llavam. *Tel.*—Burugasatuna. *Guj.*—Dolo shemalo. *Mah.*—Sufed Savara, Pandresavara. *Mal.*—Poola, Pamala.

Common tree-Its gum, unripe fruits, seeds, flowers roots and leaves are drugs for diarrhoea, dysentery, menorrhagia, impotency, diabetes, gonorrhoea.

Its gum is known as "Huttian goud."

467. CROTALARIA BURIAH.

Hind.—Sis, Sassi, Khippi, Kharasan. *Sd.*—Drunko. *Guj.*—Changaro. *Mah.*—Ghati.

Growing in sandy plains of Sind and Punjab—Branches and leaves used as cooling medicine.

468. FIVE LEAVED CHASTE TREE.

Hind. and Sd.—Sambhalu. *Sd.*—Sambhalu, Sambhalochan. *Ben.*—Nisinda. *Guj.*—Nagoda, Shamalic. *Tel.*—Sindhuvarama, *Per.*—Fanj-gasht, Panj-gasht,

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Tam.—Chindu varam. *Arb.*—Aslak, Ashlak. *Bom.*—Katri. *Mah.*—Nirgunda, Ranuka-bija, Sambhalooka bija. *Can.*—Bile-nekki. *Mal.*—Indrani.

It is a tree found in Bengal and Southern India. Its root, fruit, flowers and leaves are used as drugs. Its effects are more and better than Shambhalu-ka-bija which is described below. The leaves contain essential oil of the odour of drug and a resin. Fruit contain acid resin. The flowers are cool and astringent.

469. PIPER AURANTIACUM.

Hind.—Sambhalu-ka-bij, Kaunti. *Ben.* — Renuk *Bom.*—Kaunti.

A kind of creeper which yields a fragrant fruit like kali mirchi. It is better acrid. Refrigrant, light, excitive of digestive fire of memory bilious, wind thirst burning.

470. TODDY (JUICE OF THE PALMYRA TREE.)

Hind. Ben. and Guj.—Sendhi, Tari, Taddi. *Tam.*—Kallu. *Tel.*—Kall. *Sd. and Arb.*—Taddi. *Can.*—Heuda. *Arb.*—Bid-al-nakbal. *Per.*—Tal, Tari, Sendhi.

Common. Intoxicating drink for poor class people. Cooling yeast is also prepared.

470-A. PALMYRA PALM TREE.

Hind.—Tari. *Guj.*—Tad. *Ben.*—Tal. *Per.*—Tari. *Tel. and Can.*—Tali. *Tam.*—Panai maram, Kalai maram. *Mah.*—Talatmad. *Mal.*—Talam. *Sd.*—Tadi. *Mal.*—Talam.

Common and is grown in soils throughout

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tropical India. Roots, flowering stalk, juice, bark and fruit are used as drugs. Palm juice and palm wine, confection, sago from the truck, poultice, pulp and decoctions are prepared from the juice toddy of this tree. Country sugar and jaggery are prepared.

471. CAMEL'S THORN, KHORASAN-THORN.

Hind.—Jav-ansa, Javasa, (Sugary excudation) Turinjbin. *Ben.* — Jawasa. *Bom.* — Jabusa, Dhamasa, (Sugary excudation) Turinjbin. *Tel.*—Pilaregati. *Tam.* —Tulgonri. *Per.*—Khar-e-shutra, (exeudation) Zimah-Javanah. *Can.*—Ballidurubi. *Arb.*—Sankula-Jamala, Harja akula, (Ex.) Turinjbin. *Mah.*—Belikamuli. *Sd.* —Turinjbin (Excudation), Javansa.

Common. Its sugary exudation (manna) is known and sold as "Turinjbin".

472. HYGROPHILA SPINOSA.

Hind.—Tâlama khana (seeds), Kolsi. *Guj.*— Ekharo. *Ben.*—Kantakolika, Kuleakhara. *Tel.*—Neerugobbi. *Tam.*—Neermooli. *Guj.*—Kolavalike. *Mah.*— Kolsunda. *Arb. Per. and Sd.*—Talam kharo, Makhanah. Talam kanno. *Mal.*—Vayal chulli.

Cooling bitter tonic.

473. SWEET BASIL.

Hind.—Babui tulsi, Sabza. *Ben.*—Babui-tulsi. *Tel.*—Bhu-tulsi vebudipatri. *Tam.*—Tirunirupachhai. Karandai. *Per.*—Pharanja mushk. *Can.*—Kam-kasturi. *Sd.*—Tulsi. *Mal.*—Ram-tulsi, Tirunitri.

It is a common worshipping plant. There are other sorts also which are described below.

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474. HOLY BASIL, MOSQUITO PLANT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Hind.—Kala Tulsi. *Ben.*—Krishina Tulsi. *Bom. Tel. and Tam.*—Tulsi. *Per.*—Rihan-asood, *Sd.*—Tulsi-kari. *Guj.*—Tulsi. *Can.*—Kari tulsi. *Mal.*—Shiva-tulsi.

Planted in Hindu temples and houses for worship. Its seeds and leaves are used as drug.

475. WILD BASIL.

Hind.—Ran-tulsi, Jhangli-tulsi. *Tel.*—Kukka tulsi. *Tam.*—Ganjan korai, *Ben. and Mah.*—Ran-tulsi. *Can.*—Nayi-tulsi. *Sd.*—Jhangli tulsi, Ram tulsi. *Mal.*—Ran tulsi. *Per.*—Rihan kohi. *Arb.*—Bâd-rooj.

476. ROSARY TULSI.

Hind. and Sd.—Akik. *Tel.*—Kuppu-tulsi. *Arb.*—Shajar-al-shabih. *Tam.*—Gunjam korai. *Per.*—Asal-Rihan. *Can.*—Nayi tulsi. *Mal.*—Kattu-Ram-tulsi.

From the small fruit of this small tree Hindu rosaries malahs are made and it is used as drug. There are other basils also which are described above and below.

477. SHRUBBY BASIL.

Hind. and Sd.—Ram-tulsi, Banjuri. *Ben.*—Ram-tulsi. *Guj.*—Ajavala. *Tel.*—Nimma tulsi. *Tam.*—Elumicham tulsi. *Mah.*—Kallei-tulluva. *Arb,*—Faranj mishk. *Per.* — Raihane-Quranfulli. *Mal.* — Kattei-tulluva.

Is found in Ceylon, Nepal, Bengal and Deccan.

478. BUSH BASIL.

It is a kind of tulsi with bush.

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479. TOBACCO.

Hind.—Tamaku, Tamak, Tambakoo. *Ben.*—Tamak. *Tel.*—Pogaku. *Tam.*—Pogaielai. *Per. Mah. and Sd.*—Tamaku. *Can.*—Hogesoppu. *Mal.*—Pukayil.

Common. Used for smoking and as drug.

480. GREAT MULLEIN.

Hind.—Gidar-Tamaku, Valrphul, Bhum-ke-dhum.

Roots and leaves of this herb are used for as drug.

481. ERECT HAIRY HERB.

Hind.—Todri sufed, Ud-samin. *Sd.*—Todri. *Per.*—Tochari. *Arb.*—Bazar-al-kham-kham.

It is known in Punjab and Sind. Its seeds are of three kinds white, red and yellow.

482. SUMACH.

Hind—Tatraka, Titrak. *Per.*—Samaka. *Arb.*—Timtima, Samâk. *Sd.*—Tin tari, Samâk, Titrak.

Common fruit of red colour. The skin of the fruit is used as drug in vomiting, diarrhoea and excess urine.

483. MILK HEDGE (COMMON).

Hind.—Thohar. *Bom.*—Mansasij. *Tel.*—Akuji mudu. *Bom.*—Neverang. *Tam. and Can.*—Llauk kali. *Sd.*—Thoohar. *Mah*—Vayiniva-dunga, Thora. *Arb.*—Dihu minguto.

Common leafless shrub. Its juice and root are used in medicines. Its juice is a milk like. There is another kind also which is known as (E.) milk hedge and is described below.

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484. MILK HEDGE.

Hind.—Thoohar-barki, Barki Thohar, Barki sehund. *Sd.*—Barki Thohar. *Arb.*—Dihan, Zakum. *Guj.*—Thora danadalio, Khurasani thoohar. *Ben.*—Lankasij. *Tel.*—Kada Jemudi. *Per.*—Rakum. *Tam.*—Kalli. *Can.*—Mondukalli. *Bom.*—Netario thora. *Mal.*—Tirukalli.

Common. There is another kind also in Eng. It is called "Common Milk Hedge" and is described above.

485. SIRISA, GLUE.

Hind.—Siris, Sirin, Lal-Siris, Glue, Banka, Vijram. *Ben.*—Siriz, Kalkori. *Per.*—Sirisham, Azi. *Guj.*—Pitosarshio. *Arb.*—Hari, Ghhari, Sarfash. *Tam.*—Chireedam. *Tel.*—Girishamu. *Sd.*—Sirish, Thanbhan, *Mah.*—Siras. *Can.*—Shireesha-mara. *Mal.*—Nannaeni.

It is a gum of a tree like the gum of Babul tree and is used also as drug. Effects cooling.

486. COLOCYNTH, INDIAN WILD GOURD, BITTER APPLE, BITTER CUCUMBER.

Hind.—Indrayan, Makal, Indrayan-ka-phal. *Ben.*—Ragha-sha. *Can.*—Indravaruni. *Tel.*—Eti-puchcha, Paperabundana. *Guj.*—Indrayan. *Tam.*—Paedikari, Attu-lummalti. *Can.*—Hamekkae, Hava, Mekke-kayi. *Arb.*—Hanzal, Aulqam, Khantal. *Per.*—Kaviste talkh, Kharbuzah-talkh (butter). *Sd.*—Toob. *Mah.*—Kadu-Indravani, Karu-vrandawan. *Mal.*—Pari-kumatti.

Its fruit deprived of its rinds, root, dried pulp of the fruit freed from seeds and also oil from seeds, are used as drugs. The fruit is very bitter. There is another sort also which is described below.

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487. TRICHOSANTHES PALMATA.

Hind.—Lal-Indrayan, Gudapandi. *Ben.*—Makal. *Tel.*—Avvaguda, Kakdonda. *Tam.*—Shavari-pazpam, Kurattai. *Arb.*—Ambsghola, Hanzal-e-ahmara. *Per.*—Hanzal-e-surkha. *Bom. and Mah.*—Kaundala. *Can.*—Kake-mandali, Avagude-hannu. *Mal.*—Koka-tonti. *Sd.*—Tooh-garho.

488. BITTER GOURD, HILL COLOCYNTH.

Hind.—Jhangli-Indrayan, Bislambi. *Tam.*—Kattu-tumatti. *Tel.*—Adavi-punchcha, Kodinella. *Can.*—Hal-mekki. *Sd.*—Jhangli-tooh. *Per.*—Hanzal-dasti.

Its effects are similar to (Colocynth). (Hindi) "Indrayan." Two other sorts are described above.

489. RED TOON OR EAST INDIAN MAHOGANY TREE, INDIAN CEDER.

Hind. & *Ben.*—Toona, Khusing, Maha-limba. *Tam.*—Tunu-maram. *Sd.*—Toona-wan. *Tel.*—Mandi-chettu. *Bom.*—Kooruk. *Mah.*—Deodari. *Can.*—Kempu-gandhagiri, Devadari. *Mal.*—Arana-maram.

It is a large tree with red wood. Astringent. Its flowers are known in Bombay as "gultar." The bark, gum and flowers of this tree are used as drugs.

490. TIGER'S MILK TREE.

Hind.—Tej-balla, Gangiva, Chilla. *Ben.*—Ugaru, Gaonrai, Gangwa, Geria. *Can.*—Haro. *Mah.*—Kametti. *Sd.*—Tej-balla.

Common throughout. Its juice is milk like used in purgative. It is a soft reddish substance obtained from the lower part of the trunk.

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491. MANYSPIKED FLACORTIA.

Hind.—Talis-patri, Paniamlak. *Tel. Tam Can. & Mal.*—Tilsipattaram. *Ben.*—Paniyalla. *Arb.*—Zarnab. *Bom.* — Jhaggam. *Mah.* — Taleespatra. *Sd.* — Tulsi-pattar.

Common. Its fruit, leaves, bark and shoots are used as drugs.

492. HIMALLYAN SILVER FIR.

Hind.—Tâlispatra. *Tel. Tam. & Can.*—Talispatri. *Bom. & Mah.* – Barami. *Mal.*—Taleesapatram. *Sd.*— Tâlispatro, Barami.

It is a lofty fir on Himalaya. Its leaves are used as drug.

493. SONNERATIA ACIDA.

Bom. – Tivar. *Ben.*—Orcha, Archaka. *Sd.*— Tivar.

Fruit is used as a poultice.

494. INDIAN PERSIMON, WILD MANGO STEEN.

Hind. and Sd.—Taindu. *Ben.*—Gaba. *Guj.*— Temru. *Tam.*—Tumbika, Tumbilik-kay. *Can.*—Bandadamara. *Tel.*—Tumil, Tumike chettu. *Mah.*—Timur. *Mal.*—Panichchi.

Common throughout India specially in Bengal. Its fruit, bark and the dried seeds are good in chronic dysentery and diarrhoea, boils, stomach ache and throat etc.

495. PHYLLANTHUS RHAMNOIDES.

Hind.—Tekari, Sarasa-Roomi. *Per.*—Safal. *Arb.*— Khazb.

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It is common in Oudh and Travancore. The dried leaves are smoked like tobacco in case of uvula and tonsils are swelled.

496. CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

Hind.—Tulatipati, Kaknaj. *Tel.*—Kupanti. *Ben.*—Bantipariya. *Can.*—Ban-dula. *Mah.*—Ten-mori.

Found in many parts of India. Useful in dropsy, urinary diseases and gout.

497. MATURE TEA TREE, TANNER'S CASSIA.

Hind.—Tarwara. *Guj.*—Awala. *Tel.*—Tangaedu. *Tam.*—Avarai. *Can.*—Tarawarigida, Avarike-chakusinagida. *Mah.*—Taravada. *Mal.*—Aveeram, Jimute, Ponnaviran.

Common root, leaves, flowers, bark and seeds are used in medicines. In Ceylon leaves are used as a substitute for tea.

498. MOLLUGO CERVINA.

Hind.—Taph-Jhar. *Ben.*—Jal-papra, Chimashak. *Guj.*—Kharas, *Tel. Tam. & Mal.*—Parpataka. *Bom.*—Kharas. *Can.*—Parpataka.

Root, flowers and tender shoots of the plant are used as drug.

499. ZEHNERIA EMBELLATA.

Hind.—Tarali. *Ben.*—Kudari. *Mah.*—Gometta. *Mal.*—Gometta.

Juice of the leaves is used as drug.

500. TRIANGULAR SPURGE.

Hind.—Tidhara, Sehund, *Ben.*—Narsij. Tikalasij. *Tel.*—Bommaje-mudu. *Tam.*—Sbaduraki kalli *Can.*—Katak-kali, Madumula or Bonthekalli. *Guj.*—Tandhari,

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Thohar. *Mah*—Tiddhari, Nava-dunga, *Mal.*—Chatur-kalli.

The bark of the root is purgative. Fresh milky juice or gum are used as drugs.

501. ZANTHOXYLUM ALATUM.

Tam.—Tumru. *Ben.*—Nepali-dhania.

It is common in Himalaya, Bhutan and Nepal. The carpel of the fruits yield essential oil like Eucalyptus oil in odour and properties.

502. POLYGANUM GLABRUM.

Bom.—Takta-rohida. *Tam.*—Atala-ria.

Growing in ditches at Assam, Sylhet and Bengal. Infusion of the leaves is used in pain of colic.

503. EMBELIA RIBES.

Hind.—Vaivaring Baberang, Karkannie. *Ben.* – Biranga, Baranga. *Guj.* — Karkannie. *Tel. & Tam.*– Vayu Vilamgan. *Bom.* — Amti, Ambat, Vaivarang. *Can.* – Vayubalinga. *Per.* — Biring. *Arb.* — Biranj. *Sd.*—Vavrang, Babrang.

Common. It is climber. Its berries, leaves and root bark are drugs. Another sort of the same genus is described below.

504. MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLUS.

Hind.—Bebrang, Baibaring, Babrang. *Sd.*– Vavrang. *Per.*—Bring-kabuli. *Arb.*– Brinj-kabli.

Is a small shrub in Himalaya and is known in Punjab. Its fruit is useful specially for tape worm. The plant yields gum.

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505. INDIAN SCREW TREE.

Hind.—Marorphali, Dhamini, Morarphali. *Ben.*—Atmora Gubadarra. *Arb.*—Tava-al-tava. *Per.*—Kist-bar-kist. *Sd.*—Vurkattee, Van-verhi, Murarphali. *Tel. & Tam.*—Valumbari. *Can.*—Bhoolakaralu. *Mah.*—Maedasingi, Muradasinge.

Common shrub used in Indian medicines. Its fruits consisting of spiralty twisted carpels are employed in intestinal disturbances such as colic etc. Root and bark are used as drugs in diabetes.

506. TUSSILAGO ASTHMATICA.

Hind.—Watpan.

In Punjab the root and leaves are smoked like tobacco as cure for asthma, cold and coughs.

507. WAGATEA SPICATA.

Hind.—Wagati, Wakeri, Kuldgajga. *Can.*—Hooli-ganji.

Common only in western presidency. Its roots and barks are good in skin diseases.

508. MIMOSA CJNEREA.

Hind.—Vartula. *Tam.*—Vadatala. *Tel.*—Veluru. *Mah.*—Segumkati.

Its young shoots bruised and applied to eyes in ophthalmia.

509. TACCA ASPERA.

Hind.—Varahi-kand, Bara-kanda. *Ben.*—Varahi-kand. *Tam.*—Kara. *Tel.*—Kunda gadda. *Mah.*—Dukar-kand, Sakara-kand. *Can.*—Handigedda.

Its tubers are alterative, nutrient and tonic in cachexia, leprosy, scrofula etc.

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510. CAESALPINIA DEDYNA.

Hind.—Vakerimul. *Ben.*—Umul koochi. *Tel.*—Nooniglika. *Bom.*—Vakerichi-bhat.

Its root is used as drug in diarrhoea and other chronic fluxes. It is applied externally to sores.

511. WILD CELERY.

Hind. and Per.—Ajmud, Karap, Bhut-ghata. *Ben.*—Chanu, Randhuni. *Per. and Arb.*—Karfash. *Sd.*—Ajmud.

Common in Punjab. Its root and seeds are used as drugs.

512. WILD CELERY SEEDS.

Hind.—Ud-ka-bij, Ajmud-ka-bij. *Sd.* — Valjann. *Per.*—Tukhm-e-karfash. *Arb.*—Bazar-al-karfash.

They are used as drugs in liver and spleen enlargement.

513. BLUE LOTUS.

Hind.—Sosan, Shoti, Chiluchi, Sosan azad, (root) Sosan-ki-jar. *Per.* — Sosan azad, Sosan-asman-goon, Bikh sosan. *Arb.*—Zanbak, (root) Asal-al-sosan, Sosan-asman-gun. *Sd.*—Zanbak.

Its effects are similar in action to (Guj.) Costus (Hind.) Kustan, Pokharmool and (Hind.) Nargas.

It is a booto which yields scented flowers. Oil of its leaves used as drug.

514. ARABIAN JASMINE.

Hind. and Ben.—Zanbak-ful, Balphul, Mongra. *Guj.*—Batmogra. *Per. and Sd.*—Zambak-gul. *Tel.*—Malle. *Tam.* – Malligai. *Can.* — Mallige. *Arb.* —

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Samana, Yasmana. *Per.*—Gul-e-supada. *Mal.*—Cherrupichhakam.

Common scented flower plant.

515. HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS.

Hind.—Zupha, Zupha-e.khushk. *Arb. and Per.*—Zufab-yabis, Zoofa. *Sd.*—Zoofa, Ishnanwaro.

It is common grass scattered on earth and has scented leaves. Yields yellow flowers. Purgative.

516. NUX—VOMICA OR STRYCHNINE TREE.

Hind.—Kuchla, Jahar kachilo, Kagphala, Jahar. *Ben.*—Kuchela. *Guj.*—Gajra, Kuchala. *Tel.*—Mushti vittulu. *Tam.*—Yetti kottai. *Per.*—Kuchla. *Sd.*—Zahar kuchlo. *Arb.*—Hub-ul-jarab, Kattil-al-kalab. *Bom. and Mah.*—Kajra, Kuchela. *Can*—Kasarkanamara. *Mal.*—Kanjiram.

This is common throughout but found mostly in Madras Presidency and Malabar. Bark, the dried ripe seeds (called Nuxvomica) are used as drugs. In excessive doses of it is a poison. It is used in killing dogs.

517. HIMALAYAN YEW.

Hind.—Zarnab, Brahmi, Thuneer. *Sd.*—Zarnab, Brahmi *Ben.*—Sugandh. *Per.*—Bastani, Surd. *Arb.*—Zarnab-Rajal-al-jarad.

Found in Himalaya and Baluchistan mountains. The leaves contain volatile oil, tanic. The dried leaves and twigs of this plant constitute talispatra of the Indian Bazar. Its leaves smell is like orange.

518. INDIAN BERRY, FISH BERRY.

Hind.—Kakmari, Heuber, Nitr-malla, Mahizahar,

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Ben.—Kakmari. *Tel.*—Kakmari. *Tam.*—Kakakulli. *Bom.*—Vatoli. *Per.*—Zahar-e-mahi, Zuhar Mahi *Arb.*—Simik-al-simak, Mahi zahrij. *Guj.*—Kakphal. *Mah.*—Karwi. *Sd.*—Zahar-mahi. *Mal.*—meenanu.

Common. It is a bark of a milky climbing shrub. It is poisonous. It is mostly used is external applications.

519, BLOOD FLOWER.

Ben.—Kuraki. *Bom.*—Kuraki, Kakatundi.

This weed is common in Bengal. Its leaves, root and flower are used as drug. The root first acts as purgative but subsequently astringent.

520. LEONOTIA NEPETAEFOLIA.

Ben.—Hajur chei. *Guj.*—Matisul. *Tel.*—Rana bheri, Mala golimedi. *Mah.*—Dipmal.

It is grown in certain hotter parts of India. Decoction of the leaves is given in intermittent fever; ashes of flower-heads with curd are applied to ring worms and itch in skin.

521. TERMINALIA PANICULATA.

Bom.—Kanjal. *Tam.*—Pe-karakai. *Tel.*—Neer meeri. *Can.*—Honal, Huluva, Hunab.

It is common in Bombay and Deccan. In compound with other medicines it is a good remedy for Cholera.

522. HUGONIA MYSTAX.

Tel. — Vendapa, Kakvira. *Tam.* —Molirakanni. *Mah.*—Modera Kanni. *Mal.*—Modera Kanni.

Is climbing shrub mostly found in Southern India. The bruised root are employed in reducing inflamatory tumours. It is antitode to snake bite.

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523. PISONIA ACULIATA.

Ben. — Baghachura. *Tam.* — Karu-indu. *Tel.* — Kunki-pootri, Embudic Chettu.

It is common in Deccan. The bark and leaves are used as counter irritant for swelling and rheumatic pains.

524. NEGRO-BEAN.

Tel. — Paddaenuga, Doolagoona. *Bom.* — Mothi Kuhile, Sougaravi.

It is found in Himalayas and Assam. The seeds are used in cough and asthma.

525. CORKWOOD.

Ben.—Bola, Chelwa. *Mah. and Bom.*—Belpatta, *Mal.*—Parutti.

Is a plant. Its root is used in the preparation of an embrocation. It is found in Bengal and Himalayas.

526. CRYPTOCORYNE SPIRALIS.

Tam.—Nattu-ativadayam. *Tel.*—Natti-ati-vasa.

Its root is common in Deccan. Its root is used as drug in cough, vomits, fever and abdominal complaints.

527. MIMOSA AMARA.

Guj.—Moto Sarsio, *Tel.*—Nallarenja, Shekrani. *Can.* — Bilkambi. *Mal.* — Dosulay. *Mah.* — Lulai, Lalisurangi.

They are the product of Peninsula. The seeds are given in piles, diarrhoea, gonorrhea. The oil extracted from the seeds cures white leprosy. Flowers are cooling and applied to boils, eruptions and swellings.

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528. CYNOMETRA RAMIFLORA.

Tam.—Irapu. *Ben.*—Shing. *Mal.*—Iripa.

It is known in Malabar and has purgative properties. Root and leaves are used as drugs. Application of leaves is good for scabies, leprosy, etc.

529. WORM KILLER.

Ben.—Penlata. *Mah.*—Kajarval, Kirthana.

It is common in Bengal and Himalaya. Is a useful drug for killing worms and insects which eat leaves and flowers.

530. CHAY ROOT.

Tam. — Saya. *Tel.* — Cheriverru. *Can.*—Chayberru. *Mal.*—Chay-ver.

This is known in South India. It yields durable red dye for cotton cloth. Leaf juice is given with milk for burning at the pit of stomach. Good external application for the burning of palms and soles of feet in fevers.

531. CEYLON COW PLANT.

Hind.—Ksira-Kakoli.

It is a plant growing in Ceylon. It gives a white pleasant juice and is a substitute for cow's milk in Ceylon.

532. GMELINA ASIATICA.

Tam.—Nllak-kimnzb. *Tel.*—Challagumudu, Shirigumudu. *Can.*—Kumatha.

This is known in Southern India. The root, leaves and young shoots are demulcent. Young shoots and leaves are given in gonorrhoea, and Catarrah of bladder.

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533. TIGER'S CLAW, DEVIL'S CLAW.

Guj.—Vinchchira. *Mah.*—Vinchhu.

Common in Guzrat and Poona. The paste of the nut is used for bites of venomous insects.

534. EARTH SUGAR ROOT.

Tel.—Puta-tiga. *Tam.*—Pumi-shakrai. *Guj.*—Vaka.

Is a large woody climber found in Southern India. This is well known in Southern parts of India only. The root is used as drug. The root resembles liquorice root in shape and taste. It is used as an alterative, tonic and stimulent.

535. MACARANGA ROXBARGHI.

Tam.—Vattekanni. *Tel.*—Boddi chettu. *Can.*—Chandkal. *Mah.*—Chandwar.

They are common in Southern India. Gum powdered paste is a good application for veneral sores. Its preparation with other medicines, is used in enlarged spleen.

536. COSMOSTIGMA RACEMOSA.

Can.—Ghara-huvoo. *Mah.*—Shendval, Shendori, Marval. *Mal.*—Vettuvali.

Is a woody climber. Its root, root bark and leaves are used as drugs in ulcerous sores and dyspepsia. Its flowers are sweet and eaten by poor class of people.

537. MADRAS WORM WOOD.

Ben.—Namuti. *Mah. & Tam.*—Mashipatri. *Tel.*—Mastarusavi. *Can.*—Douna. *Mal.*—Nelam-patta.

The plant is stomichic and uterine stimulant in

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action. Infusion of the leaves with ginger and sugar is used in dyspepsia, hysteria and disorder of menses. The powdered leaves are applied to wounds and ulcers. The juice of fresh leaves is put into ear for ear-ache.

538. SOLANUM FEROX.

Tel.—Molak-kayi. *Tam.*—Ana-chundai. *Mal.*—Vellothu-vazohutina.

It is common in Southern India. It is one of the ingredients of "Dasamoola" and is useful in fevers caused by pitta.

539. UNONA NARUM.

Can.—Unamini gida. *Mal.*—Narumpanal. *Mah.*—Gunamani jhar.

It is shrub common in South India. Oil is obtained from the roots. Its smell is like cinnamum. The leaves are used in rheumatism and root in fevers.

540. NEEPA BARK.

Tam.—Tiepa. *Mal.*—Karinghola.

It is common in Deccan. Its constituents are a fixed oil, a bitter principle. Its bark is used as a bebrifuge. The extracted oil is good application in rheumatism. Its bruised leaves are externally applied in erysipelas. Its seeds are worn round neck as a preventive of asthma. Infusion of the wood is taken as general tonic and as substitute for Quassia.

541. INDIAN CALABA.

Tam. — Velivi, Viluttu, Manthak-kaoroonthu. *Tel.*—Ada morinika, Chekoradi, Chimurudu.

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It is common in South India. Decoction of the leaves is given in round worms. In compound with other drugs this is used for several diseases.

542. TYPONIUM TRILOBATUM.

Ben. — Ghit kochu. *Tam.* — Karunaik-kizhangu. *Tel.*—Kandugadda. *Mal.*—China.

It is common in Bengal and Southern India. The fresh roots are very acrid and are used externally to the bites of snakes and is also given internally. The dried root has no acrid principle and it becomes a wholesome article of diet. The wild plant is used as a medicine for piles.

543. ROUREA SANTALOIDES.

Bom.—Vardhara, Wardhara. *Mah.*—Wakeri. *Can.*—Huleshala bally.

It is common in Bombay. The root is used as bitter tonic in rheumatism, diabetes and pulmonary complaints. Externally it is applied to ulcers and other skin diseases.

544. VITIS PEDATA.

Ben. — Goalilata. *Mah.* — Ghorpad-vel. *Tel.* — Pulimada, Kama-patig.

It is common in Bengal and South India. The plant is acrid. Good in hysteria, burning of the skin and diarrhoea. The leaves are tiet over ulcers.

545. CASSIA OBONATA.

Mah.—Bhui-tarwad. *Tam.*—Nilavagai.

This is another source of medicinal sena leaves.

546. WILD SURAN.

Mah.—Vajra-Mula.

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Its bruised seed are used in tooth ache. Paste of seeds is externally applier to reduce glandular swellings. The taste of the fruit is very acrid and causes burning of the tongue and lips.

547. *Hind.*—Tatli.

It is a shrub common in Northern India. Bitter and with bad smell. Its substitute Pudhina.

548. Tapti.

It is a kind of grass. Its substitute, Kalfa-ka-bij. Its vegetable is used in mutton and it is a tonic for lever.

549. *Hind.*—Tan.

It is known in Northern India. A kind of tree with which cloth are coloured and also used as drug.

550. *Ver.*—Trifula.

Consists of following three myrabolans in equal parts. (1) Chebulic myrabolan (2) Bebric myrabolan (3) Emlic myrabolan. It is common throughout. It is good for eyes.

551. *Hind.*—Tuj, Salkhiah-tuj, *Sd.*—Kehro, Tuj-kathhi. *Per.*—Tuj. *Arb.*—Karfa, Salikh.

It is a stem of a tree. Its effects are like those of " Dal chinni ".

552. *Hind. & Sd.*—Tar-marha, (seed) Tar-marha-ka-bij. *Per.*—Tarah-tizak, (seed) Tukhm-tarah-tezak. *Arb.*—Jar-jabar, (seed) Bazar-al-jar-jabar.

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It is a kind of grass common in Northern India. Grass and seeds are used as drug. Substitute "Todari".

553. *Sd. & Hind.* — Váhu. *Per.* — Dev-uspat. *Arb.*—Khud-kookâ.

It is a grass scattered on earth. It is used as drug.

554. *Hind. & Sd.* — Vao-panbah. *Per.*—Shagufah-dahank. *Arb.*—Jooz-panbah.

It is a seed like the seed of cotton. Its powder if given to female for seven days she will carry pregnancy. If given with honey it is good in cough and asthama, etc.

555. *Hind.*—Varas.

It is a seed of a tree to the size of "Til". Common drug in Punjab. Substitute "Saffron".

556. *Hind. Per. & Arb*—Yabrooj-al-sanam.

It is the root of Lafah-barri. Its shape is like a man. Its flowers shine in the night. Its fruit is red and flowers white.

557. *Arb.*—Zufat-ratab-roomi.

It is known in northern parts of India. This is a blood of a tree used as Tonic drug.

558. *Hind. & Per.*—Zamin kand.

It is a common root of a tree in Sindh and Baluchistan. Taste, insipid. Used as drug. People make a pickle of it.

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559. *Hind.*—Usfat. *Per.*—Tukhm-ustpast. *Sd.*—Ustpast, Uspast. *Arb.*—Bazar-al-Ratabah, Bazar-al-kat.

Common small yellow colour seed. Substitute "Turnib seed".

560. *Hind.*—Agar, Ood-lakri. (Gum) Ood agar. *Sd.*—Agar-kathi, Ud-kathi. *Arb.*—Ood-ghharki. *Per.*—Ood.

Common scented wood. Its gum "Ood-agar is common throughout for preparing agar-batti. Substitute "Dalchini, Loung or Jafran".

561. SUNIPAR.

Hind.—Vahu-ber, Hobir. *Sd.*—Ahu-bher. *Per.*—Tukhm Dahal. *Arb.*—Ar-ar-samrah, Hub-al-samartah.

They are berries. It substitute "Dalchini".

562. *Hind.*—Ootangan, Utangan. *Sd.*—Atangan. *Per.*—Tukhm-anjirah. *Arb.*—Barz-al-kars.

It is a seed full with thorn. Substitute "Tukhm-Gadana".

563. *Hind.*—Mahar-ri. *Sd.*—Udin. *Per.*—Giadaram. *Arb.*—Kharam.

It is a small shrub. It is generally used in poultice and Liniments for swellings and boils etc.

564. *Hind. & Per.*—Arghhvân. *Arb.*—Arjwân.

It is a root. Substitute "Sandal-gili-surkh.

565. *Hind.*—Alsan. *Arb.*—Hashish-al-nijat.

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It is a nibat and is used in poultice. Substitute "Hab-al-Ghhar".

566. *Hind.* & *Arb.*—Ab-li-las.

Common. "Nibat" known in Northern India.

567. *Hind.*—Atrsi, Atdi. *Per.*—Roodah. *Arb.*—Amaa.

Common drug in Northern India.

568. *Hind*—Agiya.

Common booti in Northern India. It is used in manufacturing scientific gold and also used as drug.

569. *Hind.*—Azarboo or âzrbooyah. *Per.*—Chuh-sabâghan.

Root of a grass common in Northern India. Substitute "Tukhm-turnj, Zaravand, Fudnij".

570. *Hind.*—Isthal-kand.

It is a root common in Northern India.

571. *Hind.*—Ollah. *Per.*—Tagrag, Rral. *Arb.*—Jalid.

Common drug in Northern Indian.

572. *Hind.* & *Per.*—Eli-shireen. *Arb.*—Tar-al-shalit.

This booti is growing in the cultivation of "Chana" and is known in Northern India. Substitute "Mazuphal".

573. *Hind.*—El-palak.

This booti is common drug in Northern India.

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574. *Hind.* & *Per.*—Anbar-bed. *Arb.*—Jayadah.

It is a kind of grass. Bitter in taste substitute "Pahari Phudina".

575. *Hind.*– Arghbis. *Per.*—Post-bikh-zarshudah. *Arb.*– Ud-al-rih.

It is the root of "Zarshak" used as drug. Substitute "Mamiran", "Raswal".

576. *Hind.*—Abnoos, Tisro-ki-lakri. *Per.* & *Arb.*—Chob-siyah. *Sd.*—Abnoos, Tisro-ki-kathi-

It is a wood of very black colour. Substitute "Shisham-ki-lakri".

577. *Hind.*—Tagar, Sikand-hala. *Sd.*—Asâroon, Sarayun. *Per.*—Chob-girhdar. *Arb.*—Asâroon.

It is a root with knots. Substitute "Ginger".

578. *Hind.* & *Per.*—Bisfaij, Fastaki, Kahngali, Khankhali. *Arb.*—Akhras-al-kalab. *Sd.*—Bisfaij.

It is a thick root. Substitute "Aftimun".

579. *Hind.* & *Sd.*—Bbati, Batti. *Per.*—Masook-abri. *Arb.*—Kasb-jabili.

It is a kind of tree grown on mountains. Its leaves and wood contains scenting smell. Common in Northern India.

580. *Hind.*—Maharal-gashikar. *Per.* — Mahar-gaboor. *Arb.*—Khashan. *Sd.*—Bhachur-bhatoon.

It is a black root with a knot like a tail of a scorpion. It is generally tied round the neck of sick children and also used as drug.

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581. *Hind.* & *Sd.*—Bahan *Per.*—Ghârab. *Arb.*—Ghbârab.

Common timber tree in Northern parts. Its leaves and barks are used as drug.

582. *Hind.*—Bâlla. *Sd.*—Ballu. *Per.*—Reeg, Rishwala. *Arb.*—Ramal, Mabso, Moo.

It is a black root. Substitute "Surhi-mar".

583. *Hind.*—Brim-dandbi, Boom-dandi. *Per.*—Pâi-amranb. *Arb.*—Rajal-amranb, Dahal-amranb. *Sd.*—Brim-dandi.

It is a dried stalk of a common creeping grass used as drug. Taste Bitter.

584. *Hind.*—Barta-surkhi, Hira-doki. *Sd.*—Bartha surkhi, Hira-dhaki, Hel-dakni. *Per.*—Khun-sihyav-shan. *Arb.*—Nakar-al-dam.

Common gum used as drug in North India.

585. *Hind.* & *Sd.*—Gomadar, Booi-mâdrân. *Per.*—Brinjâsaf. *Arb.*—Blooi-mâdrân, Gandah-madrân.

It is a herb with scenting smell leaves. Substitute "Afstantin" or "Baboonah."

586. *Hind.* & *Sd.*—Samâlo, Boo-phore. *Per.*—Samâlo. *Arb.*—Kamât.

It is a kind of Khapan which grows on hills. Dim reddish.

587. *Hind.*—Ban, Darakht-ban. *Sd.*—Ban. *Per.*—Shah-ban. *Arb.*—Jatar-al-hafza.

It is a seed generally found in Khurasan. Substitute walnuts.

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588. *Hind.* — Bhooha. *Sd.* — Bboob. *Per.* — Giayah-pasham. *Arb.*—Balooti.

It is a small shrub. Its leaves are used as drug in Northern India.

589. *Hind.*—Bâlka. *Per.*—Dast-nooyah.

It is a kind of Kachri used as drug.

590. *Hind.* — Bâtho-bathwa. *Per.* – Bazr-al-tif. *Arb.*—Tukhm-sarmak.

Common seed in Northern India used as drug. It should not be given to pregnant woman as it causes abortion.

591. *Hind.*—Bighhla.

It is a grass used as drug. Its leaves are pointed ones. Its flower is white.

592. Bont. *Per.*—Nikhood-sabz. *Arb.*—Hams-al-akhfar.

Common tonic drug. It increases blood.

593. *Hind.* & *Arb.*—Boshdar-bandi.

It is a kind of grass. Substitute " Raswal ".

594. *Hind.* & *Per.* — Bozidan. *Arb.* — Mustai-jalah.

It is a tall root. Substitute " Bahman ".

595. *Hind.*—Bad-hâra, Pad-hâra.

It is a root of booti. Substitute " Asgand ".

596. *Hind.*—Bârâhi-Kand.

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It is a root of some tree used as drug in Punjab.

597. *Hind.* — Bela. *Per.* — Khoran. *Arb.* — Harzan.

Is a tree. There are three kinds yellow, red and pale and used as drug.

598. *Hind.* & *Arb.*—Bakhore-marim.

It is a kind of drug. It is bitter. Substitute "Bozidan".

599. *Hind.*—Bed sadah, Bel. *Per.*—Bed sâdah, Baid. *Arb.*—Khalaf. *Sd.*—Bel-jo-van, Baid.

It is a tree like "Annar" tree. Substitute "Nilofar, Gul-mandhi".

600. *Hind.*—Ful-chunar. *Sd.*—Val-chunar. *Per.*—Dama-Dam-siyah. *Arb.*—Bakla-niti-tarmash.

This is a seed like chunar seed. Its decoction is good in vomitting.

601. *Hind.* & *Sd.* *Per.*—Chanâr. *Arb.*—Zalb.

It is a kind of big tree found in cold tropicals. Substitute "Bark of pomegranate".

602. *Hind.*—Chakah-dana.

It is seed like 'Hub-balsan'. Common drug in Northern India.

603. Hote-lakri. *Sd.* — Chob-Hote, Hote-kathi. *Per.* – Hezan-hote. *Arb.*—Khashib-al-hote.

It is an armament big tree (in Benares) from

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which furniture is made. Leaves and shoots are used as drug.

604. *Hind.*—Phog. *Sd.*—Phog, Phogi. *Per.*—Samnal. *Arb.*—Islanj.

It is a big shrub. Yields white flowers which are used as drug.

605. *Hind.*—Phar bad.

It is a drug used in worm, purifies blood and makes bowels free.

606. *Hind. & Sd.*—Phot. *Per.*—Niyar-Dashti. *Arb.*—Fanar-al-bar.

Common drug in Northern India.

607. *Hind. & Per.*—Fell-gosh. *Arb.*—Feljosh, Azan-al-fel.

Common in Northern India. It is a herb. Its colour is green. It works like "Raswal." Good for eyes and kidney stone.

608. *Hind.*—Gândar, Gâjrah, (seed) Gajra-ka-bij. *Sd.*—Gajro. *Per.*—Rishtah-zardak, (seed) Tukhm-Gajrah. *Arb.*—Katlif-al-Jarar, Hab-al-zardak.

Creeper of "Lahori Gajar." The leaves and seeds of it are used as drug.

609. *Hind.*—Bandal, Goltar. *Sd.*—Gosato, Kachri-jhangli. *Per.*—Bandâk.

It is a creeper. Its leaves, fruit and root are used as drug.

610. *Hind. Sd. Arb. & Per.*—Gulandar.

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It is a shrub. Its stalks and leaves are dried and used as drug. Sustitute "Shah-Taro."

611. *Sd.*—Gallore kathi. *Per.*—Darakht-gullah-*Arb.*—Gullah. *Hind.*—Garchah, Amrit-vati, Cullore-lakri.

It is a creeping grass climbing on trees. Its shoots are like ropes. Its leaves are big. The decoction of the leaves is a good drug.

612. *Hind. & Sd.*—Ghora-val, Grahal, Shakhraee. *Per.*—Dam-asab. *Arb.*—Ranb-al-khil.

It is a herb. Its branches are hollow. Its leaves are like the tail of a horse. Flowers are white. Substitute "anjbâr."

613. *Hind.*—Lâ-ee. *Sd.*—Goonn-dava. *Per.*—Ganjdah. *Arb*—Kahal-Ramâni, Anz-root, Kamal-bashi, Sâil.

It is a gum of a thorny tree used as a drug in wounds, boils, etc.

614. *Hind. & Sd.*—Garânjro. *Per.*—Moti-Dâtoo. *Arb.*—Yaman-al-hamal.

It is a herb. Its stems are very thin. The dried grass of it is used as drug.

615. *Hind.* — Gondal. *Per.* — Bezro. *Arb.* — Burdi.

It is a kind of tree. Its leaves are like 'Kafoor' leaves.

616. *Hind. Sd. & Per.*—Gard-asiya. *Arb.*—Ghbabar-al-Rahi.

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Common drug in Punjab.

617. Gomah.

Common drug in Punjab.

618. *Hind. & Sd.*—Gâh-pat, Karan-pât. *Per.*—Karanpât. *Arb.*—Shajar-al-jo, Azfar-al-jan.

It is a climbing grass on trees. Its leaves are burned in oil and used in ear pain and Eczema. Substitute. "Jav, Gugul or Sopari."

619. *Hind. & Sd.*—Lular. *Per.*—Giyak-misb. *Arb.*—Akbi-al-Jhhan, Asar-Saghhir.

It is a kind of grass used as drug.

620. *Hind. Per. & Sd.*—Ghhar.

It is a tree grown in Siam. Its stalk is highly respected. Taste is bitter.

621. *Hind. & Sd.*—Dânfal, Ghâfis. *Per.*—Ghâfis. *Arb.*—Ghâfis, Gul-Ghâfis.

It is a kind of prickly grass. Substitute "Asroon" or "Tagar."

622. MAST TREE.

Hind.—Dayal-lakri. *Per.*—Darkhat-nihaya. *Sd.*—Dyaal-kathhi. *Arb.*—Shajratah-al-naboot.

It is a kind of timber tree. It is exported from Rome and Shyam. Wood is used as drug.

623. *Hind.* — Atrik. *Sd.* — D-aroonj. *Arb.* — Daroonj-akrbi. *Per.*—Daroong.

It is a common root like sting of scorpion and used as a drug.

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624. *Hind.*—Châlki, Dhana-Khathoori. *Arb.*—Namam. *Per.*—Si-Sabz.

Is a kind of herb smaller than basil. Grows in hills and jungles. Substitute Chooa-kini.

625. *Hind. & Sd.*—Dangni, Kasirah-Jafâr, Ubat-Dangni. *Per.*—Giyah-ab-kinah. *Arb.*—Hashitah-al-dajaj.

It is a kind of grass found in the cultivation of jowar. Its seeds stick to a man who passes thereby. It is used as a drug.

626. *Hind.*—Kartan. *Sd.*—Der-sachi-booti. *Per.*—Bad-sukan, Bad-kashân. *Arb.*—Bad-al-shakân.

It is a kind of grass. From this mats and fans are made and is used as drug.

627. *Hind.*—Bell-gass. *Sd.*—Dhabh. *Per.*—Taraa. *Arb.*—Alaf-al-farash.

It is a common grass. Horses and bullocks eat it. It is used as a drug.

628. *Hind.*—Dhaman, Dâhaman.

It is a throny tree. Bitter in taste and used as drug.

629. *Hind. & Per.*—Darmanah. *Arb.*—Khashrak, Shih.

It is a shrub—Common in Northern parts. Substitute "Mastaki."

630. *Hind.*—Dandâd.

It is a seed of a grass. It is good in Kafa.

631. *Hind. and Arb.*—Jâr-al-nahar.

It is a kind of grass like "Nillo-far."

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632. *Hind. and Sd.*—Jai-wan. *Per.*—Khuban. *Arb.*—Yâsmin.

This tree is like the val of "ashk." It yields wild scented flowers which are used as drug.

633. *Hind.*—Jam-gass.

It is a root like the root of onion and is used as drug.

634. *Hind.*—Jal-pipul. *Per.*—Pipal-abi.

It is a kind of a seed to the size of "Kali Mirchi." Smell acrid.

635. *Hind.*—Hansraj, Kali-Jamp. *Per.*—Parsiyav-e-shan. *Arb.*—Sha-ir-al-jan, Sha-ir-al-jabaz. *Sd.*—Purshiavishan.

The leaves and stems of this shrub are used as drug.

636. *Hind.*—Hamama.

It is a kind of grass with scent. It is common drug in Punjab.

637. *Hind. Per. & Arb.*—Hab-al-zalum.

It is common seed used as drug in Northern India.

638. *Hind. & Per.*—Hassan-Yusif. *Arb.*—Hashish.

It is a seed smaller than Khas-khas and has pleasant taste. It is not used internally.

639. Har-Joth.

It is a shrub. It is used in fracture. Common in Punjab.

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640. *Hind. & Sd.*—Harmalo-booti. *Per.*—Harmalab. *Arb.*—Akzana.

It is a herb. Its leaves contain milky juice and used as drug.

641. *Hind.*—Kanocha. *Sd.*—Kanocho. *Per.*—Tukm-maro, Tukhm murdah, Tukhm marad-mushk. *Arb.*—Bazar-al-marah.

It is a seed like the seed of Bhang and used as drug.

642. *Hind. & Sd.*—Kangni. *Per.*—Ni-mosmi. *Arb.*—Kasb-baghhi.

It is a shrub like "Sinni." Its leaves and roots are drugs in urine, kidney stone.

643. *Hind.*—Kâkan. *Sd.*—Sujado, *Per.*—Bakhuk. *Arb.*—Ratam.

It is a kind of shrub. From its weed, ropes are manufactured and is used as drug.

644. Katâ-ee.

They are red flower, bitter in taste and are used as drug. Common in Punjab.

645. *Hind. & Arb.*—Kamaz-rivas.

It is a kind of herb resembling the herb of "Anisoon." Bitter in taste and acrid.

646. *Hind.*—Kar-mari.

It is a kind of fruit like Jamal Ghota.

647. *Hind.*—Kildaro. *Per.*—Sarkhas.

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It is a juicy and bulky shrub. Substitute "Kanbilo."

648. *Hind. & Arb.*—Kadam.

It is a prickly shoot. Taste is sour. It is used in the preparation of muttons. It is also used as drug.

649. *Hind.*—Kak-jangi. *Per.*—Tukhm-khakroob. *Arb.*—Rajal-al-ghharab, Harz-al-shiyatin.

It is a kind of seed resembling to that of "Soya."

650. *Hind.*—Kach-pipal.

It is a kind of shoot of a shrub like red pepper and its taste is equally the same.

651. *Hind. & Per.*—Karam-danab. *Arb.*—Hab-al-dud.

It is a kind of seed. Its both ends are pointed ones. It is a little bit bitter.

652. *Hind. & Sd.*—Kâhnang, *Per.* — Shir-zak. *Arb.*—Laban-khafash.

It is in lump pieces. It is mixed with honey and used in eyes for eye diseases.

653. *Hind.* — Gulora. *Per.* — Kankori. *Sd.* — Kukro. *Arb.*—Shaljam bari.

It is a root of a creeper grown in deserts and is used as a drug.

654. *Sd.*—Kattori. *Per.* – Bul. *Arb.*—Bal khun. *Hind.*—Bel-bala-goon.

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It is a round fruit to the shape of lemon. It is used as drug.

655. *Hind. Sd. & Per.*—Kahrba. *Arb.*—Karan-ab-har. *Sd.*—Kahrba.

It is a gum of a tree. It is hard like a stone used as a drug.

656. *Hind.*—Nirgal. *Sd.*—Kangoor-booti. *Per.*—Ni-band-dar. *Arb.*—Asnookh.

It is a shrub growing in grass. Its leaves, seeds and root are used as drug.

657. *Hind.* — Karva-lakri, *Sd.* — Kouri-Katthi. *Per.*—Bikh-katrun. *Arb.*—Asal-al-katrun.

It is a bitter root used as drug.

658. *Hind.*—Koth-Lakri. *Sd.*—Kuth kathi. *Per.*—Koshah, Koshnah. *Arb.*—Kastah.

It is a root of a herb. There are two kinds one sweet and the other bitter. They are shown below.

659. *Hind.*—Koth-karva. *Per.*—Koshnah-talakh. *Arb.*—Kast-al-mar. *Sd.*—Kutth-kouri.

It is a root with scent. Bitter in taste.

660. KOTH-MITHA.

Per.—Koshnah-shirin. *Arb.*—Kast-al-Haloo, *Sd.*—Kutth-kathi-mithi.

It is a root. Little bit sweet. Substitute "akar-karha."

661. *Hind.* — Kachar-Talakh. *Sd.* — Jhangle-Karelo. *Per.*—Khiyar Dashti. *Arb.*—Kashai-al-hamer.

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It is like the shape of Baloot but has thin thorns over it. Used as drug.

662. *Hind. & Arb.*—Kantoryoon-saghhir.

It is a kind of herb. Substitute "Persiyavshan."

663. *Hind. & Arb.*—Kantoryun Kabir.

It is a kind of grass. Substitute "Sooranjan", "Rasoot."

664. *Hind.* — Kachry, Kakras. *Per.*—Dastanbooyah, Vasat-booyah, Charâs-roshnak. *Arb.*—Shamam, Shamlam, Sumaratah-al-rab. *Sd.*—Kachruyun, Chibhir, Mitera.

These are found in the cultivations in Sindh and Punjab and are fried and eaten in curry. They are also used as drug.

665. *Hind.*—Jar-ankas, Azkhar, Kattan, Gharbel. *Sd.*—Kattan, Sasooi-jo-pathar. *Per.*—Kah-muki, Azkhar, Gor-Giah *Arb.*—Az-khar.

It is a scented grass, yellow in colour and acrid in smell and taste.

666. *Hind. & Sd.*—Kâmun, Kâmar. *Per.*—Angoorkhars. *Arb.*—Ghhab-al-dap.

It is a tree like a creeper. Its branches fall down on ground. Its fruit is like kanwal perun and its effects are the same.

667. SEED OF A WEED.

Hind.—Tukhm-kana. *Per.*—Tukhm-shakaf. *Arb.*—Aflinj. *Sd.*—Kanae-jo-bij.

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It is a kind of seed of weed and is used as drug.

668. *Hind.*—Kahwah-ban. *Sd. Per. and Arb.*—Kahwah.

It is a fruit of a tree. Bitter taste.

669. *Hind.*—Kahu, Kanilah. *Per.*—Darkht-shaz, Ani-balla. *Hind.*—Shat-al-ful. *Sd.*—Kahu.

It is a tree found in mountains. Its root and leaves are used as drug.

670. *Hind.*—Kasonji.

It is a kind of grass. Bitter and acrid.

671. *Hind.* — Bbavar, Kasar-gar-zooni. *Per.* — Kharooman, Kasar-gar zooni. *Arb.* – Kharnoob-nibiti, Kharnoob. *Sd.*—Bbavri.

It is a seed of a big tree like the tree of walnut Substitute "Babul."

672. *Hind.* — Karan-java. *Arb.* — Akat-mukat, Kat-makat. *Per.* — Khayaa-al-bis, Anâ-titas. *Sd.* — Paharval-jo-bij, Kharbat, Karbat.

It is the seed of a creeper which is known by the name of Paharwal. Seeds and leaves are used as drug.

673. *Hind. Per. and Sd.*—Kharsan. *Arb.*—Zanb. al-sabae.

It is thorny herb grown in mountains. After it is dried it becomes like grass. Substitute is "Kanwal perun."

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674. *Hind.*—Karpah. *Sd.*—Khap. *Per.*—Sâhal. *Arb.*—Sâhân, Kesro.

It is a herb. From this mats, nice mats and ropes are made. It is also used as drug. It is just like pees-khajur.

675. *Hind.*—Katso. *Sd.*—Khutso. *Per.* & *Arb.*—Katsah.

They are leaves of a small plant grown on mountains. Substitute "Camphore plant."

676. *Hind.* — Khat-mal. *Per.* — Ghhask-Sarkhk. *Arb*—Kanan-Fasas.

It is Common in Northern India. Its effects are like those of "Jonk." It is good in Epilepsy, womb-diseases.

677. *Hind.*—Khela-kheli. *Per.*—Kasila-kasili.

It is a kind of wood of a tree resembling "Tij." Substitute "Dalchini."

678. *Hind.* & *Per.*—Kharba. *Arb.*—Karan-al-jar, Musbah-al-room.

It is a gum of a tree possess scent. Action same as of "Banslocochan" or "Sundroos."

679. *Hind.* & *Sd.* — Lott. *Per.* — Satiyah-nâsi. *Arb.*—Alap.

It is a herb. Leaves are of yellow colour. Stems are full with thorns. Its leaves are used as drug.

680. *Hind.* & *Sd.* — Lossann. *Per.* — Brahan. *Arb.*—Raye-al-faras.

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It is a grass generally given to horses. It is also used as drug.

681. *Hind.*—Liyari. *Sd.*—Liyar-wan. *Per.*—Tuvar-fashan. *Arb.*—Ghhab-al-jan.

It is a big tree. Its fruit is red juicy musulage. They are called "Goida."

682. *Hind.*—Punak. *Per.*—Laee. *Arb.*—Hul.

It is good in piles. It releases burning of the body and swelling of organ.

683. *Hind.*—Laghhyah.

It is common in North Indian parts. It is a shrub. It is poisonous. It is milky. Taste bitter.

684. *Hind. & Arb.*—Lazan.

It is a blood of a mountainous tree having scent. Little bit bitter. Its effects are hot and dry.

685. *Hind.*—Lalvaee. *Sd.*—Gangatoon. *Per.*—Sar-khudâee. *Arb.*—Hab-al-sakrachah.

They are red seeds like Gongochi.

686. *Hind. & Per.*—Mahoo-danh. *Arb.*—Kaimba-lazat.

It is a milky grass of bitter taste. It is a purgative.

687. *Hind.*—Malim.

It is a root. Common drug in Punjab and Sind.

688. *Hind.*—Machhichhi.

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It is a kind of shrub grows on the banks of rivers.

689. *Hind.*—Mâng-mor.

It is a grass. Leaves of this grass burnt in mustard oil are used in rheumatism and gout pains.

690. *Hind.*—Monj. *Arb.*—Masdad.

It is a bark of a tree. Taste insipid.

691. *Hind.*—Machukân.

It is a root of a shrub. They are of two or three kinds. It is used as drug in bowel complaints, kidney pain etc.

692. *Hind.* Morad, Mohri. *Per.*—Morâd, (Seed) Tukhm-Morâd. *Sd.*—Man-modi, Mohri, (Seed). Mohri-jo-bij. *Arb.*—Aas, (Seed) Hab-al-Aas.

Its dried leaves are like Henna leaves. Its seeds are round of black colour. Its leaves and seeds are used as drug.

693. *Hind.* — Dona-murda. *Per.* — Mar-zangosh. *Arb.*—Mar-zanjosh. *Sd.*—Marood.

It is a scented grass. Its substitute "Afanstin" or "kalonji."

694. *Hind.* — Monghi. *Sd.* — Mongha. *Per.* — Kachrah-shirdar. *Arb.*—Fasha-e-al-halu.

There are thorn on its skin. It is used as drug. It possesses milk.

695. *Hind.*—Kalandah, *Sd.* – Makhan-booti. *Per.*– Kal, Akh-yoos. *Arb.*—Achit-roos.

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It is a herb. It is of the size of a herb of "Chano" flowers white. Fruit black.

696. *Hind.*—Mahalab, Khevni. *Sd. & Per.*—Pevand-rim, Pevand-marim. *Arb.* — Tevni, Hab-al-Mahalab.

It is a seed of a tree. The leaves and stems possess scent. Substitute "Badam" and "Akhrote."

697. *Hind. & Sd.*—Morhiyo, Moryo, Zind. *Per.*—Moro. *Arb.*—Assan.

It is a kind of tree of a moderate size. Its leaves are just like the leaves of "mendi." Its flower is of white colour and with scent. Its leaves are used as drug.

698. *Hind. & Sd.*—Mahamoodah. *Per.*—Musabar. *Arb.*—Sakmonia.

It is a resin of a herb in the form of gum. It is of white colour. Its substitute is "Eryo."

699. *Hind.* — Kâng. *Sd.* — Mandhano. *Per.* — Zaghh-panni. *Arb.*—Khashtar-al-raz.

It is a kind of grass substitute "Gulkand."

700. *Hind.* & *Sd.*—Mânjhari. *Per. & Arb.*—Rassan.

It is a big shrub like villayati babul tree. Its pods are used as drug. Substitute "Koth-lakri."

701. *Hind.* & *Sd.*— Naro. *Per.* — Hal-boob, Harbak. *Arb.*—Assan-moos.

It is a grass growing in rice cultivations. It has purgative property.

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702. *Hind.*—Mandvala. *Arb.*—Mandoola. *Sd.*—Nangli. *Per.*—Arz-na-hamar.

It is a shrub grows in rainy season. Its seeds are red and white like Juar. Its bread is good in bowel wind.

703. *Hind.* & *Sd.*—Nir-gas. *Per.*—Nirkas. *Arb.*—Nir-jas, Abir.

It is common flower of a grass in Northern India.

704. *Hind.*—Sarmask. *Per.* — Kazaf. *Arb.* — Sarmasak, Sarbak. *Sd.*—Nepoo-bboto, Nibhoo.

It is a plant. Its leaves are oily like the leaves of Phudina.

705. *Hind.*—Navarri.

It is common drug in Northern India.

706. *Hind.* & *Per.*—Namam. *Arb.*—Nomam-al-malk.

It is common in Northern India. It is a shrub like 'Rihan'. Its taste is acrid.

707. *Hind.* & *Arb.*—Nafz.

It is coming out from the earth itself, like blood and used as drug.

708. *Hind.*—Katni-jooz. *Sd.* – Nenann-van. *Per.*—Hab-al-jashayah. *Arb.*—Hazar-al-shoke. Joz-al-sharah.

It is a big tree. Its leaves are of the size of "pipal" tree. Fruit are to the size of "Akhrote".

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Fruit and leaves are drug. Its fruit is hung in the neck of children.

709. *Hind.* Khajur pis, Kokât. *Sd.*—Pis, Phees. *Per.*—Asal. *Arb.*—Pis, Pees Kaslaee.

It is a tree like a palm tree. Mats and brooms are made from its leaves. Its leaves are also used as drugs.

710. *Hind.*—Siya-mand. *Sd.*—Patt-tar. *Per.*—Ganjad-bari, Ganjad-daraz. *Arb.*—Sam-sam-bari.

It is a shrub with yellow flowers. Its seeds are used as drug in Northern India.

711. *Hind. & Sd.*—Pun. *Per.*—Parz. *Arb.*—Bardi.

This is a shrub. Ropes are made from it. Its leaves are used as drug.

712. *Hind. & Sd.*—Pukhân-bed, *Per.*—Koshah. *Arb.*—Khab-tiyana.

It is a root of a tree. Bitter in taste. Actions like "Asaroon".

713. *Hind.* & *Sd.*—Pat-kunvar. *Per.*—Kalah-bârân. *Arb.*—Tâj-taoos.

It is a shrub growing in rainy season. Its leaves and flowers are used as drug.

714. *Hind.* & *Sd.*—Pânil. *Per.*—Mush-k-al-jan. *Arb.*—Shovamara.

It is a kind of scented grass.

715. *Hind.*—Panstaki.

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Is a shrub—Its leaves are like "Mendhi" leaves. Its fruit is like "Makoo". It is used as drug in Northern India.

716. *Hind.*—Palla-santoor. *Arb.* — Shajratah-al-nabi.

It is a bark of a tree. Its bark is used as a drug.

717. *Hind.*—Pa-val.

A kind of tree—There is cotton in its pod. It is used as drug in Northern India.

718. *Hind.*—Panddalu.

It is a root—It is bigger than "Shakar Kand". Taste insipid.

719. *Hind.*—Piyar-anga.

It is a tall root used as drug.

720. *Hind.*—Pathri. *Per.*—Sang-dan, Chinah-dan. *Arb.*—Kabzah.

It is a seed called Sang-dan found out from grain. Its effects are like 'Mastaki'.

721. *Hind.*—Pathri-bhoori.

Is a kind of grass which grows on stones. Little bit bitter.

722. *Hind.*—Patta-kashmiri. *Sd.*—Pan-kashmiri. *Per.*—Barg-kashmir. *Arb.*—Warik-kashmiri.

They are scented leaves like "Kamal pat" and used as drug.

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723. *Hind.*—Roobas.

It is a kind of grass like "Az-khar" bitter in taste.

724. *Hind.*—Rodanti.

It is a kind of grass used as drug.

725. *Hind.* & *Per.*—Rivas. *Arb.*—Ribas.

It is a kind of grass, like "Chikandar". It is bitter and sweet.

726. *Hind.* = Lal-suhag. *Sd.*—Sakh-mard, Surkh-maz. *Per.*—Hazâr bandak. *Arb.*—Asi-al-raee, Azan-algar.

It is a shrub cultivated in gardens. Yields flowers. Its leaves and flowers are used as drug. Common in Sind.

727. *Hind.* — Saras tari. *Sd.* — Siranh-jo-wan. *Per.*—Darkht-zakria. *Arb.*—Sultan-al-shajar.

It is a common big tree. It yields scented flowers and are used as drug.

728. *Hind.*—Sarvali. *Sd.*—Sâlaro. *Per.*—Akh-niyus. *Arb.*—Akhir.

It is a shrub found in the cultivation of Jowar and on the banks of waters, Its fruit is of black colour and flowers white. Its leaves are used as drugs.

729. *Hind.*—Kashal. *Sd.*—Sorab. *Per.*—Khar-boozah Bengali. *Arb.*—Batikh-buz-rag.

It is a dim colour root of a herb. It is generally cooked in mutton and is also used as drug.

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730. *Sd.*—Sat-gula. *Hind.* — Sat-gulo, Kali-ka-sat. *Arb.*—Johar-gulo. *Per.*—Nishah-gulah.

It is dried juice of a tree and is used as drug.

731. *Per.*—Sindhah. *Arb.*—Zokom-Sham.

Common in Northern India. It is a big prickly juicy tree.

732. *Hind.*—Sah-di.

Its leaves are like those of Tulsi. It is bitter in taste. It is a good compound in Mercury Kustha. It is a useful drug.

733. *Hind. & Arb.*—Sâfia.

A kind of gum resembling "Anz-root." Substitute "bole".

734. *Hind. & Sd.*—Sanakori. *Per.*—Sana-baldi. *Arb.*—Ghhatiyun.

It is a kind of grass. Substitute "Sena".

735. *Sd.*—Shirkhasht. *Hind. Per. & Arb.*—Shir-kast, Shakar-tart, Shahnamtart Shir-khasht.

It is very common drug in Northern India. It is a gum of a Villayati-tree. It is mild purgative.

736. *Hind.*—Shal or Shaloon.

It is a big Indian tree known in Northern India. Taste bitter.

737. *Hind.*—Man-manah. *Per.*—Gandam-devanh. *Arb.*—Shablam.

It is a seed. Used as drug in throat complaint etc.

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738. *Hind.*—Shabram.

It is common shrub in Northern India. Milky juice is excuded from it. Its seeds are like "Massoor". Substitute "Mazryun".

739. *Hind. & Per.*—Shah-pisand.

It is common seed in Northern India. Purgative. Substitute "Jalapa".

740. *Hind.* & *Sd.*—Tâkâr. *Per.*—Darakht-shokh. *Arb.*—Shajar-al-shoot.

It is a tree. The root and its barks are used as drug.

741. *Hind.* — Tukhm-bala. *Sd.* — Tukhm-bala, Balango. *Per.*—Nibar-al-badang, Balango. *Arb.*—Balango, Bakal-tar-alki.

It is a seed like the seed of "Tukhm-rihan".

742. *Hind.*—Talbi. *Per.*—Makarla. *Arb.* — Tar, Talam, Nakhar, Shakuh. *Sd.*—Tarri-jo-van.

It is a big timber tree. Its bark and leaves are used as drug.

743. *Hind.*—Nasoot, Nagar-pattir, Teej-Lakri. *Sd.*—Teej-kathi. *Per. and Arb.*—(Sufed) Tared, Tarbad, Tarvi.

This is a stalk of a tree. Purgative. Substitute Dar-chini.

744. *Hind. and Per.*—Tantoori-khata-ee. *Arb.*—Shah-chini.

It is a prepar ed medicine. It is bitter in taste. Substitute "Jadwar".

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PART XI
PREPARATIONS

1. CURD.

Hind. Ben. Mah. & Guj.—Dahee. *Sd.*—Dhaonro-Ddahee, Dudh. *Per.*—Jaezat, Jugrat. *Arb.*—Laban-hamz. *Can.*—Mosru. *Tam.*—Thayir. *Tel.*—Perrugu.

It is good to eat in summer days.

2. CREAM OF MILK.

Hind. Ben. Mah. Guj. & Sd.—Malai. *Per.*—Kimak, Bala-sar-shir. *Arb.*—Mashih-dovabah, Shamool. *Tam.*—Palyedai. *Tel*—Meengada.

3. BUTTER.

Hind. Guj. Per. & Bom.—Makan, Makhan, Maska. *Sd.*—Makhan. *Tel.*—Venne, Vennai. *Can.*—Benne.

4. LUMP OF CURD (CURD WITHOUT WATER).

Hind.—Panir, Pino. *Sd.*—Chako-ddahi, Chako-Ddudh. *Per.*—Kashk. *Arb.*—Aksat. *Tam.*—Thayir-yedu. *Tel.*—Perugu-mingada.

5. WHEY OR BUTTER MILK.

Hind.—Chhans. – *Bom.*—Chhans, Chans. *Sd.*—Jhann, Lasi, Chhans. *Per.*—Dogh. *Tam.*—Moru. *Tel.* – Majiga.

6. CLARIFIED BUTTER, GHEE.

Ver. – Ghee. *Per.*—Roghan-zard. *Tam. and Tel.*—Naee. *Arb.*—Saman.

7. SUGAR-CANDY.

Hind. & Sd.—Misri. *Per.*—Kand, Shakar-abiz *Arb.*—Nibat. *Tam.*—Kalkandu. *Tel.*—Kalakanda.

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8. SUGAR.

Hind. — Shakar, Khând. *Sd.* — Khand. *Per.* — Shakar. *Arb.* — Sâkâr. *Tam.* — Sarkarai. *Tel.* — Sakkara.

9. ROSE CONFECTION.

Hind. Sd. & Tam.—Gul-kand. *Per.*—Gul-shakar. *Arb.*—Jalabjeen, Gulkand. *Tam.* — Gulkand. *Tel.*—Gulkhand.

10. HARD SUGAR.

Hind. & Sd.—Kanasro, Shakar-sakht. *Per.*—Shakur-bastah, Nibat. *Arb.*—Kand-Teghal.

11. VINEGAR OR LEMON SYRUP.

Hind. & *Sd.*—Shikanj-been, Sinkanj-been. *Per.*—Khash-bah. *Arb.*—Rub.

It is prepared from Syrup with vinegar or juice of lemon.

12. VINEGAR.

Hind.—Surka. *Sd.*—Surko. *Per.*—Surkah. *Arb.*—Khal. *Tam.*—Kadi. *Tel.*—Khadi.

13. YEAST.

Hind.—Khamira-atta. *Sd.*—Khaniro-atto. *Per.*—Khamir-tursh. *Arb.*—Ajin, Mada.

14. DUNG OF COW OR BULLOCK.

Hind. — Gobar. *Sd.* — Chheno. *Per.* — Sargeen. *Arb.*—Akhshâi, *Tam.*—Sanni. *Tel.*—Pedah.

15. BRAN.

Hind.—Boosa. *Sd.*—Chhan. *Per.*—Saboos. *Arb.*—Nakhalah, *Tam.*—Thavudu. *Tel.*—Thavadu.

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16. *Hind. and Sd.*—Panir-mayo. *Per.*—Panir-mayah. *Arb.*—Anfakhatah. *Tel.*—Pal zonna.

Prepared from the milk of an animal which has just given delivery.

17. SUGAR LOAF.

Hind. — Patasho. *Per.* — Shakar-nipoo. *Arb.* — Fancel. *Sd.*—Tapasho, Patasho. *Tam. and Tel.*—Bathas.

It is prepared from sugar by purifying it.

18. *Hind. Arb. and Sd.*—Turinj-been. *Per.*—Zamai-Juvanah, Shakar-Juvanah.

It is prepared from Java-ansa and used as drug. Its effects are like "Shir-Khast."

19. WINE.

Hind. — Sharab. *Sd.* — Boozo. *Per.* — Boozah. *Arb.*—Bed.

It is prepared from date and grape and other fruits.

20. PICKLE.

Hind. — Achar. *Per.* — Surkaidâr. *Arb.* — Khal *Sd.*—Khatân, Achar. *Tam.*—Oorukhai. *Tel.*—Oorugaya.

21. FLOUR.

Hind.—Atta. *Sd.*—Atto. *Per.*—Arad. *Arb.*—Dakik. *Tam.*—Mavu. *Tel.*—Pindhi.

22. BURNT ALMOND SKIN POWDER.

Hind. and Sd.—Misi. *Per.*—Zâk-siyah. *Arb.*—Zâj-al-asood.

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Prepared from the burnt skins of almond and powdered and used as tooth powder.

23. CONSERVE.

Hind. — Muraba. *Sd.* – Murbo. *Per.* — Murbah. *Arb.*—Anjbat. *Tam. and Tel.*—Morabah.

24. JUICE.

24. *Hind. and Sd.*—Ras. *Per.*—Fashradah, Sat. *Arb.*—Isarah, Asal. *Tam. and Tel.*—Rasam.

25. ASH.

Hind.—Keri. *Sd.*—Rakh. *Per.*—Khakstar. *Arb.* —Ramad. *Tam.* – Sambal. *Tel.*—Pudhitha.

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PART XII

FOREIGN OILS.

OIL = (OLEUM) = (H) TEL OR ROGHAN.

American Ice cream soda oil
Anise oil
Anthimedis oil.
Apple oil
Appricot oil
Archis oil
Bannana oil
Bergamote oil
Cade oil or Fish oil
Cadinum oil
Cajuput oil
Camphore oil
Camphor oil
Caraway oil
Cardamom oil
Carni oil
Cascarrilla oil
Cassia oil
Castile oil
Cauamga oil
Cayoppylli oil
Cederwood oil
Celery oil
Cherry oil
Chamonile oil
Chaulmoorgra oil
Cider oil
Cinnamom oil
Citronilled oil
Cloves oil
Codliver oil
Cognic oil
Copaiba oil
Coriandar oil
Craton oil
Cubab oil
Dill oil
Egg oil
Fish oil or Cade oil.
Gajuput oil
Galtheria oil
Garlic oil or Oily oil
Ginger oil
Grape oil
Green winter oil
Hemlock oil
Horse oil
Inodorous oil
Intermediate oil
Junipar oil
Khus oil
Lard oil
Lavender oil
Lemon oil
Lemmon grass oil
Lime oil
Lime juice and Soda oil
Lobelia oil
Lubricating oil
Mace oil
Marrow oil.
Merlien oil
Mineral oil
Mirbone oil
Musk flower oil
Neem oil
Neroli oil
Nutmeg oil
Oily oil or garlic oil
Olive oil
Orange oil
Organum oil
Palm oil
Patchouli oil
Parraffin oil
Pear oil
Penny rayal oil
Peper oil
Peppermint oil
Petigrain oil
Phosphorated oil
Piments oil
Pincapple oil.
Pine oil
Petitgrain oil
Pomegranate oil.
Portugal oil
Rose oil
Roseberry oil
Rosemary oil

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Sandal wood oil
Sassafras oil
Snake oil
Spearmint oil
Stillingia oil
Straw berry oil
Sunflower oil
Sunipar oil
Sylender oil
Tanners oil
Tar oil
Teribinth oil
Theobroma oil
Thyme oil
Thymol oil.
Transformer oil
Turkey red oil
Turpentile oil
Vealsfoot oil
Vegitable oil
Velivert oil
Vinilla oil
Vitrol oil
Volatile oil of mustard
White oil
Winter green oil

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PART XIII
FOREIGN DRUGS & CHEMICALS

Abestine—a kind of silice.
Absolute (absolutum) (H) Johar.
Acetanlide (acetanilidum — pre: of glacial acetic and aniline.
Acetum (acetom)—(H) Vinegar.
Acidum (acid) (H) Tizab Johar. There are several kinds of acids.
Adeps (adops) Purified Lard. There are several varieties of adeps preparation.
Alcohol—(H) Johar or Sharab There are several varieties.
Alkaliods—Khar.
Alkali refined.
Alion (aloinum),
Alum (alumen) I. D. There are several preparation of this.
Ammonicum = kind of gum.
Ammonia (amonium). There are several preparation of this.
Amyle = Liquid produced by the internation of amglic alcohal to some other drugs. There are many varieties of this.
Amylum = starch.
Anethi = Dill fruit I.D.
Aniline (Blue and green).
Aniline dyes.
Animal charcoal (Bone black, Bone charcoal).
Anthemidis (Gul-babona).
Antimoni or Antimony. There are many preparations of this.
Antiphrine.
Apomorphine (apomorphinae) Prepared from morphine with other drugs.
Aqua (water). There are several varieties prepared from several drugs and fruits).
Aqua fortis—Nitric acid.
Arachidie.
Araroba—Substance found in cavaties in the truck of Andira Arurba.
Argentum (silver) several preparatlons of this I.D.
Arica.
Arnicae (kind of Fr tree).
Asarabacca,
Ascipias.
Aspirin.
Atropine (Atropina) = Alkaloid from Belladonna leaves and root.
Atropine Sulphate (Atropinae Sulphas) pr. from Antropine and Sulphuric acid.

Auric chloride.
Baking powder.
Ball clay.

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Balsam (Balsamum) of Canada, Peru, Tolu. Is execudation of tree.
Balm sweet.
Barium. There are many varieties of this.
Barberry (Barbrus) I. D.
Barytes = Barium Sulphate.
Bath Brick.
Bay rum.
Bearberry (Uvac Ursi).
Bechu. (H) Booko.
Belladona = a kind of Lac tree.
Benision. [Fr.
Benzaldehyde = Bitter almond oil.
Benzine or Benzol.
Benzic = Petrolium spirit.
Benzoin (Benzoinum). (H) Loban I.D.
Benzol or Benzyl = mixture of Homologous Hydrocorbons obtained from light coal tar oil.
Bergamot.
Berlin blue.
Beta Napthal.
Beta Eythle.
Bismuth or (Bismuthii). There are several varieties prepared from several drugs.
Bismarck Brown.
Blancfine = Percipitated Berium sulphate.
Bleaching powder = Chloride of lime.
Blistering Collodion Liquid.
Bone black = Ivory black or animal charcoal.
Borax. (H) Sohago.
Borax honey.
Boric acid Powder.
Bromates.
Bromine.
Bromstyrol.
Broom tops (scopari Cacumina). Fr. trees tops.
Buchu. kind of tree Fr.
Buckhorn.
Burnt sugar.
Butter flavour.
Butyl.
Butyric (Pr. of Butyle Chloral Hydrate etc.)
Cadmium (Dhoop-Lakri).
Caffeine. Pr. of coffee etc.
Calabar Bean.
Calamine.
Calcumba (columboe).
Calicium. There are many preparations of this.
Calomel citrate.
Calsis or Calcii.
Camabis Indica.
Campho-Phenique.
Cananga Java.
Cannabis (Hemp) I.D.
Cantharides or Cantharis— Dried beetles of a tree. Fr.
Caoutchons = Indian Rubber.
Caprioc.
Caprrylic.
Capsicum (capsice) Fruit of tree Fr.
Caramal = (colouring matter of sugar cane).
Caraway (carui) Fruit like anise. Fr.

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Carbolic.
Carbolinga = wood charcoal.
Carbon Bisuphide. Pr. of carbon and Sulpher.
Carbonis = Coal Tar.
Cardamomi (cardamom seeds). I.D.
Carmine.
Carni (sufed-zero).
Caryophilli (Loung). I.D.
Casacara or Cascarilla = kind of dried Bark. Fr.
Casein(Organic substance contained in milk and chease).
Caspian.
Cassiae (Cassia) I.D.
Caustics. There are several varieties.
Cazuput (Ellachi-barra). I.D.
Cedrat.
Celaceum.
Celluliod-
Cellulose acetate.

Cera = Bees wax yellow and white. White is prepared one and yellow is impure.
Cerasine = pr. of cera.
Cereta = pr. of cera.
Cerium oxalate (cerri oxalas). pr: of serium salt and oxlate.
Cernauba wax.
Cetacium (spermaceti) I.D.
Chalk prepared. Whiting or Calicium Carbonate.
Chalk French.
Charta Senapis (Mustard Paper) pr. of mustard seeds and other drugs,
Chloral Hydras (Chloral Hydrate) pr.
Chlorine.
Chlorodine.
Chloroform. (Choloroforum).
Chlorophyll (green colouring matter from leaves of tree).
Chrysarobin = Substance obtained from Araroba by means of some drugs.
Cider vinegar (vinegar of grapes).
Cider sweet.
Cimicifuga (Dried Rhizome and root of a tree.) I. D.
Cinchona—a kind of tree. I.D.
Citras.
Citronellol.
Citris.
Cive amberine.
Cleaner's nipthal.
Coal-tar.
Cocai (coca). There are several preparations of this.
Coca Butter.
Cocaine (cocaina).
Codeine (codeina)=Alkaloid of opium or morphia.
Codeine phosphate. Pr. of codeina.
Cola water.
Colcother.
Cold cream.
Collodion (collodium) pr. of Pyronlin, Ether and Alcohal. There are several varieties.
Colocynthidis (Clocynth). I.D.
Cologue (Eau-de-cologne).

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Confectio (confection) of. Several varieties.
Colophony (Rosin, Pine resin).
Colours soluable in oil.
Conium (conii) a kind of Fr. tree. Its leaves, young branches and fruit are used as drug.
Conmarin.
Conticura.

Copaiba (aloes resin) (H) Bulsan-ras.
Copaiva.
Corbolic.
Corbonterated chloride.
Corosive siblimate.
Cosmetic green.
Cospaiba.
Cotton wool medicated.
Coumarin.
Creesol (Creysytic acid).
Creosote (Creosotum). Oily colourless liquid obtained from the Tar.
Crociene Brilliant.
Cromic Anbydride (Acidum Chromicum).
Crude. (There are several kinds of crudes).
Cumarine crystle.
Cupri = Copper. I. D. There are several preperations.
Curcuma.
Curd soap.
Cusparin. Kind of Fr. tree.
Cusso (Kousso). Kind of Fr. tree.
Cynite of. (There are several varieties.)
Decoctum (Decoction). (H.) Murakab, Shando. There are several varieties.
Dextrine = British gum.
Diatomaceous.
Digitalis = a Fr. tree.
Diglycol stearate.
Distilled water. (Purified water by distil).
Dover's powder.
Dragons blood. (Kind of resin from Calcamus Camboge).
Drop black. (H) Phulo.
Eaude Cologne.
Eaude Melisse-de-Cannes.
Eaude Acacia.
Eaude Tubegose.
Effervexent. There are several varieties of this preparation.
Elaterinum. A sediment from the fruit of Fr. tree.
Elder flowers (Sambuci Flores).
Elder water.
Eleterin (Elaterinum).
Elaterium.
Elixir of Vitriol
Emery (Impure alumeneum oxide).
Emlsifying powder.
Emplostrium (Plaster). There are several varieties.
Emulsion (Irish)
Enema = (H) Hakno. There are several varieties.
Eosine,

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Epson salt (Magnesium Sulphate.)
Erogot (Ergota)—Fr.
Erythosine
Eserine Sulphate.
Essences for mineral waters and syrups.
Essence Vinegar.
Ether (Aether) = a volatile liquid prepared. There are several varieties.
Ethereal.
Ethyl. There are many varieties.
Ethylene acetate.
Eucalypti—(Eucalyptus).
Eugenol.
Enongonin.
Eunonymus (Euonymi). Fr. tree.
Exculenta.
Exotica.
Extracts or Extractum (H) Sat, Johar. There are many sorts of extract preparations from several drugs.
Farina.
Felxo.
Ferrix oxide. (Venetian, Indian Red).
Fern male or Filix Mas—Fr. tree.
Foeniculi Fructus = Fennel fruit I. D.
Ferrum, Ferro, Ferri, Feric, Ferry, Ferr = Iron. There are several varieties and preparations of this.
Ficus = Figs. I. D.
Fixol for hair oils.
Flavouring essences for Syrups and Confection, Ice Creams, Cordials etc.
Floral perfumers. There are several varieties of.
Flourspar = Calicium fluoride.)
Flower (Flore) (H.) Gul.
Fluid magnesia.
Flower's solution.
Foam Heading.
Formal dehyde.
Formalin (Solution of Formal Dehyde.)
Fox glove,
Frankincense or Thus Americanum.
Friars Balsam.
Fruit Basis for Lozinges.
Fruit oils.
Fruit Salt.
Fulchsine.
Galgea.
Gallae—(H. Mava) I. D.
Gamboge officinal.
Gannasis Indica (H) Ganja.
Gas black.
Gasoline.
Gaultheria.
Gelatine or Gelatinum = (Pure glue).
Gelsemium = Gelse mii (H) Mava.
Gem salt.
Gentian or Gentianae(H- Pukhan bed) I. D.
Geraniol pure.

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Geranium Palmaresa.
Ghee Flavour.
Gherex.
Giranium.
Glacial acetic.
Glanber's salt—Sodium Sulphate.
Glimmer = Muscovy glass.
Glue pure=(Gelatine).
Gluecose=(grape Sugar).
Glucusimide.
Gluside or Glusidum or Benzol Sulphonimide. Sweet Imide derivable from Toluene.
Glycerin, Glycesinum or Glycerol. It is a triydic alcohol prepared from alkalis. There are several varieties.
Glycerise.
Glyerrhize = Liquorice. I.D.
Gonlard's extract.
Goose green liquid.
Gopal varnish.
Gopal white.
Gossypium = Cotton I. D.
Granite = Pomegranate.
Granular Bicorbonate of Soda.
Granular Culicium.
Granulated sugar.
Grape sugar (Gluecose).
Graphita.
Grease.
Green soap liquid.
Guaiacum or Gulbanum (Guaiaci). Hard wood of Fr. tree. Wood and resin used as drug.
Gum or Gummi. There are several varieties.
Guttapercha tissue.
Haemotoxyli Lingum—Logwood. Fr: tree.
Hamamelis or Humamelidis—Fr: tree. Bark and leaves are used.
Helianthin.
Heliontropin.
Helitrope.
Hemidesmus or Hemidesmi. Fr: tree.
Hemlock (conium).
Henbane = Hyscyamus.
Hiera picra.
Hoffmanns Anodyne.
Homatropine Hydro-bromide (Homatropinea Hydrobromidum)=alkaliod prepared from tropine.
Honey Borax.
Hops (Lupuli) Fr.
Hore hound.
Humamelis.
Hydrargyri = Mercuric. They are preparation of mercuric. Many varieties.
Humulus.
Hydraulic lime.
Hydrastis or Hydrastic. Fr. tree.
Hydrobromate of Homalropine.
Hydrochloride.
Hydrochloric apomorphine.
Hydrocyanic of: There are several varieties.
Hydroflouric acetate.
Hydrogen. There are many varieties.

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Hydrogri. (Para ka marham).
Hydrous.
Hydroxy (Benzoate).
Hydroxide. They are of many varieties.
Hydroxicitromittol.
Hyoscyamus (Henbene).
Hypodermic Injection.
Hypophosphite Calcium.
Hypophosphorus.
Hyposulphate. They are of several varieties.
Icing Sugar.
Iceland moss.
Ichthyol.
Ignatia seed. Fr: Seed.
Indol.
Indigo-Neutral.
Indigo Carmine (Indigotion).
Indigo Sulphate.
Indigotin (Soluble Indigo or Indigo Carmine).
Indurated Lard.
Infusorial earth.
Infusion or Infusium, (H.) Josh or Nukooa. They are made of several drugs and fruits.
Injection of (Injectio)—There are several kinds of injections.
Insect powder (persian).
Iodide.
Iodine (Iodum) — solid non-metalic element obtained from the ashes of sea weed.
Iodoform (Iodoformum). (Prepared from Iodine etc.
Ionon (Rhodinal).
Ipecac.
Ipecacuanha. (H.) Ak-ki-par I. D.
Iron and quinine.
Iso-Eugenol.
Isoprophyl Alcohol.
Ivory black (animal charcoal).
Jaborandi = Fr : tree.
Jalapa (Jalap). Fr. drug and is sold with grocers.
Japan wax.
Jasmallone.
Jasmaroll.
Jasmine arbanian.
Jasmine pomatum.
Javanel.
Jewelers red.
Jewelers rough.
Keselguhr.
Kisselgash = Mineral substance from spices of algae.
Konsso (Cusso).
Krameria. Fr : tree.
Ksbaram (Caustic potash).
Lamellae (Discs). They are preparation of some drugs.
Lac varnish.
Lactic.
Lamp black (carbon black).
Lanolin(Purified wood grease).
Lanveder (Villayati gul).
Laudanum.
Lauric.
Lead (Plumbum). There are several preparations of this.
Leaves (Folia) H. Patta.
Lecithin.
Lime (Calicum). There are many preparations of this.

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Linalyl acetate.
Liniment (Linimentum) There are many kinds.
Linolic.
Linton.
Linum = (Linseed) I.D.
Liquefied Phenol (Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum),
,, Blistering.
Liquid Tar.
Liquor = Solution. There are several varieties.
Lithin (Lithium). There are several preparation of this.
Litmus.
Liver of Sulphur.
Lixiveatea wood ashes.
,, coal ashes.
Logwood (Haematoxli Lingum). Fr. tree.
Lobelia. Fr. herb.
Lotion (Lotio). There are several varieties.
Lozenges (Thochiseus). There are several varities of preparation,
Lump white starch.
Lunar caustic.
Lipuli (hops).
Lupulin (Lupulinum). Glands obtained from the strobiles of Humulus Lupulus.
Lushii = Bulbose proper.
Lye Caustic.
Maganese deoxide (Phyrolusite).
Magnesia (Magnesium). There are many varieties,
Mahogany saw dust.
Malt.
Manganese peroxide.
Mastic = (H). Roomi mastaki. Kundoor roomi I.D.
Melallic oxide (native oxide of iron).
Mel = honey.
Mel = borax (Borax honey).
Mel depuratam (clarified honey).
Menthol—Piminto (H.) Sat or Johar of Phudina.
Methyl. (There are many varieties).
Mezereon or Mezerei—Fr. tree.
Mercuric (There are many varieties).
Mecrocosmic salt.
Milk of Lime.
Milk powder.
,, sugar.
,, of sulphur.
Mitigated caustic (argenti nitras mitigatus).
Mistura (mixture). There are several varieties.
Mono sodium phosphate.
Morphia.
Morphine. pr : of morphia. There are several varieties.
Mosry.
Muratic.
Musk grain.
,, xylene.
Myristic = (nutmeg) I.D.
Naphtha or naphthol (Beta-naphthol), preparation of naphthalene naphthaline

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Naptholine flakes.
Nerolia.
Nigrosin (oil solube).
Nitrate of. There are several varieties.
,, urranium nitrate.
Nitricum (salt petere).
Nitrite Amyl.
Nitrobenzine (artificial oil of bitter almonds.)
Nitrobenzol.
Nitro-glycerin.
Oat meal soap.
Oil (oleum). There are several kinds of oils. See separate list.
Oleate.
Oleic.
Opii (opium).
Orthochanse (Telspar, clay of alum).
Ostrea Edulis.
,, verginiana.
Ottos. There are several varieties. (H) Attur.
Oxide (yellow or red).
Oxolic.
Oxymel = Prepared from Honey.
Ozokerite. A kind of mineral wax.
Pacorandi.
Palmitic.
Palmetto (Extract saw.)
Panama.
Pancreatic.
Paraclichlor benzium.
Paracresyl
Paraffin (mineral wax. There are several forms of fats.
Pareirae (Pareira). Fr : tree.
Parogallic.
Paregoric.
Paregoric Elixir.
Paris white (calicium carbonate).
Parodi cloraben (zinc oxide)
Parogallic.
Pellitory (Pyrethrum).
Pennyroyal = species of mint.
Pepsin (Pepsinum). It is an enzyme obtained from the mucous lining of the fresh and healthy stomach of pig, sheep or calf.
Pereiva Brava.
Perfumery chemicals.
Persian blue.
Perspiration powder.
Peruviam or Peru Balsam.
Petit grain English.
Petrolium. There are several preparation of this.
Phenacetin (Phenacetinum).
Phenazone (Phenazonum). Prepared from para-phentidin.
Phenyl.
Phenol (Carbolic acid). There are several preparations of this.
Phosphorous or Phosphine (preparation of bones).
Phumbago.
Phyrolusite (Mangnese deoxide).
Physostigmatis Semina.

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Physostigmine sulphate = Sulphate of an alkaliod obtained from calabar bean.
Picrotoxin or (Picrotoxinum) = Neutral principle of a kind of fruit. Fr.
Pieric.
Pills = (Pillnt). (H) Galli. There are several varieties.
Pillcurpine nitrate (Pilocarpinae nitras). Alkaliod of Jaborandi.
Pimenta. (H) Phudina.
Pine resin=Rosin, Colophony (Fr.).
Pine tar.
Piper Nigrum (Black pepper) I.D.
Pitch=(pix).
Pix Burgundis (Pitch-Burgundy, white pitch I.D.
Pix carbonis=coal Tar.
Pix liquida = Tar white pitch I.D.
Plantic chloride.
Plasters (Emplastrum). There are several varieties of.
Plumbum (Lead) I.D. There are several preparations of this.
Podophyllum (Podophylli). Fr. tree.
Posology.
Potas (Potash). There are several preparations of this.
Potassic cynide.
Potassio tartarate of antimoney.
Potassium—Potassia, Potasis H. Potash or Johar. They are made of several drugs.
Potato starch or Farina.
Precipitated or praecipitatus. There are several varieties of this.
Prepared (Preparatum).
Prophytaclic iiquid.
Pruni verganian=Kind of Fr. tree.
Pulp or Pulpa. There are several pulps of several fruits etc.
Prussian blue.
Pulverised sugar.
Pulvis (Powder). There are several kinds of powders and compound powders.
Purified (purificatus).
Pyrethri (Pyrethrum)—Fr. tree.
Pyroxylin or (Pyroxlinum).
Quillaia (Quillalae)—Fr: tree.
Queens root. Root of Fr: tree.
Quinine—Common. There are several varieties.
Recinolic.
Rectified spirit of wine.
Red precipitate.
Red sanders wood (Pterocarpi Lignum). Fr. tree.
Residue—Residue left after the distillation of oil.
Resorcin.
Rhalany (Krameria).
Rhei (Ruhbarb) I.D.
Rhoeados (Red poppy) I.D.
Rhodamine-B-extra.

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Rhodinol (Ionon).
Rockanetbum (Rhubarb concentrated).
Root (Radix). (H) Par, Jar.
Rosae Gallicae Petal—Red Rose petals.
Rosemary (Rose).
Rosemary tops (Rose Tops.)
Rosin pale.
Saccharated Iron Carbonate.
Saccharum Lactis (milk sugar).
Saccharine Purification (Refined sugar).
Saccharine.
Sacred bark.
Salfarine.
Salicin (salicinum) = crystalline glucoside prepared from various barks.
Salicylate.
Saiicylic.
Salol. Prepared from sylicylic acid and Phenol.
Saltere.
Saltper.
Salve (ointment).
Samaritom salve.
Sambusi flores (Elder flowers) Flowers of Fr : tree.
Sandarac—a kind of gum.
Santonin (santoninum). Prepared from Santonica flowers.
,, concentrated.
Sassafras. Fr : tree:
Scammony (scammonlae) Fr : tree.
Scidicty.
Scilla (Squill) I.D.
Scoparii Cacumina (Broom tops). Fr : tree tops.
Scopolamine Hydro-bromide.
Seed (semina).
Sedility powder.
Selemium.
Senegae (Seneaa). Fr : tree.
Surpentary (Surpentaric), Fr: tree.
Shephallica (H) Har, Siharo I. D.
Silica = Sand.
Silicate of. There are several preparations of this.
Silver or orgentum. There are many preparations of this.
Smelling salt.
Snepis (Mustard).
Soap or Saps. There are several varieties.
Soda, Sodii or Sodium. There are several preparations.
Soft Soap (Moris Soap or Potash Soap).
Soluable blue.
Soluable starch.
Solution, (Solveol or Liquor).
Spar.
Spearmint.
Spermacity.
Spirits or Spiritus. There are several varieties and preparations of. (H.) sharap or sarap.
Stanic.
Stannous chloride.
Starch soluable.
Stavesacra (staphusa-griac).

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Fr. tree.
Stealic.
Stearic.
Stearin.
Stramonium (Stramonii). (H.) Datoora.
Stronlinm nitrate sulphate.
Strophanthus (Strophanthi)—Fr. tree.
Strychnine or Strychnina—Alkaliod obtained from the seeds of strychonos nux vomica and other spices.
Sublimed sulphur (sulphur purified).
Succus = Juice.
Sucrose.
Sulphas = Flowered Zinc.
Sugar refined.
Sulpho calicine.
Sulphonal = Prepared from the oscidation of morcaptol.
Sulphoted fully alcohal.
Sulphonated castor oil.
Sulphuric.
Sulphureus.
Suppositories (Suppositoria). They are the preparation of certain drugs and are of several varieties.
Surpentary,
Syrup = Syrupus. There are of several varieties.
Symbols of Elements,
Tabellae (Tablets) = Flat pills. There are of several preparations.
Taccan.
Tamarindus (Tamarind) I.D.
Tangerine orange.
Tannic,
Tar (Liquida).
Tar caol prepared.
Taraxacum (Taraxaci). Fr: tree.
Tartar (Potassium bitarate).
Tartarates.
Telanium de-oxide.
Tellurium.
Tera alba (Gypsum).
Terbene (Terebenum). Prepared from Turpentine.
Terpheneol pure. (Turpentine pure.)
Terpenoil acetate. Prepared from Turpentine.
Thein.
Thiocyanate.
Thisulpates.
Thus-americanum (Frankincense).
Thymol. (H) Ajawan-ka-johar.
Thyroid Dry.
Tin Levigated oxide.
Tinctures (Tintura). Preparations of certain drugs. They are of several varieties.
Titanium de-oxide.
Toluol.
Torighened Caustic (Argenti nitras Induratus).
Tragacantha (Tragacanth) I. D.
Transparent-brushing liquor.
Triacelin.
Tricalcium orthophosphate.
Triethan olamine.

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Trinitrin (Trinitrini).
Trinitro glycerine.
Tripoli = Natural Amorphous silica.
Tri-sodium phosphate.
Trochiscus (Lozenge). They are of many varieties.
Turps,
Turpentine or Terebinthina. (H.) Gandha baroja-ka-tel.
Ultermarine.
Unguentum (ointment) (H.) Marham.
Uranium nitrate.
Uvae Ursi (Bearberry). Fr. tree.
Valerianese.
Valerianate.
Vanila artificial,
Vaniline sugar.
Vaseline (white or yellow).
Venetian (Ferrix oxide Indian Red).
Venice.
Vepor Jelly.
Veraline.
Veratria.
Veratrine or Veratrina=alkaliods of some seeds.
Verbena.
Vialo.
Vinum (Wine). There are several kinds of wine.
Virginian prune and bark.
Vinegar (aceton, acetum).
Vitamine substance,
Volumetric.
Volumetric estimation.
Water (Aqua). There are several varieties of preparations.
Water soluble megrosine.
,, glass (Sodium sllicate).
Wattle bark.
White powder.
White wax Japan.
Wine (Vinum). There are several varieties.
Witch Hozel.
Wood pulp pepper.
Wool alcohal.
Wool fat (Adepts Lanae) = purified fat of sheep's wool.
Wound stone (yellow).
Yellow wash.
Ylang Ylang,
Zinc or zinci I. D. There are several preparation of this.

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CHAPTER XIV

HOME REMEDIES

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DOSES OF MEDICINES

They are given in 5 forms.

(1) Mixture Liquid (2) Powder (3) Pills (4) Tablets (5) Globules i.e. very small pills.

To take medicine with hot water is always good as it gives effect soon.

To accute diseases give medicine after every 30 minutes till the disease goes to normal and then after 2 or 3 hours. To chronic diseases, give 2 or 3 times in a day.

DOSES.

Acacia gum small spoonful of powdered and sifted gum for adults and ½ for boys.

Alcohol-spirit—¼th of a dram.

Castor oil—1 to 3 drams to children according to their age and for adult ½ to 1 ounce.

Charcoal—5 grains for adults and ¼th to 1 grain for children.

Clay-allumina—5 to 10 grains for adults and for children ¼th to 1 grain.

Glycerine—1 dram for adults.

Corbinica or Calearea Carbinica 5 grains for adults.

Olive oil—For adults 1 to 2 grains.

Salt, Sodium, Chloride netrum, Mariaticum, Table salt—Adults 10 to 20 grains and for bringing vomit up to 1 ounce and for children half of the above.

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Soda, Carbonate of soda.—5 to 15 grains to be taken with water.

Bicarbonate of Soda—10 to 60 grains for adults and half for children. To be taken with water.

Tarpentine—5 drops for adults.

Acedic acid, vinegar—1 dram for adults with water.

Onion Juice or Allium cepa—For adults ½ dram i.e., 30 drops to be taken with 1 dram of syrup.

Potash or Pearl ash—5 to 10 grains with water.

Borax Nitre—20 to 40 grains with water.

Sulphur percipitated (Purified) = (sub-limed sulphur or Gandak-na-phul)—12 to 24 grains with milk or butter milk.

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PART XIV

HOME REMEDIES

(Prescriptions)

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Rest, Fasting, Drinking much water, clearing stomach by enema, taking bath with cold or hot water (except in fever or cold or some other diseases) and remaining in open air, keep the health sound.

After the cure of any disease, remain on milk and then on the juice of orange, grape or Lemon or conjee.

Dont eat Ghee in fever.

Dont eat pulse in Dysentery.

Dont have intercourse in eye sore.

Take always simple-food.

Eat 3 times in a day.

Drink water in the middle of the food.

After the age of 45 years take food two times in a day.

Use simple and loose cloths.

Take daily walk.

Dont keep any anxiety.

Dont do too much intercourse.

Dont go to wife in menses.

Get up from bed before sun rise.

Go to bed before 10 p.m. After stools wash your feet, face, hands and mouth and teeth.

Sprinkle water over eyes daily.

Take bath daily and at the time of bath rub little oil on head and body.

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Instead of using soap use yellow Multani clay (Mett or Mettori) mixed with oil and water.

After bath take a light tiffin.

Dont eat food when it is too hot.

Eat at proper times.

Dont sleep too much in day time.

Dont disturb your night sleep.

Dont prevent urine and stools.

Dont drink water when you are not thirsty.

Dont eat food when you are not hungry.

Dont read thin letters in night.

Don't make urine or sit for stools where many people have already made urine or stools.

After drinking syrup don't go in hot sun.

Don't drink syrup as soon as you come from hot sun.

Don't walk bear headed or bear footed in hot sun.

After meals pass urine.

Eat many mangoes and over them drink milk.

After taking tea or coffee or syrup don't take bath at-once.

Sit without cloth for few minutes in slight sun shine daily.

Always take breathings from nose.

Drink 5 or 6 glasses of water in whole day.

Don't have anger.

Eat food slowly duly well chewed.

Avoid constipation.

Sleep for 8 hours in 24 hours.

Go out only after taking tiffin.

Drink water over and above the mouth so as to touch the flow on throat.

Take little rest after taking meals in the day time.

Take night meals at sun set.

Except fruit dont eat anything soon and after the meals.

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Dont eat such a thing which you do not like.
Go out for a walk in the morning.
Take always open air.
Sleep in a room where air passes through.
After meals dont work but take some rest.
Drink boiled water and sifted through a cloth and cooled.
Try to take light food always.
Do some excursions.
Keep the bed always clean and keep the bed room disinfected.
Have glance on green and blue things.
Wash hands feet and face in the morning and evening.

CHILDREN AILMENTS.

Put black antimony in their eyes daily.
In hot season keep a plaster of Ispaghol on their front top of the head or a plaster of butter.
Give the children one small spoonful of Castor oil twice in a week.
For 12 months keep the children on milk of mother. Then give them light food. When they get their full teeth give them food.
Don't allow them to eat earth (clay or charcoal).
Don't give them milk which is boiled too much.
Give them light milk mixed with equal quantity of Lime Water by sucking tube.
Rubber tube should be hung round the neck of tender baby.
Remove them from the place where there prevail infectitious diseases.

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In Cholera days hung a small bag round their necks containing Omum seeds and Camphore.

Children should compulsorily be vaccinated for small-pox.

Allow the children to sleep as much time as could be.

In 3 massas of milk of a cow grind by rubbing in it one seed of black pepper and therein mix 3 massas of cows butter daily. By giving this mixture to a child he will be strong and robust.

Don't allow them in hot sun or severe cold.

Make little hot Olive oil and rub it to the body of infants suffering from convulsion, marasmus, cough, nimonia, diarrhoea, constipation and enlargement of spleen for 4 to 12 times in a day.

DIARRHOEA OF INFANTS AT THE BREAST.

If the mother's milk is not good, mix well white of the egg in 5 or 6 ounces of boiled water and cool it, add in it 3 to 5 drops of some other mother's milk and give it every 3 or 4 hours. Increase the quantity when the above quantity is digested.

DIARRHOEA OF INFANTS WITH COLIC AND VOMITTING.

Give coffee with milk and sugar every 2 or 4 hours.

CONSTIPATION OF INFANTS.

Mix Castor oil with Lard by heating it and rub it well on the stomach of the child.

BABY'S SORE MOUTH.

Mix one part of Alcohal and 4 parts of water and gargle with the mixture.

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Refined sugar to be mixed with water and make it like a paste and dip a fingure in it and give it in the mouth of the child.

Wash the mouth of a child daily with cold water.

Apply honey on the tongue of the child. He will eat it away. If by this it is not heeled, apply the following mixture on tongue little, by intervals.

Borax	2 parts.
Glycerine	1 part.
Honey	16 parts.

INFANT'S SOUND IN CHEST, COUGH & COLD.

Powder Long-pepper. Mix it in honey and give one fingure to infant 5 or 6 times in a day.

INFANT COUGH.

Mix Anise water with the mothers milk or cow's milk and give to the child to drink.

COUGH SPECIALLY IN COLD SEASON.

Anise, Black pepper, Sugar candy, leaves of Basil, pulp of Chebulic-myrobalan, Liquorice, extract of Liquorice, all in equal parts. Make its thick syrup. Sift and keep in bottle for use and take on fingure and make 4 or 5 fingures of syrup to eat.

BABY'S COLIC.

Mix little opium in Lard and rub well on the stomach of a child.

Give to the child Tea mixed with sugar candy gradually.

Rub Gul-Raghan (Rose oil) on the child's stomach.

Rub salt mixed with water on the stomach of the child.

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Give mixture of three extracted waters of Gaozaban, Phudina, and Sounf.

CHILDREN MAKING URINE IN BED OR EVERY NOW AND THEN.

Powder 5 tolas of black Gingelly seeds and 5 tolas of sugar or powder of molasses. Dose ½ tola 2 time a day.

BABY'S DAILY FEVER.

Rub the body of the baby with Ghee 2 hours before the time of fever.

MARASMUS (CHILD GETTING WEAK).

Boil an egg very hard and give yellow of the egg to the week boy. He will get strength and be alright within few days.

CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN.

Put off cloths of the child, keep the boy in hot water upto his neck for 10 or 15 minutes and at the same time dip a piece of cloth in cold water and keep it upon his head. If the child is of too little age or is weak on account of Diarrhoea, keep him in hot water for 2 or 3 minutes and give him 5 drops of brandy in milk. Put few drops of Spirit of Camphor in hot water and give enema to the child.

Apply ice on neck and below the back of the head.

THYPUS OF CHILDREN.

Give strong decoction of coffee mixed with milk and sugar. ½ spoonful to children. Repeat after an hour.

CONSTIPATION IN CHILDREN.

Rub Castor oil on the stomach of the child.

Give little spoonful of Castor oil to child.

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BOWEL COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN.

Burn some Wheat and make it into powder. Mix one small spoonful of the powder in milk and give it to the child. It releases the chronic Diarrhoea also.

VOMITTING OF CHILD.

Give the child a little quantity of the juice of the leaves of Basil with Honey. Give juice of fresh Ginger mixed with Sugar.

SOUR VOMITS & SOUR STOOLS OF BABY.

Mix half small spoonful of well powdered Acacia gum in milk and give to the baby in nourshing bottle.

Mix well white of the egg in half glass of water and put little salt and sugar and give 2 spoonfuls of the mixture at a time to the child every 2 hours. Diet—give cow's hot milk after every 2 hours or decoction of Java or red rice.

Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Lime water in 2 ounces of cows milk and give it to the child by nourshing bottle.

Give mutton soup to the child if blood is coming in the stools.

If the child is grown up, give him plantain to eat and make him drink over it Soda or Roseberry aerated water.

HEAD DISEASES.

(Headache, sleeplessness, Delirum = Tremens, Faintness, Lice, Sneezing, Hair promoting, Baldness, Gray hair, Dandruff, etc.)

HEAD ACHE DUE TO WEAKNESS.

Rub Almond oil or Ghee on the forehead.

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HEAD ACHE.

Apply Alcohol on the forehead.

Eat onion when headache is due to heat.

Make hot some quantity of Bicarbonate of soda and apply on the fore-head.

PAIN IN THE HEAD & FACE.

Adult to take 15 grain of antipyrin. Within ½ hour the pain will be cured.

Put 2 small spoonfuls of salt in 2 big spoonfuls of water and take smell in the nostrils.

HEAD ACHE IN FEVER & DIPHTHERIA,

Put some mustard seeds in hot water and put feet in it.

HEAD ACHE DUE TO COLD.

Powder Kuth, Black peper and dried Ginger and boil in water and apply the paste on the fore-head.

Melt opium in little hot water and apply on the fore head.

HEAD ACHE DUE TO CATARRHA IN COLD SEASON.

Powder Kapur-Kachri. Mix with wheat flour and Cola water and apply on the fore-head.

HEAD ACHE DUE TO HEAT.

Camphore 1 masa, paste of white Sandal wood 2 masas. Rub on stone with rose water and apply.

Rub 2 ratis of Opium on stone with vinegar on the forehead.

Rub ice on the head and forehead.

Take Salt Fruit as laxative.

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HEAD ACHE DUE TO COLD.

Dried Ginger, and Cloves each 2 masas, pound them and mix one rati of Opium. Put all the drugs in water and make them a little hot and apply. After 15 minutes or half an hour, wash the application with water and apply a little ghee.

Mix a little Asafeotida with water and apply.

HEAD-ACHE DUE TO WEAKNESS & TURNING OF THE HEAD.

Powder Kernels of 5 Almonds, add little Saffron, put them in 5 tolas of milk, keep it on fire and make it thick and apply.

HEAD ACHE DUE TO FEVER.

Mix 5 Ratis of Ammonia (Noushadar) in 2½ tolas of camphore water. This is one dose. Take twice in a day.

HEAD ACHE IN EITHER WINTER OR SUMMER.

Grind red Rice and Black pepper, boil them in water. Apply them on the forehead.

Mortar Opium poppy seeds and mix with Sandal syrup and drink.

HALF HEAD ACHE.

Powder dried Ginger, Black Pepper, Saffron each 1 masa. Put them in hot Gingelly oil and apply on the fore-head.

HEAD ACHE STARTING AT SUN RISE & CLOSING AT SUN SET.

Put Triffulla in water at night and sift it in the morning and sprinkle the prepared water on eyes and fore head.

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Hold a jar of water and stand face to the sun and pour water slowly on the earth so that your sight goes to the sun through the water.

HEAD ACHE & NEURALGIA.

Take decoction of Onion cut into pieces and prepare like tea.

Put 2 small spoonfuls of salt in two big spoonfuls of kola-wine water. Mix and smell.

HEAT IN BRAIN AND FOR REFRESHING BRAIN.

Apply Sandal rubbed on stone with rose water.

Put (Dhania) Coriendar seeds and Camphore in handkerchief and smell.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

Camphore 1½ Rati, Asafoetida (Hing) purified 1⅓ Rati, mix and make two pills. Take one in morning and one in evening.

Take some laxative if there is constipation.

Put woman's milk in ear or rub it on the pit of head.

Drink syrup of (Khaskhas) Poppy seeds.

Rub the palms of hands with ghee at the time of going to bed.

Rub Poppy seed oil, Banfasho oil, Pimpkin seed oil or Kahoo seed oil on the head or put in nose.

Take smell of Rose or Otto.

At the time of sleeping wash hands and feet.

Cut Onion into pieces and put them in 1½ cup of water prepare its decoction and drink. Sleep will come.

At the time of going to bed put feet in tepid water for some time and wipe the feet and sleep.

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Camphore 1½ Rati, Asafoetida purified 1½ Rati. Make one pill and take at the time of sleeping.

MOVING STUPOR (TALKING IN FAINTNESS.)

Give coffee with milk and sugar.

DELIRUM TREMENS (TALKING IN SLEEP).

Put some Black pepper in hot tea and drink.

Put cold water on the back of the head and on the neck. Go on putting cold water on the back of head and neck till the nerve comes to the point and then the patient will get sleep and will become alright.

FAINTNESS.

Prepare following mixture and get it smelled in the patient's nose. Chuna (burnt lime stone), Noshadar (Sal-ammonia). Both of the same weight. Mix them in a bottle and put a little quantity of water, shake the bottle and cork it. At the time of need open the bottle and give its smell to the nose of the patient. This is called Smelling Salt.

FAINTNESS FROM OVER TAXATION OF BODY & MIND.

Mix yolk of one egg in a little quantity of Brandy. Beat well and drink.

FAINTNESS DUE TO HEAT.

Drink water of Opium poppy seeds.

BRAIN FATIGUE.

Take daily butter and cream of milk.

MAKING A MAN FAINT (ANEASTHSIA).

Smell pure rectified spirit of Turpentine. It will

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work better than Ether or Chloroform. Before smelling bind eyes so that the smoke of the spirit may not effect the eyes.

LICE IN HAIR OF HEAD.

Put kerosine oil in the hair. Don't eat Garden Radish. Drink juice of Garlic 2 or 3 tolas in a day. Add in it little fresh " Phudina " juice.

Grind well Charata and put in hair or burn Charita and give its smoke to hair.

Mix Murdarsing with Olive oil or Vinegar and apply to hair.

Use Carbolic soap.

Apply Petrolium (motor oil) in hair and then bind a cloth After one hour wash the hair with soap.

Burn Nim fruit seeds in Mustard oil and rub to the hair.

CRABB LICE ON THE GENITALS.

Wash the effected part with carbolic soap.

SUN STOROKE.

Drink syrup of Mollases and Tamerind. Make the patient sleep under shade. Put off his clothes and rub ice or cold water upon his head, neck and back.

TO PREVENT SUN STROKE

Before going out in the sun take Butter milk mixed with some suitable quantity of salt.

LIGHTING STROKE.

Put cold water on chest and then on the back with force and turn the patient on his back and towards right side every now and then.

ATTACK OF SNEEZING EVEN IN HAY FEVER.

Put little cotton in both the nostrils but don't press in so much as to obstruct breathing.

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HAIR PROMOTING.

Burn dried dung of a horse. Mix the ash so got with Gingelly oil. Apply the paste to the place where the hairs are required or to be promoted. When the paste is dried up, wash the parts with hot water and apply Desi-tel.

Apply to the hair burnt ash of Loban (Benzion) mixed with Olive oil to hair daily.

PROMOTING HAIR OR TO GET GROW HAIR.

Burn 5 tolas of All spices (Surhi Ziri) in 20 tolas of cocoanut oil and rub the oil on the part. Hair will promote and will grow newly.

HAIR PRODUCING OIL.

Yellow of 10 eggs,—10 Leeches, put them in ½ seer of Gingelly oil and boil, after cooling sift through a cloth. Apply daily. Use it for several days and the hair will come out.

QUININE HAIR LOTION.

Quinine-sulphate 20 gr., Castor oil 1 oz., Tinct. cantharidin ½ oz,, Ext. Jasmine 3 dr., Eau-de-Colegne 3 oz., Oil of bitter almond 5 mins. Oil of bergamot ½ dr., Rect. spirit 8 oz. Mix and colour with tincture of Alkanet if desired.

PERMANENTLY DESTROYING HAIR.

Extract (ark) of onion 2 tolas, black salt 6 masas. Mix them in vinegar. Apply the preparation for several days.

Grind on stone Nux-vomica in water and apply the preparation for some days.

BALDNESS.

Mix Cocoanut oil and Bargamot oil of the same

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weight and use for 2 or 3 months on the unhairy part.

Put Extract (arak) of Bhangro in Gingelly oil and boil it till the arak disappears and keep the oil in bottle ready for every day's use and apply for 3 or 4 months.

Mix salt with water and wash the head daily.

GRAY HAIR DUE FROM FRIGHT TO MAKE THEM BLACK.

Add some salt in water and wash the head daily with the salt water.

FALLING OF THE HAIR.

Apply and rub juice of onion on the head twice in a week.

DANDRUFF-DANDRIFF.

Mix Castor oil with alcohol in equal quantity and then press with hands the head or place wherefrom the hairs are being destroyed and then rub the above mixture over the said part.

DEPRESSION CAUSED BY FLOW OF MUCH BLOOD.

Drink 20 to 30 drops of brandy mixed with little honey and the yellow of an egg.

SUDDEN SINKING ON A/C OF FLOW OF TOO MUCH BLOOD.

Apply ice on the back bone and keep bag of hot sand below the head.

YAWNING.

Eat raw onion.

DROWSINESS (DROWSING).

Take raw onion.

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EPLEPSY.

Burn an old boot or shoe and add melted butter with the ash so made and give snuff of it for 30 days.

Drink skim milk for 3 months. Dont take any thing else.

Keep patient on milk diet.

FITS IN EPLEPAY (EPITEPLIC FIT).

If a man is under fits, press your hand nail on the part underneath the nail of patient's toe.

HYSTERIA.

This disease appears like Eplespy but the difference is that in Eplespy Foam phegum comes from mouth but not in Hysteria.

In case of accute (first stage) the man becomes faint and latter stage the patient throws and moves legs, arms and head and struggle on the ground.

When he begins struggle, cover his face with black cloth.

Get him smell of unpleasant things like Dammar, Ammonia or Asafeotida or Smelling salt.

FAINTNESS & HYSTERICAL FITS.

If broken onion or its juice is given to smell, the patient will come to senses.

FACE PIMPLES, SPOTS, AND BEAUTY.

(PIMPLES, SPOTS ON FACE & BODY & CHANGING COLOUR OF SKIN,)

Changing black colour and beautifying the face.

Boil milk and put some salt or sour thing to coargulate the milk. Then sift in cloth and take out

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the coargulated milk, add in it a very little Turmeric powder and flour of Java (Barley) and some little of scent of rose or any other scent. Rub the preparation on face and body for some days. The colour of the skin will become white, skin will become soft.

Eat vinegar.

Mix vinegar and water in equal quantity and apply the solution on the face at the time of going to bed and in the morning wash it.

At night apply Ghee or butter on the face and wash it in the morning.

Put juice of lemmon in milk and rub the co-argulated milk on the face in the night and wash it in the morning.

Rub cream of milk on the face.

In the morning put one ounce of flowers of Sulphur (Gandak) in a cup and add in it fresh milk. In the night wash the face with that milk.

FRACKLES i.e., SMALL SPOTS (YELLOW OR BROWN ROUND SPOTS ON FACE OR BODY).

Mix well white of an egg with a cup of water and wash the face or body with it. Butter milk is also a good lotion for wash.

PIMPLES.

Mix Lime water, Rose water in equal quantity and apply on the pimples at night while going to bed and put one big spoonful of Lime water in milk and drink at 2 or 3 times in a day before meals. Within a month Pimples will be cured.

BLACK PORES IN THE SKIN OF THE FACE.

Wet Chiki Mitti (from which earthen pots are pre-

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pared) 4 parts, Glycerine 3 parts, Vinegar 2 parts, apply daily the mixture well on the face and have it for one hour and then wash the face with a good soap. In few days pores will disappear.

BLACK SPECKS IN THE SKIN OF FACE,

At night wash the face with vinegar and go to sleep and in the morning wash the face with good soap. Black spots of the space will disappear.

WARTS (HASSA).

Daily apply strong vinegar.

EYE DISEASES.

EYE DISEASES (GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).

Put water in the mouth as soon as you get up and sprinkle that water on the eyes for 20 times.

After meals daily sprinkle water for at least 7 times on the face.

Whenever you take bath first apply oil on the 2 toes of the feet and then rub oil on the body.

Don't do intercourse.

Put daily one drop of Lemmon juice in eyes.

When you get up in the morning apply spit in and out of the eye.

FOREIGN BODY, DIRT LIME IN EYE.

Put with rod pure honey and close the eyes with bandage for some hours.

Put a drop of Castor oil in the eye and continue putting it till the substance is come out.

Take out foreign substance from the eye. Then mix vinegar and water equally and wash the eye with it. The pain will subside and the eye will be clear.

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ITCH IN EYES.

Don't rub the eyes with hand.

Put the eyes in clean water and clean them.

If the itch is chronic, put rod filled with good Mustard oil.

Wash the eyes daily with tepid water 2 to 4 times in a day.

If there is severe itch, put 3 ratis of Boric acid in 5 tolas of water and make it bearable hot and wash the eyes with it.

Put Triffulas in water and keep them for 12 hours and in the morning sprinkle the water on the eyes.

SORE EYES.

Mix a little salt in hot water and wash the eyes with it or sprinkle the salt water on the eyes.

Dip a thin rod in thin sifted powder of salt and put daily in the eyes, all the diseases of eyes such as darkness before the eyes, unclearly reading of books, head ache due to excess reading and sewing hard work, burning and itch of eyes, will be cured.

Apply spit 4 or 5 times in and on the eye in a day.

Powder 2½ ratis of Alum and put it in little water. Put daily twice one drop in eyes.

Mix 10 grains of Bicorbonate of Soda in one ounce of water. Dip a piece of cloth in it, make them in ball shape, keep over the eyes and bind them at night. There will be no mucous and eyes will be cleared up.

Eat vegitable of Turnib.

Dip a rod in water of Anise seeds and put in eyes.

In hot season put rod filled with Raswal rubbed with

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water, twice in a week. Rub Chebulic Myrobalan with rose water and put one or 2 rods in eyes.

Raswal (Indian Barberry), burnt Alum, Opium, Saffron, Camphor, Zinc-sulphet, Turmeric, Chebulic myrabalan each one masa. Mortar them with rose water and keep the ointment in bottle or China clay pot and apply on the eyes and put liquid of it in the eyes.

At night put Triffulla (mixture of three Myrobalans) in water or rose water. In the morning spray the prepared water in and on the eyes.

Keep cold pieces of wheat bread on the eyes and bind them and sleep.

Chew dried coriendar in the mouth and make paste, keep it in a thin layer of cotton. Keep those layers on the eyes and bind them and sleep.

SORE EYE & REDNESS IN EYES OR MUCOUS IN EYES OR PAIN IN EYES.

In any season if you find any of the above difficulty, take out wheat flour, sugar and Ghee all in equal quantity. Knead dough with Ghee (no water), make round balls and bind them on the eyes at night and sleep.

SORE EYE DUE TO HEAT.

Rub Raswal in woman's milk and put in eyes by rod. If there is too much pain add in it one rice weight of opium and use it.

If there is pain in eye due to heat, mortar Bhang with drops of water and keep the paste in thin fold of cotton and bind the balls on eyes.

INFLAMATION OF THE EYES.

Fry a potato and make it into a tender lump and and keep it over the eyes and bind.

Tye in a wet cloth some quantity of leaves of the

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Margosa tree and put in it hot ash of coals and give its fomentation on eyes by putting them in thick cloth. Do it twice in morning and twice at night.

If the swelling is chronic use leaves of Pomegranate tree instead of leaves of Margosa tree.

SWELLING ON THE EYE ON A/C OF BLOW ON THE EYE.

Mix real gold leaves in honey and apply in the eyes like Surma. Swelling, redish and pain of the eye will be cured.

INFLAMED EYE LIDS & SORE EYES.

Dip a piece of cloth or cotton in very hot water and squeeze it and keep that hot cloth or cotton on the lids and bind. Repeat 7 or 8 times in a day.

DIM SIGHT, ITCH, WHITENESS IN BLACK STARS, CATARACT AND FLOW OF WATER.

Put 5 Tolas of purified Zinc and ½ paw of the juice of lemmons. Mix both and keep them in a bottle. When the Zinc becomes white, take out the Zinc and powder it like Surma (antimony) for 7 days and then use it by putting it in eyes with rod.

PAIN IN EYES DUE TO COLD.

Rub Turmeric in Lemon juice. Apply on lids and forehead. It is good for head ache also.

Make hot cotton with the breathings of mouth and keep it on the eyes every now and then.

DARKNESS BEFORE EYES.

If it is due to weakness in hot season, eat Almonds with butter and sugar candy. In winter eat Almond with honey.

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If it is due to Catarrh, eat sweet meat of flour (Sooji) Ghee and sugar. If it is due to old age use antimony.

MUCOUS OF THE EYE.

Put Trifulla 5 tolas in water and let them remain in it whole night in earthern pot and in the morning sift and with half of it, take in 7 or 8 Black peppers and with half wash eyes by closing the eyes or sprinkle it on the eyes.

ATTACHING OF THE HAIR OF EYE LIDS.

At night apply a fingure filled with butter or Ghee on the hair of eyelash.

PAIN IN THE STAR OF THE EYE.

Put 10 Ratis of Boric acid (Sohago Phulial) in 10 tolas of water and mix the solution. Dip a piece of cloth in the solution and fold it in 2 or 3 folds and keep it on the lids of the effected eye. Be putting on drop by drop of the above solution on the cloth. Within one hour pain will be cured.

PAIN IN SORE EYE.

Mix opium and Turmeric (ground) with little hot water and apply outside the lids of eyes.

Make fomentation with the water boiled with opium popies.

WATER FLOW FROM EYES.

Clean fresh leaves of Peepul tree with water and boil them in 2 seers of water. When water is reduced to one seer, sift the water through cloth. Dont mix anything but simply keep it on light fire. When it becomes thick like honey, get it down from the stove and mix equal part of honey and few golden leaves, and keep it in bottle for use. Put one or two rods in eyes daily,

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in day and night. It is also good in redness of the eyes, weakness of sight and itch in the eyes.

RHEUM OR GRANULATIONS OF THE EYE LIDS.

On account of water flow if the eye lids attach each other apply spit on the lids in the morning.

STYE (SMALL BOIL ON THE LID OF EYE)

Take out an old coal from an old wall. Rub in water and apply that paste for some days over the stye.

Put cotton or cloth in bearable hot water and squeeze and keep the hot cotton or cloth over the eyes and bind the eyes. After half an hour repeat the same process. Do it 7 or 8 times in a day.

Apply spit every now and then on the stye.

Rub over the eyes the rusty iron or rusty iron door locking chain.

Rub the seed of Tamarind on earthern pot with drops of water. Apply the paste 2 or 3 times outside the eyes.

MOTE IN THE EYE OR CINDER IN THE EYE.

Put 2 or 3 drops of the white of an egg in the effected eye, foreign substance will come out.

Put one or 2 drops of glycerine in the effected eye, the ash or coal substance will come out.

Put Honey in the eyes by a rod.

Put Olive oil in the eyes by a rod.

Put Gingly oil.

SURMA FOR EYES.

Good in night blindness, itch, dimness of sight, dark-

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ness in eyes, cataract, and all diseases of eyes. Ashes of Sachi Kodies, (real Cowries) Phulial phitikri (alum burnt), Sangabasri,(minor Cardamoms) chhota Ellachi, all one tola each. Samandar feen (cuttle bone), Armani (Sal-ammonia), ½ tola each. They should all be m ortered with the juice of Aloe booti (Kunvar booti) and made into the form of Surma. Then mix 1 tola of honey and put daily with a rod in the eyes.

NOSE DISEASES.

(Catarrh, Bleeding, Maggots of Nose etc,)

CATARRH ON ACCOUNT OF COLD IN HEAD, MUCOUS OR WATER FLOW FROM NOSTRILS.

Take 3 Tolas of powder of Isapaghul and swallow with Syrup of Banfasha or with extract water of Aniseed (Sounf.)

OFFENSIVE NASAL CATARRH.

Mix some Carbonate of soda with water and smell it for 4 or 5 times in a day.

CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.

Put small cotton in both the nostrils but dont put with such pressure as to stop breathing. Change the cotton daily. In few weeks the habit of nasal catarrh will be cured.

Hung garland of " Kahrba " or " Amber-bed " round the neck.

BLOOD FLOW FROM NOSE.

Smell white clay (chiki mitti).

Put powdered Alum in the nose or mix the powder

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Alum with water and put the thick water drops with cotton in the nose.

If due to heat put cold water on the front of the head and tap the front head while pouring water and when blood is practically stopped, put some cotton in the nostrils.

Mortar fresh leaves of Coriendar and keep the stuff on the front of the head for three days. No blood will come for whole the life.

Give snuff of cuttle bone.

NOSE BLEEDING DUE TO HEAT.

Mix honey with water, sift 30 or 40 times from cloth and drink daily in the morning.

NOSE BLEEDING.

Put cold or ice water on the root of the nose or on the back part of the head.

Let the sick man sleep straight without pillow and then from head side put his arms up towards the head. The bleeding will stop.

Dip cotton or cloth in light vinegar and squeeze the water and put the wet cloth in the nostrils.

NASAL POLYPUS (PILE IN NOSE).

If 5 drops of Acetic acid are injected into the tumour, the nasal polypus will fall down within 4 or 5 days.

FOREIGN BODY IN NOSE.

Close with finger the uneffected nostril and give out with force air from the effected nostril.

MAGGOTS OF THE NOSE.

Dip sponge or cotton from Chloroform and keep it before the nose. The insects will come out.

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BLOOD FLOW FROM NOSE DUE TO ENLARGEMENT OF SPLEEN.

Take treatment of enlargement of spleen and the blood will itself stop.

SNEEZING.

Put a piece of thin cloth or cotton under the over lip and press it with hand for some time or tye it up hard with cloth.

EAR DISEASES.

(Deafness, Ache, Flow etc.)

DEAFNESS.

Put a drop of glycerine in the ear.

Make powder of Saffron (Zafron) and sift it through cloth. Mix it with honey of 4 times in quantity, grind like antimony, make it little hot and put drop in the ear.

If it is due to the weakness of the brain. Take 3 Tolas of dried black grape. Take out their seeds and eat the pulp with 3 Tolas of fresh Coriendar (Dhania).

EAR-ACHE.

Put hot water in a bottle and give its vapour direct into the ear.

Put a drop of the juice of onion in the ear. Bind poultice of hot onion.

ITCH IN THE EAR.

Don't take out wax from the ear.

FLOW OF PUS FROM THE EAR.

Don't syringe. But take out pus with cotton wrapped on a match stick, and then put some drops of Gingelly oil.

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MAGGOTS (WORMS) IN EAR.

Dip a piece of cotton or cloth in Chloroform and hold it near the hole of the ear. The worms will come out.

DISLODGING A BUG FROM EAR.

Give smoke of tobacco beedi in the ear, the bug will come out.

MOUTH DISEASES.

(Tooth ache, Gum, Pyorrhoea, Gum fouls, Bad smell of mouth, Lock-jaw, Mouth ulcers etc.)

TOOTH ACHE.

Make a paste of Lasan (Garlic), and Sindoor (red lead). Keep the paste on the tooth paining and let the spit flow on the ground.

Mix Asafœtida, Opium, Camphor each 1 rati and use it like above paste.

Gargle with water mixed with salt.

Gargle with water mixed with powder of Alum.

Make wet a little cotton with whisky or brandy and keep it on tooth.

If it is found that by cold air or by gargling cold water, the pain subsides, in that case dip a piece of cotton in the juice of onion and keep it on the affected tooth.

Take Sal-ammonia for 3 pies, Senwar for 1 pie, Panir-Photo 6 or 7, Black tobacco one pinch, Black khar for 1 pie. Put all in 1½ paw of hot water and gargle, very good remedy.

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BLEEDING TEETH.

Make nice thin powder of charcoals and sift it through a thin cloth. Clean the teeth with the powder day and night.

WEAK TEETH OR SHAKING OF THE TEETH.

Apply Mustard oil on the teeth and gums.

CLEANING TEETH.

Clean Teeth with well powdered Prepared Chalk.

TOOTH-POWDER.

Powder Charcoal and salt of the same quantity and sift. Apply it on the teeth once in morning and next in night at the time of going to bed. The teeth will remain clean and the smell if any will go away.

DECAY OF TEETH.

Mix Alcohal and water both of the same quantity and clean the teeth.

BLOOD FROM GUMS.

Mix juice of Lemmon with powdered Alum and water and gargle.

Put Cowries (Real) in fire and so made ash of it should be sifted in cloth and apply daily to gums in morning and night.

Mix ash of the (Real) Cowries, burnt Alum, Table salt and Black pepper all in equal quantity. Fry them all in pan without ghee or water and then make it into powder and sift through cloth. Rub the powder on gums with fingure.

INFLAMATION OF GUMS.

Mix 2½ Tolas of Lemmon juice with 2½ Tolas of water and gargle.

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SCURVY (SWELLING OF GUMS.)

Put salt in cut pieces of an onion and eat. If blood is coming from gums it will stop. Prepare infusion of Charata. Put 2½ tolas of that infusion in 1¼ tola of the juice of Lemon. Gargle 3 times in a day.

BLEEDING FROM GUMS AND BAD SMELL OF TEETH.

Apply sifted thin powdered Charcoal on the teeth and gums in the morning and at the time of sleeping at night. After some time wash the mouth by gargles with water.

BAD SMELL AND PAIN IN GUMS.

Mix some salt in Mustard oil and apply on gums in morning and night.

PYORRHOEA.

Alum 1 part, Benzoin (Loban) 2 parts, Black pepper 1 part, Salt 1 part, make into powder and sift in cloth. Apply on gums in moruing and night.

Mix vinegar and water and gargle. If after diptheria the gums are spoiled and pus is going, the same gargles will cure the disease.

BAD SMELL IN MOUTH OR TOOTH ACHE.

Catechu (katha) 1 tola, Quick lime (chuna) 3 massas. Mix both in water and gargle for 3 days 3 or 4 times in a day.

LOCK-JAW.

Dip woollen cloth in hot water and keep one on back of the head and one on the back and bind them with dry cloth and repeat it every now and then.

LOCK-JAW ON ACCOUNT OF WOUND.

Put bearable hot Turpentine on the wound and thereafter to be wetting it with the Turpentine.

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MOUTH WASH.

Mix 1 teaspoonful of Soda and 10 drops of Eucalyptus Oil to 1 pint of water. Gargle.

Crystallized carbolic acid 4 parts, Eucalyptol 1 part, Salol 2 parts, Menthol ¼ part, Thymol 1/10 part, Alcohol 100 parts. Mix little with water and gargle.

Soda 1 heaping teaspoonful oil, Eucalyptol 3 drops. Mix all in a pint of water and gargle.

THRUSH (ULCERS IN MOUTH.)

Mix Carbolic acid (Sohaga phulial) 2¾ masas with 2½ tolas of Honey. Apply with cotton in the mouth.

THROAT AND GLANDER.

SORE THROAT SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Eat raw yolk of an egg.

IRRITATION IN THROAT,

Eat pure honey.

CATARRH OF THROAT.

Mix juice of one lemmon with 2½ tolas of honey and sip it with fingure 3 or 4 fingures. 5 or 6 times in a day.

SORE THROAT

Apply hot Lard on a piece of cloth and keep over the painful throat.

SORE THROAT-QUIVSY.

(Swelling of Glanders, Pain in Throat).

Boil some Black peper in hot water and gargle and dip woollen cloth in that water and wrap it round the neck and over it bind dried cloth and repeat.

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Give vapour of hot water in mouth and throat.

Apply juice of onion mixed with vinegar in equal parts on the throat or swelling.

GARGLE-ASTRINGENT.

Alum 6 ratis, bark of Acacia tree 10 tolas. First boil the bark in 1¼ seer of water. When the water is reduced to half, mix the powder of Alum and gargle.

DISLOCATION OF KAKRO (UVULA.)

Powder Katha (Catechu), put little on the middle finger and bring the finger near the throat and press the throat up.

PHARYNGITIS.

(Swelling of Glanders near throat)

Press and rub the nerves between hand toe and guiding finger.

Alum 30 ratis, water 15 tolas mix well and gargle.

Mix vinegar one part in 3 parts of rose water and gargle.

Powder rose leaves, sandal, flowers of pomegranate, Camphor all in equal quantity. Apply on the throat inside with finger.

If there is pain in the glanders, put some salt in a white Chikni clay (Chikni mitti) and knead it with water and apply the paste externally on the glanders. Put a little bit Ghee in the paste.

COUGH.

COUGH (ACUTE.)

Burn some tops of the Loung (Cloves) and eat the ash.

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Put a little bit Mithi-lakri (Liquorice) in the mouth and suck it.

Put some Cummin seeds in mouth and suck them.

Sounf (Anise), Mithi lakri (liquorice), Lasora dried (Sebesten fruit), Banfusho ½ tola each, Black pepper few & Sufed ziro (Cumin seed) ½ tola. Put in ½ seer of water. Boil and drink the hot decoction twice in a day after mixing sugar sufficiently required.

Try to check coughing.

Eat apple,

Take powdered small spoonful of Acacia gum, mix 4 big spoonfuls of water and add some sugar candy. Drink daily in the morning.

DRY COUGH.

Mithi lakri (liquorice) 1 tola, Bahera (Beleric myrobalan) 1 tola, Lasora dried (Sebesten fruit) 1 tola, leaves of Arusa (Malbar nut) 1 tola, pipri (Long pepper), 1 tola, Black halilah (Black myrobalan) 1 tola. Powder them all, sift them in cloth. Take 2 masas with honey.

BRONCHITIS (CHRONIC.)

Mithi lakri (Liquorice) ½ rati, black pepper ½ rati, gum acacia ½ rati, salt ½ rati. Make one pill. Take one pill. Three times a day.

First powder Mithi lakri and Black pepper and add gum by melting it in water and then put salt and make pills.

Noshadar (Sal Ammonia) 30 ratis, syrup of Mithi lakri (Liquorice syrup) 5 tolas, water 10 tolas. Take 2½ tolas three times a day.

COUGH (CHRONIC.)

Powdered Pipla-mool (root of Long pepper), Rock

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salt and Acacia gum all in equal quantity. Make pills with water to the weight of 2½ ratis. Take one pill, 3 times in a day.

Make fine thin powder of dried (Fenungreek) Methi (not the seeds). Take 6 masas in the morning and 6 masas in the evening with water daily.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Take smell of Turpentine oil for five times in a day, for five minutes every time.

COUGH—EVEN OF CONSUMPTION.

Mix 2 small spoonful of Glycerine in 6 small spoonful of water, tea, coffee, or lemonade and take it 3 times a day before meals. (Dose for adult.)

Put Glycerine in a cup and keep a lamp or burning coals down the cup and take the smell of the vapour.

COUGH IN CONSUMPTION.

Mix 2 spoonfuls of honey, 1 spoonful of fish oil, 1 spoonful of the juice of lemon. Mix well all together and eat.

CATARRH AND COUGH.

Mix Honey and Lemon juice in equal quantity and take in.

Beat yellow and white of the egg, add one small spoonful of sugar and mix the same well in a cup of tepid water and drink at night while going to bed.

HIC-COUGH.

Burn feathers of peacock and mix the ash thereof 3 masas with honey or Gulkand (Rose confection) and lick the mixture with tongue.

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Prepare thick syrup and put lemon juice and lick the mixture.

Keep ice on the lobe of the ear.

Mix 3 or 4 Cardamoms (minor) with tobacco and smoke.

Drink juice of sugar cane.

Prepare thick syrup of Lemon and sip in mouth little by little.

Drink water sip by sip.

Tell the patient all of a sudden a dangerous or frightful information.

Close the eyes and press the two stars with finger.

Give tobacco snuff or of Red pepper, or salt snuff in the nose.

Put a little vinegar in sugar and sip it in mouth.

ASTHMA.

Eat meals before sun set.

Don't sleep soon after the meals.

If the asthma is due to some other disease, like cough or Hsteriya, first take treatment of those diseases.

In the beginning of the asthma disease if soon after the meals the patient feels difficulty in breathing, he should vomit out the food.

This disease is mostly due to constipation. Therefore use enema.

If asthma gives trouble take in vapour of boil water and drink 2 sips of tepid water by mixing in it little salt.

Take Camphore 2 Ratis and purified real Asafeotida 2 Ratis. Mortar both with water so that it may become

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one pill. (This is for one pill). Dose one pill every three hours of the day.

Linseed 1 tola, Harmala (Syrain Rue) 1 tola. Put both in 3 tolas of honey. (one dose). Eat for 3 days.

Eat and drink hot effective diet and wear warm cloths.

Drink coffee and tea without milk and sugar.

Powder Wild Cellery (Valjan seeds), Chebulic Myaroblan (Halilah-kallan), and Sonchar salt each one masa. Powder and take with water. Good in indigestion also.

Put some Turpentine oil in hot boiled water and take its smell in morning, evening and night and take 8 drops of Fluid extract of Jaborandi.

If asthma troubles, drink a cup of hot coffee.

HEART, LUNGS AND LIVER,

HEART BURN.

Mix half spoonful of salt with cold water and gargle by intervals of some hours.

Gargling with salt water daily in the morning cures all diseases of the mouth and keep the teeth strong and is good in diphtheria.

ANGINA PECTORIS I.E. PAIN IN HEART.

For adults mix one small spoonful of alcohol in one oz. of water and take every 4 hours.

Mix 5 Ratis of Sal ammonia with butter milk. Take daily once or twice.

Peel the Kunwarbooti pieces and put 5 ratis of (Pearl ash) Javkhar on them. Keep them in open air in the

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night and in the morning drink the water which has come out.

Eat Mori (Garden redish).

BLOOD IN ENPECTORATION.

(Blood Phlegm Sputum)

2 C ardamoms minor, 5 tolas, sugar candy 2½ tolas, Flowers of Black myrobalam, put all in the middle of ball made of kneaded wheat flour. Bake the ball in hot ash of charcoals. After baking it well throw the burnt flour and powder the ingredients. Dose one masa every two hours a day.

Take fruit, leaves or shoots of "Aderi" whatever you can get. Mortar them like Bhang add in it 10 tolas of water and some sugar candy. Sift and drink it as a cooling drink. The blood will at once stop.

BLOOD FROM LUNG (RAISING BLOOD.)

Put some drops of Turpentine oil on a piece of cloth and take its smell. Adult patient should take 5 drops of turpentine oil in milk as many times as he could in a day. Upto 30 drops adult can take.

PNEUMONIA I.E. SWELLING OF LUNGS.

Eat pure honey.

COLD IN THE CHEST.

Dip a piece of woollen cloth or cotton in Kerosine oil and keep it on the chest and bind it up in the night. You will feel comfort in the morning.

ENLARGEMENT OF SPLEEN.

If there is constipation, put 2 figs in vinegar at night and eat them in the morning before taking any food.

If there is no constipation, mix 10 ratis of Boric acid

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with 20 ratis of sugar and take in before taking any food.

SWELLING OF LUNGS OR OF THE CURTAINS OF LUNGS.

Give hot fomentation on the chest or keep hot poultice on the chest and wrap a cloth. Repeat every now and then.

STOMACH DISEASES.

(Dyspepsia, Colic, Worms, Dropsy, Bowels, Fratulency, Kidney Colic, Gall Stone, Acidity, Piles, Prolapsus, Fistulas.

DYSPEPSIA, HEART-BURN AND MOUTH WATER BRUSH.

Burn some wheat into Charcoal and make it into powder. Give one small spoonful with water to adult before meals or at the time of meals. To children half.

DYSPEPSIA (INDIGESTION.)

Take every day in the morning before taking any food, half small spoonful of salt mixed in a glass of cold water for 10 days.

If this mixture is taken twice in a day it will cure cough and bronchitis.

DIGESTION POWDER.

Omum seed (Ajawan) powdered, Rock salt (Sidho loon), purified Asafoetida (Hing) and Black myrobalan (Halilah-kalli), all in equal parts. Powder them. Dose ½ to 1 rati with water.

Dried ginger (sundh), Anise seed (sonf), Black myrobalan (Chhota halilah), Black salt and Sea salt, all in

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equal parts. Powder them. Dose 5 to 15 ratis after meals with water.

COLIC (PAIN IN THE STOMACH.)

Mix a small spoonful of salt with little quantity of water and put it in the anus by enema.

Take enema of coffee and then drink coffee every now and then.

Put little salt in raw onion cut into pieces and eat.

COLIC—VIOLENT PAIN IN STOMACH AND BOWELS AND GALL STONE COLIC.

Drink as much of hot water as you can till the pain subsides. Never care if you vomit. Go on drinking till the pain subsides.

Take enema hot of tepid water in the anus.

COLIC AFTER TAKING FOOD.

Drink a glass of hot water in the morning before taking anything and one glass at the time of going to bed. Repeat for some weeks.

COLIC PILLS.

Gum Gugul (Gugar), pulp of bitter Apple (Indrayan), golden-silk-cotton (Katira) all in equal quantity. Make their paste and form them in pills to the size of a gram. Take two pills in the morning and two in the night.

COLIC INFUSION.

Boil Kuljan (Panpar) 4½ masas and drink its infussion. Wind will come.

Prepare infusion of Baboona 9 masas and drink.

TRICHINIASIS I.E. WORMS IN STOMACH.

Take ½ ounce of Glycerine for 4 or 5 times in a day continuously for 2 weeks every 4 hours, after taking

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Glycerine don't drink water or liquid thing at once as they would decrease the strength of the Glycerine.

WORMS OF ANUS.

Take 5 to 10 drops of Turpentine oil in milk or sugar daily in the morning.

TAPE WORMS.

Mix 3 small spoonful of Turpentine with little quantity little of castor oil. This dose is for adults.

THREAD WORMS-SEAT WORMS.

Make a wick (pencil like) from Aloes (Erya) and put inside as far as possible in anus.

SMALL WORMS IN BOWELS.

5 tolas of the bark of Pomegranate tree, Baberang (Vavurang) 5 tolas water 1½ seer. Boil till the water reduces to half its quantity. Drink 5 tolas in the morning. Don't eat anything. After every half an hour take dose of it to complete 4 doses. Then after half an hour take purgative of Castor oil with milk.

THREAD WORMS-SEAT WORM IN ANUS.

Mix some salt in an half cup of warm water and syringe in anus for 3 days.

TAPE WORM.

One big spoonful of gun powder should be mixed with a cup of milk and drink. After 10 hours one oz. of Castor oil should be taken with milk. Many have been cured.

DROPSY.

Eat onion in excess quantity.

DROPSY WITH ALBUMINUREA.

Give small doses of Turpentine in milk every now and then.

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DROPSY.

Don't stop drinking water in Dropsy.

DROPSY OF OLD AGE PEOPLE.

Drink every now and then skim-milk (milk from which cream is taken off.)

BOWELS OBSTRUCTION.

(vomiting of food eaten a day before)

Mix some salt in hot water ahd syringe it in anus daily till cured.

FLATULENCY.

(Puffed stomach)

Aleo (Eryo) 10 Ratis, Asafodita (Hing) 10 Ratis. Mix both in honey and make 12 pills. Take one pill with water after every meal.

FLATULENCY AND COLIC.

Powder Cinamon, dried Ginger (Sundh), (Dalchini) Cardomoms (Ellachi), all in equal quantity. Tolal 30 Ratis. Dose 2½ tolas. Take 2 times in a day.

FLATULENCY OF CHILDREN.

(Stomach inflated or puffed)

Dill seed (Suva-ka-bij) 90 ratis make it in half finished powder. Put in 25 tolas hot water and boil it. After 2 or 4 good boils take it down and let it to be cold. Then sift it and give 2 or 3 small spoonful to the child.

Powder Black Cumin seeds (kala-ziri) 60 Ratis. Put in 60 tolas of water. Boil when the water till reduced to half, get it down and cool and sift. Dose one to 2 small spoonful.

KIDNEY COLIC.

Mortar raw onions and apply as plaster on the pain.

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Drink hot water as much as could be drunk and take enema of hot tepid water mixed with soap foam.

GALL STONE (LODGEMENT OF GALL STONE).

Take one grain of Podaphyllum (a foreign medicine) and after 6 hours drink three ounces of Olive oil. Till a motion come, smell every now and then chloroform.

Powder 2 masas of Black pepper and 2 masas of sugar candy. This is for one dose. Take 3 times in a day.

CRAMPS IN STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Rub ice on the back bone of the cramped place.

NOT FEELING HUNGER.

Mix little Salt and powder of dried Ginger in the juice of a lemon. Take the juice and you will feel hunger.

Drink grape syrup.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH (SOUR ERUCTATION.)

Take one tea spoonful of Acacia gum with water after meals.

Take one spoonful of Soda (Khaneka Soda) with water as many times as would be necessary.

Drinking Butter milk is good in acidity of stomach.

PILES.

Wash piles 3 or 4 times with your own urine.

Mortar raw onions and apply as plaster on the piles

Mix Olive oil with lime water in equal quantity and apply.

Bark of (Jambul black plum) Jjamoo tree and

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(madder) Manjit in equal parts. Put them on burning coals and give smoke to the piles.

Sat-gulo, Tapashir (Concretion of Bamboo), Shakakal (sulavarai), Ootangan and (Cardamom) Ellacha each 1 tola, sugar candy 5 tolas. Make their powder and take 3 masas in day and 3 masas in evening,

PILES (PAINFUL.)

Rasant (Nepal barberry), ½ rati, dried pulp Nimori (fruit of margosa tree) and dried Black grape 5 ratis. Make 2 pills of all these. Take them at night with milk or water.

Grind Black pepper 30 ratis, All spices (pullav-jiri) 60 ratis. Mix the powder with 2½ tolas of pure honey. Grind them in mortar like Surma. Dose one small spoonful daily with butter.

PILES, INFLAMED AND VERY PAINFUL.

Give vapour of hot water to the piles.

BLOOD FROM PILES.

Cobra's Saffron (Nang kesar) ½ tola, sugar candy ½ tola, Black Gingelly (kala Til) 3 masas. Powder them and mix in 3 tolas of butter. Take in the morning before any food.

PILES-HEMORRHOIDS.

At the time of taking bath apply Mustard oil on the piles. Much trouble of piles will be decreased.

Don't sit for long time on cotton cussion of the bed or easy chair with cloth thereon.

Eat Garden radish (mooli, moori) with little salt tiffin in the morning.

Eat (Pitta-ee)-Carrots in the morning before tiffin.

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In the morning take milk with sugar and Butter.

PILES POWDER.

Mix Black pepper 2½ ratis with purified Sulphur (i.e. Sublined sulphur) 5 ratis. This is the dose for two times. Take twice in a day. At night take with milk and in the morning with butter.

Note :—Purified sulpher can be had from chemists.

Anwara (Emlic myrobalan) 5 tolas, Bahera (Beleric myrobalan), pulp of Halilah-kabuli, (Chebulic myrobalan,) each 7½ tolas. Make them into powder. Dose half tolas every evening with water.

PILES POWDER.

Kala Dhatoora (Phirbitis seeds) and purified Gandak (Sublimed sulphur) each 7 ratis. Make it into powder and take with milk at night. This is 1 doze.

PILES (PROLAPSED AND BLEADING.)

Alum 30 ratis water 50 tolas, make it in solution, Dip a piece of cloth and keep it on the piles for 15 minutes. Do it for two times in a day.

Remain on milk only for 8 or 10 days. Don't eat any grain food and the piles will be cured. Milk should be boiled in the morning and drink it when cool and consume it upto evening and for night prepare another milk and drink and consume it in the night.

OINTMENT FOR PILES.

Butter 20 tolas, Antimony powder, safeda (white lead), Sandoor (Red lead), Raswal (Nepal barberry), Katha (Contechu) each one tola. Except butter grind all like Surna for two days. Mix butter and after stools apply 2 or 3 times on the piles in a day.

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Raskapur, Nakchhikni (asparagus) in equal part. Prepare ointment with ghee.

PROLASUS ANI.

First put the bowels insíde and then put some burnt coals on iron pan and on them sprinkle Turpentine and give smoke of it in anus.

OINTMENT FOR PROLAPSUS.

Sufeda (White lead) red flowers of Pomegranate, Sâkkar, Alum (burnt), Antimony powdered, bark of Pomegranate, all in equal quantity. Powder them all and mix (Rose oil) Gul roghan. and apply to the Prolapsus. It wont come down again.

Apply little ghee or Vasseline on the bowel and press it in and sleep by streching the legs straight.

Alum 60 ratis, water 25 tolas. Mix and apply and press and put it in the anus.

PURPURA HAEMORRHAAGICA.

A child of 3 years suffering from this diseases will be cured by giving 7 drops of Turpentine every 3 hours for 5 day continuously.

FISTULA CURED WITHOUT KNIFE.

Injection of essence of Turpentine on the Fistula.

CONSTIPATION.

Eat daily one or 2 Oranges in the morning before tiffin.

Drink Butter milk by putting little salt.

Put 2 or 3 black pepper in butter and swallow in the morning before taking any food.

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Senna leaves (Sana makee) 3 tolas, Grape, Kernal of sweet Almond, sugar candy each one tola. Make all into compound powder and make them in the form of pills of a small berry. Take one or two pills at night with milk or water.

Eat papaya, (fruit) plantatain or fig and over it take hot milk, tea or water, Stool will come soon.

Give Castor oil with milk 1 to 3 dr. for children, ½ to one oz. to aduls.

One oz. of castor oil and ½ seer of soap water i.e., dissolve a piece of soap in hot water then take an enema.

Mend the soap like pencil, make thin like a lamp wick. Put it in anus by applying ghee on the soap wick.

Drink hot milk or hot water early in the morning before tiffin daily.

Go punctually at the appointed time for stools.

Eat daily fruits.

Drink water every now and then.

Eat more ghee or butter.

Soon after getting from bed in the morning, drink atonce a cup of water kept at night in a pot. But dont have this practice daily as it creates weekness in the power of digestion.

Eat one fig at the time of going to bed.

Chew well 6 or 7 almonds and over them drink little milk.

Take food only for two times in a day one at 9 A.M., and the other at 7 P.M.

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VOMITTING.

NAUSEA.

(Empty vomitting i.e. intending to vomit but no vomit)

Mix well half spoonful of the white of an egg in a glass of water or ice water. The rest half of white of the egg should be mixed separately likewise in another glass. When there appears foam mix both glasses and drink when the patient feels thirst. This process may be continued several times in a day. There is no harm to continue the above process for weeks together. This is good in vomiting also.

VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.

Give Shyampine wine duly made cold in ice. Vomitting will be stopped.

After eating food, eat Orange or drink Tea or Beer.

VOMITTING IN TYPHOID FEVER.

Rub ice on the down part of the back bone.

VOMITS IN FEVER.

Put a piece of Rock salt in the mouth and absorb it.

Mix little salt in tepid water and gargle and drink one or two sips. Absorb small pieces of ice.

Cut Lemmon in two halves and put salt in them and make it hot on iron bread pan and drink the hot juice.

SOUR VOMITTING, HEART BURNING, WATER-BRASH, DYSPEPSIA WITH BURNING IN THE STOMACH.

Take some powdered and sifted Gum Acacia with water with little hot milk 3 times a day.

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VOMITTING IN CHOLERA OR IN FEVER.

Give strong coffee decoction with milk and sugar.

VOMITTING IN SICK-HEADACHE.

Before tiffin take a glass of hot water.

SICK STOMACH (NAUSEA VOMITTING) I.E. VOMITTING AND EMPTY VOMITTING.

Absorb small pieces of ice.

Take Shyapine wine with ice.

VOMITTING.

Eat ground mixture of dried seeds of sour Pomegranate, (Cardamom) Ellachi, Phudina (Mint) and sugar all of equal weight.

Put ice in mouth and absorb it.

Take juice of a lemon.

If by drinking cold water, vomitting do not stop, drink hot water.

BLOOD VOMITTING.

Take fresh Bamboo wood 20 tolas and cut it into pieces. Put them in one seer of water and boil it to bring the water to $\frac{1}{4}$th of the seer. Then add 5 tolas of sugar candy and one masa of Tapashir, cool it. Dose 5 tolas of the decoction each time for 3 times in a day.

SEA SICKNESS I. E. VOMITTING ON ACCOUNT OF TRAVELLING IN SEA.

Take two cups of strong coffee (without milk) mixed with sugar or without sugar, one or two hours before the start of ship.

(VOMITTING TO BRING.)

Seed of Garden Redish 7 masas, salt 2 masas. Powder and take with honey. Vomit will come.

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VOMITING IN HEADACHE.

Drink a glass of hot water in the morning without taking any food or tiffin.

Drink 2 small spoonful of sifted powdered Charcoal mixed with 2½ tumbler of water.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.

DIARRHOEA.

Tye a bandage under navel upto groin (urinity ducts.)

Powder dried skin of Mangostan (Mangosteen). Dose 1 tola with butter milk.

In diarrhoea avoid to take liquid things.

Take 6 masas of (Way bread) Kinro with water.

BAD CASES OF DIARRHOEA.

Bake wheat flour without water on iron flat pan till it becomes red. For adult take one small spoonful of the so baked flour mixed with 10 tolas of water every two hours.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

If the stools do not stop, the patient should remain upon butter milk only.

Mix little salt in 10 tolas of vinegar. Dose one dram at a time for 3 times in a day.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.

Take Acacia gum for two pices, make it clean then boil it in 10 tolas of water and cool it. Dose one spoonful of the solution after every 2 hours. 3 times in a day.

Dissolve three pies of Acacia gum in 2 oz. of hot water and sift it. Add in it two small spoonful of gum

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solution half small spoon of Castor oil and take the mixture every two hours. Mix some milk, coffee or tea to avoid smell of oil.

DYSENTERY.

Pound unfinished 1 tola of Chhohara (kind of dried dates), mix them with 10 tolas of curd and eat.

DYSENTERY (VERY PAINFUL WITH EXCESSIVE STRAINING.)

Boil 2 ounces of Starch in water and mix 20 drops of Laudenum (English medicine) and give enema of it as many times as found necessary. For children and boys half the quantity.

PAINS IN DYSENTERY.

Take enema of tepid water.

DYSENTERY DUE TO COLD.

Put Ajawan (Omum seeds) in water and keep it for the whole night and in the morning mortar the seeds. Mix sugar candy and water and drink.

DYSENTERY DUE TO HEAT.

Put jiro-sufed (white Cumin) in water and keep it for the whole night. In the morning mortar and mix sugar candy and water and drink.

FAT IN STOOLS.

Give one dram of Olive oil in milk after every two hours.

CROUP (SWELLING OF THE BIG PIPES OF BREATHING.

Put 3 drops of Turpentine oil on sugar and eat it every half an hour and dip a woollen cloth in hot water

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and squeeze it and sprinkle some few drops of Turpentine oil on a wet cloth. Apply the cloth on throat and chest and over it wrap a dry cloth. Excellent remedy.

Give hot fomentation on the throat and chest.

Put feet in hot water.

Put 6 ounces of powdered Cubebs (Kabab-chini) in some pot and keep it on fire and smell in the nostrils the smoke of the boiled Cubebs.

Put 30 drops of a very good vinegar in a water and give it to drink to a child every 15 minutes, he will be quite alright.

DIPTHERJETIC CROUP.

Dip a piece of cloth or lint in kerosene oil and wrap it round the neck and over it bind a dry cloth. The cloth should continue to remain wet. Dont allow it to dry.

CANCER.

(Ball or hard swelling in stomach, mouth, testicles or in womb)

It is due to taking very hot water, rice, milk, tea, or food.

On account of chewing too much beetle leaves cancer appear in tongue.

TREATMENT.

Boil Olive oil and bring it to the form of paste and apply 2 times in a day. Cancer will be cured.

CANCER OF THE WOMB WITH FATID LUCORRHOEA AND FRIGHTED BLEEDING AND TERRIBLE PAIN.

Same treatment as for Leucorrhoea.

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CANCER OF STOMACH.

Have operation at once.

OPEN CANCER.

(Bleeding at the slightest touch.)

Bind daily bandage sprayed with thin well powdered Quick lime.

MALE ORGAN DISEASES.

(Testicles, Gonorrhoea, Impotency, Hernia.)

HYDROCELE (WATER IN TESTICLES).

Put cold water from a small pipe kept at a very high level daily and the testicles will gradually come to normal.

ENLARGEMENT OF SCORTUM I.E. OF TESTICLES.

Powder Mineral clay, Potter's clay or Multani clay and sift. Mix with Cosmoline or Veslini and make into paste. Apply thick application of the paste on the testicles and bind. This process should be made three times a day.

GONORRHOEA.

Catechu (Katha) white, Endive (Kasini), Soap stone (Sangraj), Purified Olibenum (Bherchu) each one tola. Powder them all together and sift them through cloth. Dose one tola with goat milk.

Chubelic myrobalan (Halilah-kalan), Beleric myrobalan (Bahera), Emblic myrobalan (Aivra) all in equal parts. Powder them and sift. Take 2½ tolas with honey daily.

Prepare pudding of milk and Basil seeds and eat.

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Put 4 or 5 drops of Sandal oil in sugar or Patasha or in plantain fruit and eat.

Eat purified Olibenum with butter.

Eat Shalajit (purified) with milk.

Powder Revend-chini and Cardomums (minor) and take them with whey.

ACUTE GONORRHOEA.

Take Acacia gum for three pices, mix it with two ounces of water and syringe it in the organ.

Dissolve burnt Alum, Katha (Catechu), Vitriol blue all in equal parts and syringe in the organ.

IMPOTENCY.

Apply oil of the root of peepul tree on the organ.

Take 5 drops of (Staff tree oil) Malkungni oil with sugar daily and apply the oil on the organ and slightly rub. Excellent Tonic.

Malkungni oil (Preparation of). Boil 30 tolas of Malkungni, 2 tolas of Borex (suhago) in one seer of cow's milk. When it becomes like kneaded flour, cool it and put it in cloth and squeeze it and whatever comes out put it in a cup and keep it for 24 hours. Throw away the cream (white substance) which will appear on it and the rest is oil of Malkungni. It is good in paralyses, rheumatism, impotency and gouts.

HERNIA.

Let open the cloths on the stomach and breast of the patient and make him sleep on his back and cover his face. Without his knowledge suddenly pour with force cold water on his stomach. On account of sudden shock of water stroke, the bowel will go up and the hole will become small.

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Take a cup of strong coffee, cup after cup and wash the hernia with coffee. Wind will come and testicles will become small.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Leucorrhoe, Menses, Breasts, Delivery labour, Urine etc.

LEUCORRHOE.

Take juice of the leaves of Gular (Cluster fig) with honey.

Take purified Salajit (mineral pitch) with milk.

Take juice of the leaves of (Palash tree) Kessu with honey.

Powder dried flowers of Gular (Clustar fig tree flowers), Liquorice and sugar candy all in equal parts. Take one tola at a time. Three times in a day.

Take Acacia gum for three pies dissolve it with 2 oz. of water and syringe the solution in the Vagina.

Make charcoal into thin nice powder sift it through cloth. Put the powder in a hollow pipe and sprinkle the powder in the vaginal of the woman by pumping it by the air of mouth daily once.

Powder Shoro (Nitre) 5 ratis, and Alum 2 ratis take 3 times in a day with water.

If the woman is suffering from a long time and feels weakness in her waist or trouble in her waist, take one part of the powder of the shell of the egg and 2 p arts of sugar milk. Powder nicely both and sift it throug h a thin cloth. Take 10 grains of the powder in night daily with milk or water till the whiteness is cured.

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MENSES SCANTY OR SUPPRESSED.

Put ice in ice bag or cloth. Keep it on the lower portion of the waist of the lady. Repeat for 5 or 10 times in a day. Menses will come.

Put 20 tolas of fruit of sour Pomegranate (Annar tursh) in one seer of water for 12 hours. Then rub them with hands and sift and put that sour water in syrup prepared of 20 tolas of sugar candy and drink.

Eat raw onion.

Put small cut pieces of onion in hot water and sit on heels over the pot for some minutes. Menses and urine will come free.

EXCESS FLOW OF BLOOD OF THE CONFINEMENT.

Syringe with hot water in vagina. Water should be as much hot as the lady could bear it with hands. Repeat the syringe for as many days as long as necessary.

PAINFUL FLOW OF MENSES.

Let the woman sit in hot upto her waist for half an hour at a time.

SORE NIPPLES (SWELLING OF WOMAN'S BREASTS.)

Apply as many times as could be Acacia gum dissolved in hot water on the nipples.

Yellow of the egg 5 parts, Glycerine 4 parts. Mix them well and apply.

Sohago (Borax) 30 ratis, Simple ointment 2½ tolas, mix and apply the ointment.

Apyly fomentation of the warm leaves of Erandi (Castor oil seed tree.)

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BOTTLE BREAST-PUMP (BREAST ENLARGED.)

Fill up a big bottle with hot water. Turn its face down and drop the water and at once put the face of the empty bottle on the swelled breast, the milk will come in the bottle. Repeat it as many times as it is necessary.

INFLAMATION OF THE BREASTS.

Wrap a cloth in 3 or 4 folds. Dip in hot water and squeeze. Keep it on the breast and wrap it with cloth. Repeat the process every now and then and the pain will decrease.

MILK OF WOMAN (PROMOTING THE.)

Make warm leaves of Castor oil seeds tree and keep them on the breast and bind.

Mortar Sufed zira (Cumin seed) and put little sugar and take in.

Give the mother ½ to one dram of Cotton seed oil once or twice in a day. The milk will increase and become thick.

Leaves of Castor oil seed tree (Haran-ka-patta) should be made warm on fire and applied on the breast two or three times in a day.

Put a good quantity of the leaves of Castor oil seed tree in three or four seers of water, boil them well and then keep the breasts in that bearable warm water for 15 minutes and then keep those warm leaves on the breasts.

Drink juice of the leaves of the Castor oil seed tree.

LADIES NIPPLES RETRACTED DURING FIRST PREGNANCY.

Take out milk of the breast with bottle as shown

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above before delivery once every day for one or two weeks and the breasts will become alright.

BUST DEVELOPER.

Ferri sulphide	8 gr.
Acid sulphuric aromatic	½ oz.
Spt. rectifed	1 oz.
Syrup	4 ,,
Syrup Rhoeados	½ ,,
Water to make	8 oz.

Dose—1 Teaspoonful after breakfast, dinner and at bed time. Message breasts with cold creams in a circular direction for 15 minutes morning and evening.

CREAM FOR BUSTS.

Lamoline	6 oz.
White wax	1 ,,
Almond oil	1½ ,,
Rose water	5 oz.
Essence of heliotrope	½ oz.

Melt the first three together, and when cooling, whip and add the rose water little to cream. Lastly add the heliotrope to perfume.

TIGHTENING THE HANGING BREASTS OF WOMAN.

Apply blood of bat.

Rind of Pomegranate 1 seer, Majuphala (Majic nuts) 10 tolas. Powder half finished. Boil them in 4 seers of water when the water is reduced to 1 seer, get it down and sift through a cloth. Put half seer of Gingelly oil and again keep it on fire and when the water is evaporated, get it down from the fire and cool it and rub on the breast.

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The application of the oil in the vagina (female organ) makes it also tight.

ABORTION (PREVENTING OF).

Grind Bhang-ka-bij (Hemp seed) 2½ tolas mix with wheat flour and molasses and bake it on bread iron pan and after clearance of menses put in the vagina (female organ for 3 days continuously.

TIGHTENING VAGINA (FEMALE ORGAN).

See oil prepared for breasts.

Take Hirakas 6 masas Sâkkar 3 masas, Harmal 3 masas, Ootangan 4 masas. Powder them nicely. Mix it with molasses and put in vagina for 7 days.

EASY LABOUR AND RAPID RECOVERY.

If before delivery and at the time of delivery, hot water syringe is given in the vagina, there will be easy delivery of a child to the lady.

LABOUR FLAG (TROUBLE AT THE TIME OF DELIVERY).

Give one dram of oil of Cotton seed to the woman who is labouring delivery, the child will come out easily.

SUPPRESSION LABOUR PAINS.

If a pregnant woman does not get labour pains. Apply a hot poultice of wheat floor on the entrance part of her vagina. When it becomes cold apply again for 2 or three times and she will have labour pains and give birth to a child soon.

UTIRINE AND VAGINAL INFLAMATION AND ULCERATION, LEUCORRHOEA AND STERLITY.

Put little salt in 1½ seer of hot water and syringe in

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the vagina twice in a day. Go on increasing to get in the syringe up and increase the heat of the water bearable to the lady. Do it for 1 or 2 months till she becomes alright.

URINE DISEASES.

(Brights, Diabeleties, Obstruction, Stone in uterine.)

BRIGHTS DISEASE.

Give small doses of Turpentine in milk every now and then.

If a patient remains on skim milk for 2 or 3 months and eat nothing else he wiil be quite alright.

Drink one glass of hot water in the morning before tiffin and one in the night before going to bed.

GRAVEL—GOUT – BRIGHT DISEASES.

Dont eat mutton or fish. Take bread of wheat flour including bran. Eat green vegetables and fruits and drink water of coagulated milk.

DIABETES.

Eat daily little quantity of Acacia gum.

Take Maple sugar every now and then.

If the patient will drink skim milk daily for 4 or 5 days continuously and not to take any other food or thing, sugar of urine will stop and within 2 months he will be quite alright.

Dont eat sweet things, starch or potatoes. Take only mutton, green vegetables, water of coargulated milk.

At every time of taking meals drink 60 or 80 grains of Lactic acid mixed with 6 onnces of water.

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Eat thick bread of white flour including bran.

Eat Jjamoo fruit.

Fry little Acacia gum in pure ghee and make it into confection and eat it daily.

PAINFUL OBSTRUCTION OF URINE.

Bind small cut pieces of onion on the lower part of abdomen.

ENURISES AND BLOODY URINE.

Give small doses of Turpentine in milk every now and then.

STANGURY—IMPOSSIBLE TO PASS URINE.

Put small pieces of ice in the anus.

STONE IN ULTERINE.

Mix Pearl Ash and sugar in equal parts and take in the powder with water.

Sohago (Borax), Javakhar (Pearl ash), Calmi shoro (Nitre), in equal parts. Take the powder with honey or butter.

If the urine is stopped on account of stone. mix 2 tolas of Nitre (Kalmi shora) with yellow Multani clay (Mett) and knead with water. Make the paste and apply below the abdomen.

Boil Kessuphul (flowers of Palash tree) in water. Put the boiled water in a tup and sit in it upto waist.

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SKIN DISEASES.

Leprosy, Ring worm, Eczima, Wounds, Ulcers, Boil, Sores, Carbuncles, Abcesses Erysipilas, Itch, Nettle rash, Swell, Impure blood, Pain, Felon etc.

LEPROSY.

Oil of Chaulmoogra (Jangli almond) 5 drops. Cod liver oil 30 drops. Mix both together, take 2 times in a day. (The above is one dose). The oil can be had from chemists. As the above medicine is of very bad taste take it in capsools. But if taken without capsools and to avoid vomitting eat beetle leaves or drink Lemmon or orange water at once over the medicine. This is excellent medicine for Leprosy recently scarched out.

RINGWORM.

Acetic acid	2 ozs.
Tar	3 dr.
Lard	1½ oz.

Melt the last two and add the first, stirring.

Use—cut the hair if any close and wash well before applying the preparation.

RINGWORM.

Dip a sponge or piece of cloth in Acetic acid diluted in water and apply it 2 or 3 times in a week to the ring worm, (Diluted means water and acid.)

Take 20 grains of Chrysophanic acid and mix it with Vaseline, apply the mixture and bind it with clean cloth. Clean it before applying again on next day. At the same time mix 3 drops of Acetic acid 2½ ounce of water and drink it. It is a good mixture in Eczema. Herpes, Dry and Humid Eruption accute and chronic.

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RINGWORM.

(Mava) Magic nuts, sugar candy and Borax (Sohaga) all in equal parts. Make them in nice powder. Sift in cloth. Put in Lemmon juice and apply.

If it is a new ring worm apply only Lemmon.

Nillophar 7½ Massa Linseed oil 5 tolas mix and make it hot and apply when it becomes cool.

RINGWORM.

Vitriol (Tootiya) 10 ratis, Magic nuts (Majuphal) 3½ ratis, mix them in simple ointment and apply.

Sohago (Borax) 7½ massa and vinegar 5 tolas, mix and apply.

Henna (Mendhi), Vitroil (Tootiyo), Murdarsing, Multani clay (Mett) Mustard oil, and juice of cows dung. Mix all and apply.

ECZEMA.

Safedo (white lead) 1 tola Butter 2 tolas mix them.

Ointment so prepared is very good in wounds, boils Eczema.

ECZEMA, ITCHING ERUPTIONS ITCHING OF PILES.

Mix a little quantity of Bicarbonate of Soda in a little quantity of water. Apply the solution every now and then.

ECZEMA LOTION.

Alum 3 Ratis, Sohago (Borax) 30 Ratis and water 20 tolas. Mix all and dip a piece of cloth and keep it over the Eczema.

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ECZEMA OINTMENT.

Boric acid	80 gram.
Carbolic acid	1 ,,
Flowers of sulphur	60 ,,
Camphor	60 ,,
Ichthyol	60 ,,
Starch	1 oz.
Zinc ointment	1½ ,,

Triturate all the ingredients in a mortar until thoroughly incorporated.

ECZEMA.

Lotion	½ oz.
Burgandy pitch	½ oz.
Balsam of fir	4 oz.
Pine tar	2 oz.
Oil of Sassafras	20 drops.

Melt in double boiler and pour into jar.

WOUND.

If there would be any wound on account of cut, apply cotton dipped in honey.

Piss over the part from which the blood would be coming and then tye bandage.

Pour powder of Sang-jarah (Soap stone) and keep a cotton dipped in Gingelly oil.

MUCH PUS (DISCHARGE) FROM WOUND.

Make a paste of salt with water and apply over the wound.

WOUND DRESSING.

Put ground sugar sift from cloth on the wound. This is equal to Iodoform.

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Grind sugar candy and sift it through cloth, pour it on the wound and press over it and apply a cloth dipped in hot Ghee and bind.

Dip a thin cleaned cloth in Alcohol and keep it on the wound and bind it.

BLEEDING WOUNDS AND CUTS.

Put and press sifted thin powder of earth or clay on the wound or cut, bleeding will stop.

DECAY OF WOUND OR BOIL OR SORE.

Cut Onion into small pieces, mix some wheat flour and put little water and make hot poultice and bind the poultice on the wound.

Bake Onion in hot coal ash and put in it little salt and bind.

CUT FROM PEN KNIFE OR FALL.

Dip a lint or piece of cloth in Kerosene oil and keep over the cut and bind it. Flow of blood will stop.

GANGRINE—INTULERABLY OFFENCE (DECAYED FLESH WITH VERY BAD SMELL.)

Fill the decayed wounded part with thin nice earth or clay duly sifted through cloth and keep cotton over it. After 12 hours bad smell will disappear and new flesh will begin to come and the wound will be cured.

PAINFUL GATHERINGS, ABCESSES, CARBUNCLES AND BOILS.

Put Onion in charcoal hot ash and bake it. Put little Turmeric in it and bind it when hot. Pain will subside.

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ABSCESS (BOIL WITH SWELLING.)

If the abscess becomes large and there is severe pain, on a tender part, prepare poultice of wheat flour in milk and keep it on the part. When it becomes cool, use again fresh poultice till the abscess opens and then too keep poultice till all the pus etc. is out and the pain subsides.

Poultice of Linseed prepared with little wheat flour and water is also good. Use it as shown above.

ERYSIPILAS.

(Wounds, Boils or Ulcers which go on eating inside flesh and spreading).

Green Vitriol (Hirakas) 10 ratis, Spirit of wine 2 oz. Mix and apply the liniment.

OINTMENT OF ERYSIPILAS.

Hira-Dukhni 6 masas Murdarsing 6 masas, (Vitriol) Tootiyo 6 masas, Sona Mukhi 3 masas, Katha (Catechu) 3 masas, Sang-jarah (Soap stone) 3 masas, Menn (Wax) 3 tolas. Prepare ointment and apply.

Molasses (Gur), Maida (wheat thin flour), Morai soap (Curd soap) each one tola. Tootiyo (Vitriol) purified 1 masa, camphor one masa. Mortar them well and apply it on a piece of cloth and keep it on the Nasoor.

Sinni (Jute) 3 tolas, (Vitriol) Tootiyo 3 masas, Camphor 3 masas. Mortar them in cow's urine and apply on the Nasoor.

BOILS (BLACK OINTMENT FOR.)

Olibenum (Berchoo) 5 tolas, Wax (Menn) 5 tolas, Camphore ½ tola, Day-night flower (Ratan jot) ½ tola, Gingelly oil or ghee 10 tolas, prepare ointment in iron pan and use it.

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SWELLING, GATHERING, THROBBING TUMOUR, PAINFUL ENLARGEMENT OF SCROTUM, GATHERED BREAST, SWOLLEN DISEASES, JOINT, NIPLE SORE.

Mineral earth, Potters' earth or any good earth, sift and knead it with water and make it mild with Cosmoline or Vaseline and apply the plaster in thick fold. Apply it 3 times in a day. This is also good in wounds difficult to heel.

ERYSIPILAS, RED SWELLING ROUND THE WOUNDS OR BOILS.

Make wet a piece of cloth in cold water and keep it on the swelling and make it wet every now and then with the cold water. It is better remedy than applying medicines.

ULCER.

Mix pure vinegar 1 part with 10 parts of water. Wash the ulcer 3 times in a day.

Put a little salt in water and with it wash the ulcer for about 20 minutes. Then dip a cloth in Gingelly oil and squeeze it and keep it over the ulcer and bind a cloth. Repeat it for 3 days and then leave it for 3 days. Don't use any ointment.

INDOLENT ULCER.

Wax one ounce and 4 ounces of honey. Mix well and sift through a cloth. Dip Lint or cloth and apply on the indolent ulcers and bind it.

BED SORE-ULCER-RAW SURFACE, CHAFING.

Put sifted earth or clay on the effected parts and bind it up. The ulcers will begin to cure.

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BED SORE I.E. WOUNDS DUE TO SITTING AT ONE PLACE OR IN BACK DUE TO SLEEPING FOR LONG TIME.

Clean the sores with alcohol and dip a piece of cloth in alcohol and keep it over the sore or wounds.

OLD SORES.

Peel the skin of a Turnib and keep the Turnib over the sore and bind.

SCABIES.

Sulphur (Gandak) 7½ massas, Nillophar 1½ tolas. Powder them and sprinkle.

Sulphur (Gadak) 4 masas, Gingelly oil 2½ tolas, mix them and apply externally.

INDOLENT BOILS.

Bake one full Onion in Charcoal hot ash and apply on the uncurable boils.

CONJESTION—SWELLING.

Apply Chiki Mithi (Potter earth) mixed with water. When dried apply another.

INFLAMATION OF THE GENITAL ORGANS.

Take in little Castor oil in milk.

INFLAMATION DUE TO FALL OR BLOW.

Bind poultice of baked onion mixed with Turmeric twice in a day for two or three days.

CONGESTION AND INFLAMATION OF INTERNAL ORGANS.

Give fomentation of poultice every now and then on the swelling of internal organs.

Mix some powdered Turmeric with honey and apply on the blow.

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SWELLING OF (THE AXILLARY GLANDS OF THE ARM PITS OR LEG PITS.)

Apply fomentation of the leaves of Castor oil seed tree.

HAEMORRAGE (BLEEDING.)

Apply mortared and sifted Acacia gum.

ITCH.

Sulphur (Gandah amalahsar), Camphor each 1 tola, Vitriol (Tootiya) 4 masas, mix and powder them. Add 5 tolas of purified Butter. Rub the mixture on body. After 3 hours take bath with hot water.

ITCH AND RINGWORM.

Apply strong alcohol on itching part.

ITCHING, PRURITUS-URTICARIA, NETTLE RASH.

Put 2 to 10 grains of Menthyol in one ounce of water and mix them well and apply the solution on the itch etc.

Apply oil of Levandar on itches.

ITCHING AND NETTLE RASH.

Mix Vinegar and water in equal quantity and wash the itching parts.

Mix 15 grains of Bisulphate of Soda in an ounce of water and apply.

ITCHING ERUPTION, LOCAL ITCHING, FRANTIC WITH ITCHING.

Glycerine	5 ozs.
Sub Nit Bismuth	1 oz.

(or)

Pure Glycerine	1 oz.
Tannic acid	1 dram.
Morphia Sulph	10 grains.

Mix them well and apply thrice in a day.

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PRURITUS.

Wear a warm blanket so that air may not go in the body and sweat may come.

Rub well powdered black pepper mixed with water on the Pruritus.

SMALL PIMPLES ON BODY DUE TO HEAT.

Put Lemon juice, rinds and leaves of Lemon tree in Multani clay and little oil. Rub the same on the body and keep yourself with it for half an hour and then take bath.

Apply on body paste of Sandlewood ground in water.

Apply Sandal oil on the body.

NIGHT-SWEET.

Drink 5 tolas of skim-milk in night at the time of going to bed.

PROFUSE SWEETING.

Mix sea salt with tepid water, apply on body, sweat will not come out in excess.

Apply alcohal mixed with water.

LOCAL SWEET (SWELLING HANDS, FEET, OR ARM PITS AND GENITALS.)

Put the effected part in hot water many times in a day and keep it in the hot water till the part appears red.

Wash the parts with alcohol mixed with water every now and then.

IMPURE BLOOD.

Take infusion of, Ushbo, the bark of Sarsaperrela, or bark of Margosa of tree or Acacia tree.

PAIN IN THE STUMP IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING OPERATION.

Eat one raw Onion or drink one small spoonful of the juice of Onion.

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PAIN (GENERAL).

Oil of Turpentine	2 big spoonful.
Vinegar	3 ,,
Yellow of the egg	of one egg.

Mix well and put into a bottle, add 6 big spoonful of water and shake it well before applying. Dip a cloth in the solution and keep it on the painful part.

Use fomentation of hot water.

PAINS, CRAMPS, SPASMS.

Smell Turpentine oil.

Dip Flannel or Woollen cloth in hot water and put some few drops of Turpentine oil or spirit of Turpentine and apply on the painful part at chest, stomach or kidney.

FOR BODILY FATIGUE AFTER HARD WORK.

Eat Molasses with bread.

FELON-WITLOW (BOIL IN THE NAIL OF FINGER.)

Put Kerosene oil in a cup and dip the effected fingure in the oil. The pain will subside. Repeat it till the pain is subsided.

Make hot in iron pan one small spoonful of salt. Add to it one spoonful of pieces of soap and melt it and put one small spoonful of Turpentine in it and apply 2 times in a day. By applying for 4 or 5 days Felon will open. Excellent remedy.

Make a hole in Lemmon and put the fingure in it.

Bind wet Kachri of Mittera.

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BURNS AND SCALDS.

Mortar potato well and make the paste and apply on the part burnt caused by hot water, oil or ghee.

Apply 4 or 5 times spit on the red spots.

Apply Vinegar on the effected part and then apply cold poultice. When the skin is come out apply Zinc lotion.

Mix ½ lb. of Baking soda with one seer of water. Make wet a thin cloth from it and keep it over the burnt parts and continue to put the so prepared water over the cloth. Dont remove the cloth for some weeks till the wounds are cured. Then apply Zinc ointment over it. If you find that Pus is coming out, clean it and put some powder of clay or ordinary good earth over it. If there is bad smell in the pus put powdered charcoal, the wound will soon cure and then apply Zinc ointment.

Powder and sift Acacia gum. Add white of an egg. Mix and apply it on the burnt part.

Put some alcohol in water and keep it over ice till it becomes cold. Apply it with a piece of cloth.

Mix Lard and wheat flour of the same quantity and apply over the burnt part. Good remedy.

Gingelly oil, Lime water each 5 tolas. Mix and apply on the burnt parts.

Apply powdered Henna leaves mixed with butter.

Mix Indigo in honey and apply.

Mix juice of the leaves of Margosa tree with Gingeli oil and apply.

Mix some soap in water and melt it in hot water when it becomes paste, make it cool and use it as plaster on the burnt old sore.

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Mix Lime water and Linseed oil. Dip a piece of cloth or lint and keep it on the burnt part and keep it wet by pouring over the above mixture.

LAMBAGO.

LAMBAGO, (PAIN IN WAIST OR BACK.)

Rub Castor oil on the effected part.

Camphor 2½ tolas, Linseed oil 10 tolas. Mix together and rub.

Camphor 1½ rati and Opium ½ rati, mix in Gingelly oil and rub.

Apply hot Lard on a piece of cloth and keep on the painful part and give one drop of tincture of Turpentine every 20 minutes. The pain will subside within 3 hours.

Mix Vinegar and Liquor in equal quantity and wash the back bone with it.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM (MUSCULAR AND CHRONIC)

Noshadar (Sal-ammonia) 7½ ratis, Infusion of Ushbo (sarsparilla) 2½ tolas. Dose 2 tolas at a time for two times in a day.

RHEUMATISM

Suranjann sweet (Meadow saffron) 1½ tola (Ginger 1 tola). Powder them Dose 6 masa with water. Take two times in a day.

Camphor 2½ tolas, Gingelly oil, or Mustard oil 20 tolas. Mix together and rub the oil once or twice in a day.

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Cut two Onions into small pieces, put them in a bottle. Mix one seer of liquor or alcohol. Close the mouth of the bottle and keep it in Sun for three days. Thereafter wash the effected parts with that solution and then bind cotton on the painful parts. Excellent remedy.

Mix juice of Onion with Mustard oil in equal parts and rub the mixture on the painful parts.

Rub Turpentine oil.

Roghan Azkhar (oil of katan) 2½ tolas and Linseed oil 2½ tolas. Mix both together and apply 2 times in a day.

Put black Tobacco ½ seer in 2 seers of water for 12 hours. Rub it with hands and then put one seer of gingelly oil and boil till the water is evaporated. Rub the oil daily and bind woollen cloth over it.

Camphore 2½ tolas, Linseed oil 10 tolas. Mix them together and rub.

Camphore 1½ rati, Opium ½ rati. Mix them with Gingelly oil and rub.

Rub Castor oil on the painful part.

RHEUMATISM (IN JOINTS, HEAD OR CHEST).

Mix the following.

Carbonate of potash	1 oz.
Tincture of opium	6 oz.
Water	20 oz.

From this mixture dip a piece of cloth and keep it on the painful part, keep cotton and tye a bandage of woollen cloth.

In Rheumatism don't eat anything. Drink only

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water or lemonade, the old or new pain will be cured within 5 or 10 days.

Dip a piece of woollen cloth in hot water and make it in 2 folds and keep it on the painful part. Over it keep a dry cloth. Then over it touch hot flat iron with which cloths are ironed. See that hot flat iron does not touch the skin of the patient.

Mix pieces of soap with gingelly oil and rub the mixture in the morning and evening. Put cotton and bind with a woollen cloth.

GOUT.

GOUT (PAINFUL JOINT.)

Bind warm leaves of Erandi (Castor oil seed tree) on the effected joints.

GOUT IN THE TOE.

Put for 20 minutes the effected toe in a tepid water daily 3 hours after tiffin and the gout will be cured within 3 or 4 days.

GOUT—ENLARGED JOINTS (CHRONIC.)

Melt as much salt as could be in 10 tolas of Vinegar and wash the joint with the mixture and rub with hands the parts for 15 minutes. Then dry the parts on fire. Do it for 4 times in a day and reduce the treatment to 2 times and then to one time a day.

FEET DISEASES.

FEET BURNING, SORE, TENDER AFTER WALKING LONG DISTANCE.

Put white of an egg on cloth and tye it up on the

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bottom of the feet or put white of an egg in the shoe or boot.

GROWING TOE NAIL.

If the nail of the toe grows and goes into the flesh, put the toe as many times and as much time as could be, in hot water. Repeat it for some weeks and the nail will gradually come out, pain and swelling will be cured and new nail will appear.

COLD FEET—CHRONIC CONDITION.

Put ice in ice bag and daily apply on the feet for at least a week.

ABRASION OF THE FEET, RAW HEELS.

Apply white of an egg on feet and heels.

SPRAIN (TWISTING OF ANCKLE OF FEET.)

Put little water in mineral earth or Chiki mitti (from which earthen pots are made) or wet earth of river. Knead it and put on a piece of cloth ½ inch in thickness. Keep the plaster on the sprained part and tye. Open it after 24 hours. Wash the part and again apply like wise till it is cured. Very easy remedy.

CORNS.

Dip a piece of cloth in Turpentine and keep it on the corns and bind. By doing so for 4 or 5 times, the corns will be cured.

Apply, with a smooth small brush, pure grape vinegar or Acetic acid in the morning and evening on the corns. Within a week the corns will be cured.

Dip a piece of bread in strong vinegar and bind the bread. Repeat for a week or so.

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Mix well ground salt with any fat and rub it over the corns, the hard portions of the corns will come out. Apply the mixture at night for 8 days and the corns will appear no more.

Dip cotton in alcohol and keep it on the corn for 4 or 5 minutes. Then remove the corns with knife or with nails of the fingers. To avoid pain apply alcohol over them every now and then.

THRILLING

Don't drink liquor.

Don't do intercourse.

Rub woman's milk on the head.

Eat half fried eggs.

Take purgative.

CONSUMPTION.

Take in nose the vapour of the boiled Vinegar for 5 times in a day.

Take the patient to some cold country and give him Homoepathic medicine by name calcirh carb 6× 5 grains at a time for 3 times in a day.

Take the patient to some cold country and keep him on double bread, butter and milk only.

In the day time make the patient sleep on a cot under a nim (margosa) tree and let him have his head hung down the cot towards the ground for a good long time and the phelgm will come out. Repeat it for some months till Phelgm comes out and fever subsides.

Keep the patient in open air place where sun comes in.

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Give him purified water.

Let him eat good fruits, Ghee, Butter and milk cream.

Let him drink twice a good quantity of milk, one time in the day and next in the night.

Let him sleep more and take more rest.

After meals let him take a good rest.

Let him eat tomato, (Pittai)—carrot, fresh gram.

When there is fever let him sleep.

When there is no fever let him walk a little distance very slowly.

Try to check cough.

Don't feel anxiety of any thing.

Dont use pillow under the head.

Sprinkle Turpentine on a cloth or sponge. Hold it before nose and mouth for 5 minutes at a time for 5 times in a day. Continue it for 3 or 4 months.

COUCH OF CONSUMPTION.

The eating of onion is advisable.

CONSUMPTION OF BOWELS.

Give one spoonful of powdered and sifted Acacia gum to an adult patient in decoction of Java or red rice three times a day.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Influenza, Cholera, Small-pox, Diptheria, etc.

INLUENZA PRECAUTIONS.

Influenza is an infectious disease.

Keep sound your body.

Do excursion.

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Eat light food.

Remain in open air.

At the time of sleep keep doors and windows open.

Cover the body and face with blanket.

Dont go out atonce from hot bed to cold air. Cover body with warm cloth and then go out.

Dont go to crowded places.

If you serve any patient suffering from influenza, wash your hands well with soap.

Keep your self away from the breathings of the sufferer.

Wash your mouth and nose with water mixed with little salt.

Keep yourself warm and lye down in bed. Dont stir out till you become well.

Call Doctor in your house for treatment.

Keep yourself in separate room.

Dry your cloths in sun shine.

Dont work till you become quite alright.

After recovery dont go out.

After recovery take nourishing food. Try to remain on milk and fruits for some weeks.

Dont go out for stools but keep camode inside the house.

Cut onions into small pieces and keep them in the room of the patient and change daily.

Keep your bowels free.

INFLUENZA AND FEVER WITH CATARRH.

Make wet a bit of cotton in vinegar and put slightly in one nostril. After one hour take it out and put a new one in another nostril in such a way that the breathing

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should not be obstructed. Within 2 hours the sick man will be alright.

INFLUENZA COUGH.

Powder dried Ginger 2½ ratis, Pipri (Long pepper) 2½ ratis and Kukra-singhi (galls) 7 ratis. This is one dose. Take 3 doses in a day with hot water.

INFLUENZA.

Make pills of dried Ginger, Asafoedita purified, Liquorice and Acacia gum all in equal parts and make pills to the weight of 2½ ratis. Take one pill at each time. 3 times in a day.

CHOLERA.

This disease is an infectious and is caused on account of indigestion and carelessness of taking food or other things. Signs are diarrhoea, vomits, cramps, and white motions like the pichhi of rice.

INSTRUCTION TO PREVENT CHOLERA WHEN PREVAILING.

Keep your cloths clean.

Don't maintain any fear in mind.

Drink boiled and sifted water and duly cooled.

Don't drink unboiled milk.

Take light food.

Don't eat decayed or rotton fruit. Don't take Musk-mellon or Water-mellon.

Always keep food covered so that flies may not sit over it.

Suck juice of Lemmon.

Tie a piece of copper on any part of the body. Drink water kept in copper vessel.

Absorb piece of ice instead of drinking water.

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Put a pinch of powder of Sulphur-sublimatum in the shoes and walk without any fear.

For this disease Homoepathic medicines are better than Unani or English.

Take daily 2 fresh leaves of Basil.

CHOLERA TREATMENT.

Sea cocoanut (Daryahinarel) 6 ratis and (Ignatius Beans) Papita 1 rati, both rub on stone with drops of water and then mix the paste in a cup of water and drink.

Dried Ginger 1½ rati, red pepper (Lal-mirchi) 1½ rati (Hing) Asafoedita (purified) ½ rati, Opium ¼ rati. Make a pill. Take one pill in morning and one in the evening.

Jadwar 3 ratis, rub them on stone with rose water or powder Jadwar and mix in rose water. Take 1½ masa at a time.

Mix Camphore with sugar in equal quantity. Eat pinch of it one after another after short times.

Give ice water or very cold water evey now and then as much as could be drunk.

Give ice piece to absorb every now and then.

Give strong coffee with milk and sugar and repeat every hour.

CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY.

Keep in room charcoals and Lime in a basket having holes and change the charcoals and Lime daily.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Tincture of opium 3 min

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Tincture of catechu	30 min comp.
Tincture of cardamoms	18 min
Sal volatile spirit	9 min
Aromatic chalk powder	9 gr.
Chalk mixture to make	1 fl. oz.

This is for 3 doses. Take every 3 hours one dose.

CHOLERA.

Mix juice of Onion with honey. Both in equal quantity. Dose one tola every three hours.

Put 1 rati of Asafoetida purified (Hing) in middle of molasses one masa, swallow with water every two hours.

Thymal, Menthol each ½ tola, camphor one tola, Asafoetida ½ tola. Mix and it will become oil. Take 3 to 7 drops with sugar or water every 2 hours.

SMALL POX.

IT IS AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Take 2 big spoonful of Cider vinegar (grape vinegar) or Raspberry vinegar mix with little water. Take the mixture one hour after the tiffin and another dose one hour after night meals. Take it for 14 days. Small pox will not attack. For weak men and boys half a dose.

Give water of fresh cocoanut to the patient.

DIPHTHERIA (A KIND OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE).

Give small spoonful of Turpentine oil in ½ a cup of milk to a boy of 7 years. It works as a magic.

DISINFECTION.

Burn some quantity of Gugal or Acacia gum powder, or Camphor.

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Put dried Coffee on the burnt coals and spread its smoke in the room or hall. All insect will die and the room will be disinfected.

FEVER

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Dont give cold or ice water when there is fever.

Dont give food when there is fever though may feel hunger.

Give tepid water.

Dont give medicine when there is fever.

Very light food should be given. Dont give cream, ghee, butter, fat or oil.

Except pickle he should be given sour things like Lemon, Tamarind.

Give rice and milk very little salt should be put in rice.

Dont take bath or go out in air, dont take milk when there is fever.

Note.–If it is on account of constipation, first of all a light purgative either of Castor oil or some laxative should be taken. While the fever is severe, purgative should not be taken. It should be taken when the fever is reduced to mild temperature.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Mix together 5 drops of oil of Turpentine, 1 Tola gum Acacia and sugar 2 drams each. Mortar them well and then add 10 Tolas of water of Dar-chini (Cinnamon) slowly. To adults give one small spoonful. Let there be motions, yet this treatment will cure. It is the only good remedy.

Use ice on the head when the fever goes in head.

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Mix water in Kola water and keep the wet cloth on head.

Rub milk of goat on the palms of hands and bottom of the feet with a pot made of Bronze metal.

Put 5 drops of vinegar on sugar and give to the patient every one hour or two hours and at the same time mix Vinegar with water, and with that solution clean the body of the patient with sponge or piece of cloth.

Take in Olive oil ½ to 1 ounce mixed in soda water every 4 hours and for diet give milk only.

FEVER DUE TO COUGH & HEAT.

Take powder of burnt Alum and raw Alum each 1 masa in Tapasha (sugar loaf) or sugar candy or honey.

FEVER DUE TO SORES OR INFLAMATION.

Rub Lard upon the body 5 or 7 times in a day.

At noon time when there is no fever cut Lemon in two pieces. Put on one, salt and on the other half put powdered black peppers and keep them on hot iron flat pan and when hot drink the juice.

When there is fever, take hot water and lie down and put blanket on, so that sweat may come.

MALARIAL FEVER.

Eat four fresh leaves of Basil and 2 black pepper (one doze) with water or tea or coffee. 3 times a day.

Put 2 or 3 black pepper in Onion. Take twice in a day.

Mortar 5 tender leaves of Nim tree (Margosa tree) 7 black pepper. Eat 2 or 3 times in a day or swallow with water.

AGUE (FEVER WITH COLD.)

Before cold comes take some salt in water.

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Give coffee before or at the time of Ague.

Powder Burnt Alum and Alum each 1 masa, mix with the leaves of Basil and take with water.

Try to keep fast.

Bind small pieces of cut fresh Onion on feet and elbow for some days.

Mix 5 drops of Nitric Acid (dilute) with solution of Acacia gum and take the dose after every two hours. (This is one dose for adult).

Avoid taking milk, butter milk, egg, fat, ghee and fish.

Give one Dram of Cotton Seed Oil with Milk.

Grind black pepper 1 tola and mix them with 2 Tolas of the juice of Basil (Tulsi), make them into pills of gram size. Dose one pill every 1 or 2 hours with tepid water.

Take one Rati of burnt red Alum with hot water.

Give smoke of Turmeric or Bhang (hemp).

Dont give purgative when there is fever but after fever give light purgative.

At the time of fever, dont drink cold or ice water.

Drink always boiled and sifted water duly cooled.

Dont give high food or ghee.

Give conjee if necessary.

If with the fever there is dysentry, dont try to stop it at once. Only give little Castor oil with milk or hot water.

TO REDUCE CONSTANT THIRST SENSATION.

If any person feels thirst every now and then, put a small piece of ice in the mouth and absorb it.

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THIRST—DURING FEVER.

Apply Glycerine on the Tongue.

CONTINUOUS FEVER.

Cut one or two Lemons into 4 pieces and put those in 30 Tolas of water and keep the pot on light fire, give one or two boils and take down the pot and put the juice in that water. Throw of the rinds and seed. After cooling the water drink it without being sifted.

PNEUMONIA, NIMONIA, SWELLING OF LUNGS.

Give 3 to 5 grains of Antipyrin with little water every 3 or 4 hours.

FEVER WITH DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

Powder and sift Acacia gum. Take out one small spoonful of it. Mix in it 2 gr. of quinine and take it every two hours.

PARALYSIS

PARALYSIS OF ONE SIDE OF THE BODY OR OF FACE.

Take small dose of brandy every now and then.

Make vinegar hot and rub it well on the bone of the back and the attached parts.

Take 30 drops of juice of Onion with syrup.

Diet only mutton of cock, dove or goat.

Dont drink ordinary water but drink honey syrup.

Mix honey with hot water and sift it through a cloth and drink when required.

Take tonic medicines.

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JAUNDICE

(LOSING BLOOD OF THE BODY AND THE FACE AND EYES BECOME PALE AND GREEN).

Sugar candy 1 seer, Cider Vinegar 20 Tolas, Rose Water 20 Tolas. Make sugar into syrup, when it is half done, add in it the Vinegar and Rose Water and prepare syrup. Dose 2 Tolas daily for 7 days. If you put one drop of Sulphuric Acid, it will be much more better.

Syrup of " Banfasha " or " Nilofar " is also good to Jaundices due to heat.

Drink Syrup of 'Endive' (Kasni). It would be better if you add " Shinkanjbeen " with the above syrup.

Boil Onion in Vinegar and eat.

FATNESS OF BODY (REDUCING AND INCREASING OF)

TO GET FAT.

Take too much rest.

Take too much milk, ghee, butter, cream, curd, potatoes, rice and sleep too much.

Dont do much work.

Dont eat sour things or pickles.

Eat sugar and sweet things.

Eat 2 ounces of refined sugar mixed in the juice of 1 seer of grape daily 3 times a day. It is very good for those who have become very weak and their bones appear. It is good in consumption also.

Dont keep any kind of anxiety.

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Eat bread of wheat flour ground nicely thin in grinding stone machine.

Dont do any excursion.

FAT REDUCING.

Drink a strong decoction of bark of Sasafras root frequently. A strong infusion is made at the rate of 1 ounce of the bark to 1 quart of water. Boil it for half an hour very slowly and let stand until cold. It may be heated again if desired. Keep it in bottle corked.

Eat sour things and pickle.

Dont eat sugar or sweet things.

Dont eat the following things :—

Bread, butter or ghee, milk, sugar, potatoes, mutton, fish, mutton soup, beer or liquor. Take excursion. Walk too much.

Drink honey mixed with water. Drink it always in the morning.

POISONS (ANTIDOTE).

UNIVERSAL ANTIDOTE TO POISON.

Put more sugar in little water and make thick paste of it and take it with finger.

If it is not known what poison is there, take white of the egg raw and strong coffee.

If it is Mentallic poison, take white of the egg mixed with water of the soap and sugar.

If it is corrosive or acid poison, give water of chalk or water of magnesia with sugar.

If it is alkaloid poison, give coagulated milk or vinegar with sugar.

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If it is soluble salt poison (corrosive sublimate, acetate of lead, blue vitrol etc.) give big dose of Bicarbonate of soda (Baking soda). 10 to 60 grain is the dose of this soda.

POISONING.

In all poisonings except that of Pasphorus, drink gingelly oil as much as can be taken. In poisoning of Pasphorus dont take any oil or Ghee. Take only milk and sugar.

Put finger towards throat and try to vomit.

OPIUM POISONING.

Make 2 lbs. of ice into small pieces and put them in the anus and put also ice in ice bags or cloth and keep them on the back bone, neck and in both the arm pits.

Dont allow the patient to sleep. Make him walk. If he feels sleep, put water on his eyes and face and give him strong coffee to drink every now and then till the intoxication is over.

PHOSPHORUS POISONING.

Give milk and sugar to the patient. Dont give Ghee or butter. If the milk does not suit him, give him curd.

ARSENIC POISONING.

Mix Lime water and milk in equal quantity and drink.

POISON OF CARBOLIC ACID.

If Carbolic acid has fallen on any part of the body, apply vinegar. If acid is taken in, take vinegar mixed with water in equal parts. Put Rubber tube in stomach through mouth and clean the stomach with water.

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Vinegar is an antidote to Carbolic acid. Rubber Tubes are sold with chemists.

BITES OF SNAKE, SCORPION, MAD DOGS, ETC.

SNAKE BITE.

Mix powdered salt with mortared Onions and apply. In short time the paste will become green. Throw it off and keep another paste, change the paste every now and then.

Give patient the juice taken out by mortaring 1 seer of fresh root of plantain tree by mixing therein powdered black pepper 3 masa with 3 tolas of ghee.

One should suck the sting place of the patient and throw the spit out. But see that the mouth of the suckor has no wound or ulcer or sore in the mouth.

Tye a rope or cloth up and down the stinged part very fast and tight so that the poison may not go up and down parts. Then at the sting place give cuts with knife or razor.

Give alcohol (Brandy, Whisky or country liquor) in good doses to the patient so that he gets intoxicated heavily.

Burn skin of a snake in the room. Snakes will run away.

Give Black pepper to chew and over them give him ghee. Till there is poison he wont feel the bitterness of the peppers.

Apply milk of the leaves of "Ak" and 5 or 6 pods of Ak should be eaten after every 3 hours for 3 or 4 days.

Give a cut with sharp knife or razor and put on the

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bite the dirt gathered in the Huka (smoking pipe) or tobacco smoking pipe.

If the poison has reached to brain and thereby there is headache and lock of teeth and the neck cannot turn and throat is closed and there is faintness, give a strong snuff of salt or of red pepper and put strong antimony (described somewhere else) in eyes. Faintness will disappear.

Give good quantity of ghee and honey mixed together.

Dont give the patient oil or conjee or sour things.

Dont give him cold water.

Give 40 masas of ghee mixed with 8 masas of salt.

Go on giving ghee to the patient and after getting him shaved, keep him necked under the water coming from high level by water pipe as to strike water on his head. Stop this bath when he feels cold.

Give 3 masas of powder of red Alum or ordinary Alum mixed in hot ghee. This is one dose. If the poison is not vomitted, give him another dose.

Spread Mustard seeds and Ammonia in the house, the snakes will leave the house.

If the poison is spread in the body, get out your blood from the nerve of arm or leg.

Take purgative of Jamal Ghoto if the poison has reached to bowels and urine is stopped.

Boil 5 tolas of black tobacco in 10 tolas of water and give the hot infusion to the patient.

Mix 2 tolas juice of onion in two tolas of Mustard oil and drink.

Apply spit of the snake bitten man on the sting, the poison will not increase its effect.

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BITE OF A SNAKE OR MAD DOG.

Put a very small quantity of Gun powder (Baroot) on the stinged part and touch it with burning match stick. Reliable safeguard remedy.

ANTIMONY FOR SNAKE OR SCORPION BITES.

Tobacco of beedies ½ tola and juice of two lemons. Grind them both like surma and keep it in bottle and put with rod in eyes whenever necessary.

SCORPOIN STING.

Rub honey on the sting.

Melt a good quantity of salt in little water and make it thick solution and dip a piece of cloth and keep over the sting and bind it up.

Apply and rub the juice of Onion.

Rub Alum with spit and rub the thick solution on the stinged part.

Dip a piece of cloth from vinegar and keep it on the sting.

Mortar Garlic (Lasan) add some Alum powdered, keep the paste on the stinged part and bind. Within 10 or 15 minutes the pain will be subsided.

Rub Sulphur.

(3) Rub salt.

Rub on stone with Rose water Zahar-mohro and apply the stuff so produced on the sting and also take it in with finger. By drinking it, vomits will come and poison will come out. "Zahar Mohro" is good for all poisons.

Mix little water in burnt (smoked) tobacco and apply.

In severe case of a bad scorpion, eat one grain of

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purified Bachhnag-Vish and also rub it on stone with drops of water and apply. Eat ghee after eating purified Bachhnag. The method of purifying it is described some where else.

Take the seed of Tamarind and rub that side of the seed on stone which has white mark of sprout. When the face of that side is opened, attach and press that open face on the sting. After sucking the poison the seed will itself fall down. If one seed could not take out full poison, attach another one.

Apply pulp of Tamarind mixed with water.

Mix Quick Lime, ghee and honey in equal parts and apply.

Mix juice of Basil with salt in equal quantity and apply.

Take out juice of leaves of Basil, mortar them with water and drink the juice in severe cases.

Catch hold of one scorpion and burn it in the house, all scorpions of the house will run away.

Grind on stone ½ rati of White Arsenic with few drops of water and apply it on the sting. Excellent remedy.

Rub one seed of Jamal-Ghoto on stone with water and apply on the string.

Mortar Garden-radish, add some little salt and apply.

If garden-radish is not available, pound the seed of garden—radish and put little water and apply.

Rub a Soapnut (Aritha) on stone with water and apply.

Mix little salt in water and put one or two drops in the other side eye than the stung side and repeat it after 5 or 6 minutes. By doing so the poison will come to the place of sting and then rub salt on the sting.

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Mortar root of (Rough chaff tree) Ubat-kandi with water and drink it and also apply the same on the sting.

Melt Alum and apply over the sting.

Rub sugar.

DOG BITE.

Burn hair of the bitting dog and put the ash over the bite and bind with cloth.

MAD DOG BITE.

Morar root of Nang-val with water and drink.

Powder tobacco and dried Red-peppers well and put the powder on the bite and press and keep one copper coin over it and bind it up with cloth.

BITE OF MAD DOG.

Bind daily thin bandage sprinkled with powdered quick lime.

BED BUGS.

Spray juice of Naz-basil leaves on cots, beds and walls.

Pour Gingelly oil in the holes of cot and apply on arms and legs of the cot.

Put powdered salt in the holes and arms aud legs of cots. The salt kills leeches also.

Put Turpentine oil in the holes and side sticks of cot.

STING OF BEE.

Rub ice.

Make wet tobacco in water and take out juice by rubbing with hands and apply.

Take out sting and then rub juice of onion.

Mix salt and soda. Rub and apply over the sting.

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INSECT BITES, WASH, BEES & OTHER MINOR INSECTS & BOILS.

Apply wet powdered earth or clay, the pain and swelling will subside and cured.

WASP-BEES STINGS.

Rub Ghee, Mollases, Potatoe or Amrit Dhara.

WOUNDS FROM WASH, BEE-STING FLEA-BITES AND BUG-BITES.

Mix vinegar with equal water. Apply every now and then. But take out stings of wasp and bee first by pressing the hole of a key on the sting.

MOSQUITTOES.

Spray water made of Saffron.

Spray Eucalyptus oil mixed with patrol.

DROWNED MAN APPEARING DEATH.

Rub well salt on the whole body of the man specially at chest, two temples of the head, and joints of body. Make necked the drowned man and cover his body with salt except the mouth and nostrils.

PERSON IN FROZEN CONDITION.

If on account of very severe cold or snow, a man is frozened, put the man in hot water and rub his body with the hot water and give him 5 drops of Rhus Tox (Homoepathetic) mixture with hot water every hour. When the parts of his body move, give him 2 drops and them stop the medicine

If a drowned person appears to be died, keep bags of hot sand under his neck, head and back and change them when they become cool.

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APPARENT DEATH FROM ANY CAUSE.

If at the time of born, the child appears died, keep the child in hot water for 2 or 3 minutes. Then at once put him in cold water and repeat it for some times and the boy will appear alive.

If a child is died on account of convulsion and long time is not passed to it, then be pouring on hot water (bearable) on the heart of the child, the child will breathe. By doing so some children have got life who have died within one hour.

If the child has not died and still breathing, dip a piece of cloth in hot water and keep it on the heart of the child, the heart will begin to work.

If fresh Grated-horse-radish mixed with vinegar is applied on the Heart of the died person the heart will work.

HINTS ON PREPARING MEDICINES.

AMRIT-DHARA.

Many people have earned thousands by selling this medicine by one name or the other. As it works like magic on several acute diseases, it is advisable to keep ready always in the house. It is prepared as under:

Thymol	1 tola.
Menthyol	1 tola.
Camphor	2 tolas.

Put all in a well corked bottle. In few minutes it will form into oil. Dose 2 to 15 drops.

Uses:—

Headache or pain in any part of the body. Rub on the part.

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Eye sore, Redness in eye, stye, comous etc. Apply outside. See it does not go in the eye as it will irritate.

Colic, Kidney Pain, Chest Pain.

Put 5 to 10 drops in soda water, sugar, water of (anise seed) Sonf or simple water and drink.

Diahorea, Dysentery, Dyspepsia.

Take the drops with extracted water of Sonf (Anise seed).

Cough, Catarrh of throat, Vomitting. Put drops on sugar candy and take.

Ring worm—mix 2 or 3 drops in juice of Lemon or in sulphur and rub.

Piles—Mix some drops with butter and apply.

Bites of poisonous insect—Rub and apply and give hot fomentation.

Pimples—Mix 3-4 drops in coagulated milk and rub with force.

Tooth ache—Dip a little cotton in Amrit-dhara and keep on the painful tooth.

Ear ache—Mix one drop in 2 or 4 drops of Gingelly. Put one drop in the ear.

Fever—Take 3 or 4 drops with the juice of fresh Ginger or Ginger mineral water, hot water, tea or hot milk.

Plague—Mix 10 drops of it with melted Ghee and drink and also rub oil on the painful effected part of the plague every now and then.

Rheumatism, gout or any pain—Rub the oil externally and give hot fomentation and bind the part with woollen cloth.

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Cholera—Take some drops with the juice of an Onion.

Nostril Catarrh—Take with tea or hot water. Put some drops in handkerchief and smell every now and then.

Asthma—Take some drops with coffee and put some drops in handkerchief and take in smell by nostrils.

Unknown and understandable disease. Take in with water or sugar and the diseases will not increase.

Note—If there appears no success, repeat the dose. Use 3 times in a day. Excess dose does no harm.

Note—Keep the bottle always well tight or else the activity of the medicine will reduce.

PURIFYING BACHHNAG OR MITHA-TELLIYA (ACONITE.)

Put one tola of Bachhnag made in pieces in 20 tolas of cow's urine in an earthen pot. On next day throw away that urine and put a fresh urine. Do this for 3 days then wash it with water and powder it and sift it through a cloth. It is then said to be purified Bachhnag.

PREPARING CAMPHOR WATER.

Put a small cake of Camphor in water for 24 hours. It will become Camphor water.

PURIFYING (HING) ASAFOETIDA.

Put Asafoetida in sausepan. Put ghee and keep the pan on fire. When the Asafoetida becomes red, it is called purified.

PREPARATION OF SYRUP OF LIQUORICE.

Powder 5 tolas of Liquorice and sift through bloth. Mix it in 5 tolas of syrup prepared from sugar candy.

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COD LIVER OIL.

Put some salt in the oil and it will give good taste in drinking it.

SYRUP OF TAMARIND.

Put Tarmarind 1 ounce, sugar 1 ounce, water 30 tolas. Mix Tarmarind in water and sift and prepare syrup. It is good in heat and dryness of mouth.

PREPARING LIME WATER.

Put a big piece of Lime (burnt stone) in good quantity of water and mix. Keep for some hours. When the lime goes down to the bottom of the pot, then take out the water standing over it. Sift and keep it in bottle for use. This is called Lime water.

LOCAL ANAETHESIA INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN.

If operation is to be made to any boil or felon, before doing so put ice and salt in equal quantity in a piece of woollen cloth and keep it over the part till the skin becomes loose and looks as if it is death.

CLEANING OF RIVER WATER.

River dirty water should be cleaned by rubbing "Nirmalli" seed or Almond seed at the bottom of the jar or vessel containing the river water.

TONIC.

Fruit (i.e. figs) of the Peepul tree should be dried under shade and make them into powder. Add sugar of the same weight and make ready the powder. Dose 1 tola of powder with milk. Good in strengthening body, purifies blood, gives strength to brain, increases semen, good in pain in waist, female diseases and pain in body.

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Chareta 2½ tolas, one Clove and one spoonful of tea, water 50 tolas. Boil all for 6 hours, sift and keep in bottle. Dose 5 tolas. Take twice in a day.

Black Gingelly, sugar and Emblic Myrobalan in equal parts. Powder them all. Dose ½ tola daily in the morning for 12 months. No diseases will be seen in life time.

TONIC.

Make powder of the root of Basil and sift through cloth, add some sugar. Dose ½ tola with milk daily in night.

Make powder of the seeds of Basil, add old Molasses. Make pills to the size of small Jujuba. Dose one pill daily with milk.

Take out yok of an egg, add to it mix ghee one spoonful and one spoonful of juice of Onion and one spoonful of juice of Carrots. Take for 21 days.

CURE FOR THE HABIT OF DRINKING LIQUORS, ALCOHOLISM.

Take at each time one apple 5 times in a day. One at 7 A.M. before tiffin and the other at 9 A.M. and third in noon before meals and fourth in night before meals and fifth at the time of going to bed. Repeat it for a week. In the next week eat for 4 times and in the third week for three times and in the fourth for 2 times and in the fifth once only. By doing this, the habit of drinking liquor will be cured and will not even like the smell of the liquor. Always drink cold water.

ANTI-TOBACCO (ANTI-SMOKING HABIT).

Gold and Sodium Chloride	1 gr.
Nitro Glycerine	1¾ gr.

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Quassia	1½ gr.
Oleo resin of Capsicum	6 gr.
Tincture of Digitalis	40 drops.

Mix thoroughly and make into 20 tablets.

Directions—Take one tablet before each meal.

Dissolve 1 oz. of powdered Aloes in 1 qt. of water. Take a tea spoonful after meals.

Whenever the desire for smoking is felt, try to avoid smoking.

Put ¼th of a grain of Argenty-natrus in ½ seer of water and gargle for some days.

SPEEDY PURGATIVE.

Mix 3 small spoonful of Sugar of milk with ½ cup of milk or hot water and drink it before tiffin. Within 2 hours motions will begin to come.

LAXATIVE FOR PILES.

Extract of Liquorice 15 ratis, Senna pounded 2½ tolas, Coriendar 1 tola, pulp of Tamarind 5 tolas, Allubukhara 2½ tolas and sugar 15 tolas. Mix and make its sweetmeat. Dose 30 ratis.

Powder 30 ratis of Chubelic Myrobalan (Halilah Kabuli), 30 ratis of Aniseed (Sonf Roomi) and sugar 60 ratis (one dose) with water.

Senna Leaves 2½ tolas, half finished powder of dried ginger 15 ratis, Cloves 15 ratis and boiled hot water 25 tolas, boil all these in water for 1 hour and sift. Drink when tepid.

COLD LAXATIVE.

Jiro-sufed 5 tolas, Ghee 7½ tolas. Fry Jiro in the Ghee and take it with sugar syrup for 3 days.

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OINTMENT FOR EACH AND EVERY WOUND, ULCER OR SORE.

Put 10 small Oyster-shell in fire and make them in ash. Mix the ash with Butter and put in it 1 tola of pure honey. Clean the wound etc. with hot water of Nim leaves or any other lotion and apply the above ointment.

WHITE OINTMENT FOR WOUNDS BOILS, ETC.

Wax (white) 5 tolas, butter of cow's milk 10 tolas, melt them and apply.

PRESERVING BUTTER.

Salt	2 parts
Shoro Kalmi (Nitre clarified)	1 part
Refined sugar	1 part

Mix and add one ounce of the mixture in 1 lb. of butter.

PREPARING CAMPHOR OIL.

Keep for few minutes in sun heat menthol and camphor both of same weight. In few minutes it will turn into oil.

CHECKING HEAT.

Mix honey with cold water and sift through a cloth and drink the syrup so prepared.

CURD.

In hot season, eating of curd keeps the body cool and healthy.

FRUIT SALT.

Carbonate of soda	2 ozs.
Tartaric acid	2 ozs.
Cream of tartar	2 ozs.
Epsom salts	2 oz.
Citrate of magnesia	2 oz.

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Dry separately. Then mix and keep in bottles. Dose 1 teaspoonful in a glass of water as a laxative. For strong motions use 2 teaspoonful in a glass of water.

COLD DRINKS FOR HEAT.

Cut 5 lemmons into small pieces and put them in boil water. When the water cools put sugar candy, sift and drink.

When there appears weakness in the brain and thereby appears turning of the head or appears shortening of the sight of eyes, take some almond and put 2 or 3 Black-pepper and 1 or 2 cardamom and mortar them with drops of water. Put sugar candy and water, sift and drink.

Drink butter milk by putting little salt in it.

Ice, Icecream and pepperment sweetmeat are al injurious to health.

Drink juice of lemon mixed with 3 tolas of sugar and 1 glassful of water. Drink after meals. It quinches thirst.

MIXTURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

Mix 2 small spoonful of Glycerine in a glassful of water and mix them well. Apply the lotion on the skin and at the same time drink ½ or one ounce of the said lotion before tiffin. Many skin diseases will be cured just as boils from which pus or dirt is going, bad sores, syphlis, hair falling, itch in hand and feet, sore in hand, itch, pimples, the spots of the retiring of small pox, nipple sore, burning, inflamation, redness of the skin etc.

SMELLING SALT.

1 Ammonium Carbonate	2-2 lbs.
2 Ammonia	1-1 lb.

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3	Oil of Bergamot	0-56 dr.
4	Oil of Lavender	0-9 ,,
5	Oil of Nutmeg	0-28 ,,
6	Oil of Cloves	0-28 ,,
7	Oil of Rose	0-28 ,,
8	Oil of Coinnamon	2-82 ,,

Mix in mortar the first 1 & 2, cover the mortar and let it stand quietly. In the course of few days the contents will appear to have been converted into normal Carbonate of Ammonium. Then reduce it to powder. Take 1/10th of the powder and mix with it the above oils and then gradually incorporate the whole perfumed mass with the rest of the powder.

It is good to smell in cold and headache.

EAR-ACHE DROP.

Oil amygdale	1 part
Glycerine	1 part

Mix and put a drop.

Chloroform	1 fl. oz.
Almond oil	3 ,,

Mix and put a drop.

EAR WAX OR PUS SOLVENT.

Glycerine	1 part
Hydrogen peroxide	1 part

Mix and put in ears.

CLEARING EARS.

Put Hydrogen peroxide in the ear and keep it in for some time and clear with cotton.

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FRUIT SALT (ENOS FRUIT SALT.)

Tartaric acid	2 oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	2 oz.
Magnesium sulphate	1 oz.
Potassium bitarate	2 oz.
Magnesium citrate	2 oz.
White sugar	4 oz.

Powder and mix. Dose two spoonfuls for adult and one for children.

TOOTH ACHE POWDER.

Acetanilide 3 gr., Caffeine 1 gr.

Phenacetin 5 gr., Caffeine 1 gr.

Phenazone 5 gr., Acelanilide 2 gr.' Caffeine 1 gr.

PAIN BALM.

Vaseline	44 parts
Methyl Salicylate	10 parts
Oil of Cajuput	2 parts
Oil of Eucalyptus	2 parts
Menthyol	2 parts
Woolfat	20 parts

Mix thoroughly and put in wide mouthed bottles. Rub gently to the pains when required.

Methyol	3 parts
Chloral Hydrati	4 parts
Camphor	4 parts
Wool fat	32 parts

Mix the first three and in short time they will form an oil and then mix with the anhydrous wool fat. Apply thrice daily.

BALM FOR ULCERS, BURNS ETC.

Boric acid in powder 1 part, soft paraffin 4

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parts, Hard paraffin 2 parts, melt, mix and stir till cold.

LAXATIVE CASTOR OIL TASTELESS.

Castor oil	1 oz.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Peppermint oil	2 minims.

Mix together and take at once.

PURIFYING SULPHUR.

Put milk in an earthern pot and on the pot keep a thin cloth. On the cloth put small small pieces of impure Sulphur and upon that keep an iron bread pan. on it keep the fire of charcoals. The sulphur will go through the cloth in the milk. Throw milk and repeat for 5 to 7 times in fresh milk. The Sulphur is purified.

Dont take in impured Sulphur at all. The purified one can be got from chemists in big towns.

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